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of Siver Forks and Spoons -- Services for Tea, Lunch, &c., &c., of Sterling Purity only,

has desirous of obtaining a ticles of Solid Silver, and the Gerham Sterling Stamp (Lion, Anchor, and the state 0, which is a positive guarantee of purity, are through the leading Jewelers of this city upon the strongle as if obtained from the Gorham Com-

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Assets, \$300,000.

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leave 7:40 a.m. and 6:40 p.m.

Arrive 8:35 a.m. and 8:35 p.m.

Allman Cars on night train through to

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als for Wrought and Cast-Iron Work for

UNITED STATES CUSTOM-HOUSE AND

considered. It will not be received from parties who are not engaged in the manufacture of Wrought and Work, and who have not the necessary facilities

FINANCIAL.

out he work.

The work was a sealed envelope, indered to be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indered to be included by which was an extensive to the United Catomaticuse and Fost Office, and work was a few of the control of the catomaticus and fost office.

ONEY TO LOAN

to 16,000, and larger sums to loan; on city property and percent. Money always on hand.
A. S. PALMER, Jr.,
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ESTABLISHED IN 1855.

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CIAL NOTICES

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T AUCTION, y Morning, Dec.8, . AT 10 O'CLOCK,

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ON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers. ELL, WILLIAMS & CO., RTANT AUCTION SALE OF DRS & CICARS, L. WILLIAM & CO.'s, 204 and 208 Each

Dec. 8, 1874, at 10 o'clock a. m., formis Wines and Brandies, Imported and Brandy, Rum, Gin, Wines, &c. Ais-and Domestic Cigars. The whole stock to suit purchaser, without reserve. HODGES & CO.

WE SHALL SKILL ON AY, Dec. 8, at 10 a. m., Contents of a Fine Residence, ms. 68 West Lake-st. consisting of Par-8tt ing Room; Marble-top Chamber Sels armiture, Stoves, Crockery, Glasswa, Also one splendid Bevolving Desk, one se sold. Sale positive and without reserve. F. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers, No. 638 West Labest, . A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ROOMS, 108 EAST MADISON-ST.

Y, Dec. 8, at 10 1-2 and 2 o'clock, 3

VNBROKER'S SALE OF

eemed Pledges!

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Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers

AUCTION.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, AND FURA, AY MORNING AT 9% O'CLOCK. Ath-av. Loan Office. J. CASRY, 48 Fifth-av., loan money on Dia-Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, and all goods of RE, CARPETS, AND CROCKERY, SDAY MORNING AT 9% O'CLOCK. DS. WOOLENS, AND CLOTHING. MISCELLANEOUS. GULAR SATURDAY SALE.
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MOIS-CENTRAL R. R SPECIAL NOTICE.

meing Saturday, Dec. 5, the St. Louis Night Extars Guicago at 8:20 p. m., will run through to St.
ster night, resoning St. Louis at 8:15 a. m., one
stress of any other route four at 8:15 a. m., one
dine and New Orleans Night Express will also run
that between Onleago and Ceutralia, arriving at
ast fed. a.

The Cairo and the South leaving Chicago on
Agent, will leave Centrals Sun lay at 9 p. m.
W. P. JOHNSON.
General Passenger Agent.

DISSOLUTION. is shem it may concern. The coparinership is the day discover John Powell and Jesopa is the day discoved by mutual consont. John will be the state of the state o

The Chicago Paily Tribune.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1874-TWELVE PAGES.

RULE THE DAY!

SHALL CLOSE OUT THE BAL-ANCE OF OUR STOCK

AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

300 Children's Fur Caps at 200 sets Children's Imitation Ermine 100 sets River Mink 75 sets Lynx Muff and Boa 50 sets French Seal 100 sets Prime Mink -50 sets Choice Mink

63 & 65 WASHINGTON-ST.

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Sets of Mink, Seal, Lynx, Royal Ermine, Chinchilla, and other Fine Furs. The entire product of a manufactory at facto-

EDDY. HARVEY & CARTER.

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ry prices.

CLOCKS!

A large lot Mantel Clocks and Bronzes of beautiful designs. Traveling Clocks, Geneva Watches, and Fancy Articles especially appropriate for Christmas and Bridal Presents, just received from our Paris Agency.

GILES, BRO.

> 268 Wabash-av. COFFEES.

United States Course. Mores and Possessing of the Course of Superintendent, Nov. 13, 1874. Internal of the State of the Saintendent of the Saintendent until 19 m. et the lish day of December, it from the saintendent until 19 m. et the lish day of December, it from the saintendent until 19 m. et the lish day of December, it from the saintendent until 19 m. et the lish day of December, it from the saintendent until 19 m. et the lish day of December, it from the Saintendent of Sainten Having just put up on our premises, 1 and 3 North Clarkst., two of the largest size Patent Steam Coffee Roasters, we will hereafter be able to furnish Coffee-Drinkers with the finest qualities of both roasted and ground Coffees, hot from the roaster.

remarks by the Superintendent and the progress of with will be made mouthly, deducting 10 per autil the final completion of the contract. In the substitute of the contract of HONG KONG TEA CO.,

1 and 3 North Clark-st., 14 and 16 South Halsted-st.,

Field & Leiter Market, cor. State & Twentieth-sts. BUSINESS CARDS. [ESTABLISHED 1856.] A. H. MILLER.

61 Washington-st., between State and Dearborn Now Ready, New Year's Calling Cards. Original designs; printed in colors, gold, sepia, and black. For sale, wholesale and retail, by L. N. ROSEN-THAL, 163 Laballe-st. Onicago. Part is desiring samples can have a full set of twenty-five by remitting 55c.

FOR SALE. New Engines and Boilers, Horizontal, Unright, and Portable, and Machinery of all gads. Also, lot second-hand Engines, Boilers, Lathes, Planes, etc. Send for discular, EAGLE WORKS MFG. CO.

P. W. GATES, Pres't.

GUNTHER'S CANDIES Celebrated throughout the Union. Expressed to all parts at 60 cents a pound (1 pound and upwards.) Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. Notice of Stockholders' Meeting!

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Fifth National Bank of Chicago, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and to vote on any change in the Capital Stock of said Bank, will be held at the Office on tween the hours of 3 and 4 p. m. ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier. Chicago, Dec. 7, 1874.

TO RENT. For Rent.

That valuable Wharf property adjoining Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Piers, Lecust Point, Baltimore, with deep water and railroad to Wharf. Well suited for Western Storago and Shipping business. Apply to JOHN W. ROSS & CO., No. 7 Patterson-st., Baltimore, Md. Refer to Measrs. C. A. Mair & Co., 16 and 11 Oriental Building: James C. Clarke, Esq., Superintendess Illinois Control Railroad.

Sixth Annual Message of President Grant.

THE NATION

The Prostration of Business--Its Causes and Remedies.

A Return to Specie Payments the Great Requisite of a Return to Prosperity.

The Legal-Tender Clause Should Be Repealed, and Free-Banking Authorized.

Interference in Cuban Affairs May Become a Matter of Self-Necessity.

Our Revenues Should Be Increased. or Expenditures Diminished ... How the Tariff Should Be Readjusted.

The President Desires to Avoid, if Possible, Interference with the Affairs of a State.

Civil-Service Reform to Be Abandoned Unless Congress Shall Legislate Positively Thereon.

Suggestions Looking to the Revival of Our Carrying Trade.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances.

A Convincing Argument in Favor of Resumption of Specie Payments.

& CO., The Resources and Liabilities of the National Banks.

> The Naval Budget --- \$16,909,436 Required for Next Year's Expenses.

> > THE NATION.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT GRANT. Dispatch to the Western Associated Preve. WASHINGTON Dec 7 -Congress met at no to-day; and, at about 1:30, the President's Annual Message was received and read, as follows

THE MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives: Since the convening of Congress one year ago the Nation has undergone a

PROSTRATION IN BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIES such as has not been witnessed with us for many years. Speculation as to the causes for this prostration might be indulged in without profit, because as many theories would be advanced as there would be independent writers. those who expressed their own views, withou borrowing upon the subject. Without indulging in theories as to the cause of this prostration herefore, I will call your attention only to the fact, and to some questions as to which it would

seem there should be no disagreement. During this prostration, two essential ele-ments of prosperity have been most abundant. LABOR AND CAPITAL

both have been largely unemployed. Where security has been undoubted, capital has been attainable at very moderate rates. Where labor has been wanted, it has been found in abundance at cheap rates, compared with what of the nec sesaries and comforts of life could be purchased with the wages demanded? Two great elements of prosperity therefore have not been denied us A third might be added. Our soil and climate are unequaled within the limits of any con tiguous territory under one nationality, for its varieties of products to feed and clothe the Leople, and in the amount of surplus to spare to feed less-favored people.

Therefore, with these facts in view, it seem to me that wise statesmanship at this seesion of Congress would dictate ignoring the past and DISTRIBUTING IN PROPER CHANNELS these great elements of prosperity to any people. Debt abroad is the only element that can, with always a sound currency, enter into our affairs to cause any continued depression in the in-

dustries and prosperity of our people. A great conflict for national existence made necessary, for temporary purposes, the raising of large sums of money from whatever source attainable. It made it necessary, in the wisdom of Congress, and I do not doub their wisdom in the premises, regarding the necessity of the times, to devise a system of national currency which proved to be

IMPOSSIBLE TO KEEP ON A PAR with the recognized currency of the civilized world. This begot a spirit of speculation, involving an extravagance and luxury not required for the happiness or prosperity of a people, and involving, both directly and indirectly, foreign indebtedness. The currency, being of such fluctuating value as to be unsafe to hold for legitimate transactions rewith the recognized currency of the civilized

quiring money, became a subject of speculation in itself. These two causes, however, have in-volved us in a foreign indebtedness, contracted in good faith by borower and leader, which SHOULD BE PAID IN COIN, and according to the bond agreed upon when the

debt was contracted,—gold or its equivalent.

The good faith of the Government cannot be violated towards creditors without national dis-

can shipbuilding and carrying sapacity be in-creased; foreign markets sought for products of the soil and manufactories,—to the end that we may be able to pay these debts. Where a market can be created for the sale of our products, either of the soil, the mine, or the nanufactory, a new means is discovered of utilizing idle capital and labor, to the advantage of the whole people. But, in my judgment, the first step towards accomplishing this object is GOOD WHEREVER CIVILIZATION REIONS ;

one people, will find a market with some other currency which has as its basis the labor necessary to produce it, which will give its value. Gold and silver are now the recognized mediums of exchange the civilized world over, and to this we should return with the least practicable delay. gress when our present legal-tender system was adopted and debt contracted, there should be

no delay—certainly no unnecessary delay—in fixing, by legislation, a method by which we will return to specie. To the accomplishment of this end, I invite your special attention. I believe firmly that there can be no prosperous and per-manent revival of business and industries until a policy is adopted, with legislation to carry it A RETURN TO A SPECIE

If is easy to conceive that the debor and speculative classes may think it of value to make a so-called money abundant until they can throw a portion of their burdens upon others; but even these, I believe, would be disappointed in the result if a course should be pursued which will keep in doubt the value of the legalwill keep in doubt the value of the legal-tender medium of exchange,—a rerival of pro-ductive industries needed by all classes, by none more than the holders of property of whatever sort, with debts to liquidate from realization upon its sale. But, admitting that the two classes of citizens are to be benefited by expan-sion.

to give it? Would not the general loss be too great to justy such relief? Would it not be just as honest and prudent to authorize each debtor to issue his own legal-tenden to the extent of his liabilities as to do this! Would it not be safer, for fear of over-issue by unscrupulous creditors, to say the all debt-obligations are obliterated in the United States, and now we commence answ--each possessing. and now we commence anew, -each possessin

all he has at the time, free from incumbrance? These propositions are too absurd to be entertained for a moment by thinking people. Every delay in preparation for final resumption

PARTAKES OF THIS DISHONESTY,
and is only less in decree as the hope is held out that a convenient season will at last arrive for the good work of redeeming our pledges to commerce. It will never come, in my opinion, except by positive action by Congress, or by National disasters which will destroy, for a time at least, the credit of individuals and the State at large. A sound currency must be reached at large. A sound currency must be reached by total bankruptcy, or the credit and integrity of the nation and of individuals.

I believe it is in the power of Congress, at this session, to devise such legislation as will renew confidence, revive all industries, start us on a career of prosperity to last for many years, and to save the credit of the nation and of the people. Steps toward the return to a specie-basis are THE GREAT REQUISITES

the oreat requisites
to this devontly to be sought for end. There are
others which I may touch upon hereafter.
A nation dealing in a currency below that of
specie in value, labors under two great disadvantages. First, having no use for the world's
acknowledged medium of exchange, gold and
silver, these are driven out of the country because there is no demand for their use. Second. cause there is no demand for their use. Sec the medium of exchange in use, being of a fluctuating value, for,—after all, it is only worth just what it will purchase of gold and silver, metals having an intrinsic value just in proportion to the honest labor it takes to produce them,—a large margin must be allowed for profit by the present exchange and provider. It is profit by the manufacturer and producer. It is months from the date of production to the date charged, and risk of fluctuation in the value of that which is to be received in payment added. Hence high prices, acting as a protection to the foreign producer, who receives nothing in exchange for the product of his skill and labor except a currency good at a stable value the world over. It seems to me that nothing is cienter than that the greater part of the turden of the existing prostration, for the want of a sound financial system,

FALLS UPON THE WORKING MAN. who must, after all, produce the wealth, and the saintied man, who superintends and conducts business. The burden falls upon them in two ways: by the deprivation of employment, and by the decreased purchasing power of their

It is the duty of Congress to devise the method f correcting the evils which are acknowledged to exist, and not mine: but I will venture to suggest two or three things which seem to me as abs the or three timings with seem to the as a solutely necessary to a return to specie-payments. The first great requisite in a return to prosperity is, that the legal-tender clause to the law authorizing the issue of currency by the Nation-

al Government SHOULD BE REPEALED, should be repealed, take effect as to all contracts entered into after a day fixed in the repealing act, not to apply, however, to payments of salaries by the Government, or for other expenses now provided by law to be paid in currency. In the interval pending between the repeal and final resumption, provision should be made by which the Secretary of the Treesum, can obtain gold as it becomes ry of the Treasury can obtain gold as it becomes necessary from time to time till the date when specie resumption commences. To this might and should be added a revenue sufficiently in excess of expenses to insure an accumulation of gold in the Treasury to sustain redemption.

I commend this subject to your careful consideration, believing that a favorable solution is attainable; and that, if reached by this Congress, the present and future generations will ever gratefully remember it as their deliverer from a thralldom of evil and disgrace. With resumption,

With resumption,

PERE BANKING

may be authorized with safety,—giving the full protection to bill-holders which they have under existing laws. Indeed, I would regard free banking as essential. It would give proper elasticity to the currency. As more currency should be required for the transaction of legitimate business, new banks would be started, and, in turn, banks would wind up their business when it was found there was a superabundance of currency. The experience and judgment of the people can best decide just how much currency is required for the transaction of the business of the courfor the transaction of the business of the country. It is unsafe to leave the settlement of this question to Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Executive. Congress should make the regulations under which banks may exist,

should not make banking a monopoly by limiting the amount of redeemable paper-currency that shall be authorized. Such impor-tance do I attack to this subject, and so earnestly do I commend it to your attention, that I give it prominence by introducing it at the beginning of this message.

of this message.

Foreign relations.

During the past year nothing has occurred to disturb the general friendly and cordial relations of the United States with other Powers. The correspondence submitted herewith between this Government and its diplomatic representatives in other countries shows a satisfactory condition of all the questions between the United States and the most of those countries, and, with few exceptions, to which reference is hereafter made, the absence of any points of difference to be adjusted.

BELHUM.

countries. I hope that negotiations which have been initiated will result in the conclusion of an-other treaty, which may tend to the interests of

Our relations with Chins continue to be friendly. During the past year the fear of hostilities between Chins and Japan, growing out of the landing of an armed force upon the Island of Formosa by the latter, has occasioned uneasiness. It is earnestly hoped, however, that the difficulties arising from this cause will be adjusted, and that the advance of civilization in these Empires may not be retarded by a state of war. In consequence of the part taken by certain citizens of the United States in this expedition, our representatives in those countries dition, our representatives in those countries have been instructed to impress upon the Governments of China and Japan the firm intention of this country to maintain strict neutrality in the event of hostilities, and carefully to prevent any infraction of law on the part of our citizens.

chinks immediately of our citizens. Chinks immediation. In connection with this subject, I call the attention of Congress to a generally-conceded fact, that the great proportion of Chinese immigrants who come to our shores do not come voluntarily to make their homes with us, and their labor productive of the general prosperity, but come under contract with head-men, who own them almost absolutely. In a worse form does this apply to Chinese women. head-men, who own them almost absolutely. In a worse form does this apply to Chinese women. Hardly a perceptible percentage of them per-form any honorable labor. They are brought for shameful purposes, to the disgrace of the communities where settled, and to the great de-moralization of the youths where located. If this evil practice can be legislated against, it will be my pleasure, as well as duty, to enforce any regulation to secure so desirable an end. any regulation to secure so desirable an end.

It is hoped that negotiations between the Gov-It is noped that negotiations between the Gov-ernment of Japan and the Treaty Powers, look-ing to the further opening of the Empire, and to the removal of various restrictions upon trade and travel, may soon produce the result desired, which cannot fail to inure to the benefit of all

the parties.

Having on previous occasions submitted to the consideration of Congress the propriety of the release of the Japaness Government from the further payment of indomnity under the convention of Oct. 22, 1874, and as no action had been taken thereon, it became my duty to regard the obligations of the convention as in force; and, as the other Powers interested have obtained their portion of the indemnity in full the Minobligations of the convention as in force; and, as the other Powers interested have obtained their portion of the indemnity in full, the blinister of the United States in Japan has, in behalf of this Government, received the remainder of the amount due to the United States under the convention of Simouseky. I submit the propriety of applying the income of a part, if not the whole, of this fund, to the education in the Japanese language of a number of young men, to be under obligations to serve the Government for a specified time as interpreters at the Legation and the Consulates in Japan. A limited number of Japanese youths might, at the same time, be educated in our own vernacular, and mutual benefit would result to both Governments. The importance of having our own citizens competent and familiar with the language of Japan, to act as interpreters, and in other capacities connected with the Legation and Consulates in that country, cannot readily be over-estimated.

The amount awarded to the Government of Great Britain by the Mixed Commission organized under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, in settlement of the claims of British subjects arising from acts committed between April 18, 1841, and April 9, 1865, became payable, under the terms of the treaty, within the past year, and was paid upon the 21st day of September, 1874.

An Allen-Claims Court.

AN ALIEN-CLAIMS COURT.

In this connection, I renew my recommenda-tion, made at the opening of the last session of Congress, that a special court be created to hear and determine all claims of sliens against the United States, arising from acts committed against their persons or property during the in-surrection. It appears equitable that opportu-nity should be offered to other States to present their claims as well as to these British subtheir claims, as well as to those British subjects whose claims were not admissible under the late Commission, to the early decision of some competent tribunal. To this end, I recommend the necessary legislation to organize a Court to dispose of those claims of aliens, of the nature referred to it appears to the satisfacnature referred to, in an equitable and satisfactory manner, and to relieve Congress and the epartments from the consideration of these

The legislation necessary to extend to the Colony of Newfoundland certain articles of Washington, of the 8th day of May, 1871, having been had, a protocol to that effect was signed, in behalf of the United States. half of the United States and of Great Britain. of the on the 2sth day of May last, and was duly pro-claimed on the following day. A copy of the proclamation is submitted herewith. THE NORTHWESTERN BOUNDARY.

A copy of the report of the Commission appointed under the act of March 19, 1872, for surveying and marking the boundary between the United States and the British Possessions, from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, is herewith transmitted. I am happy to announce that the field-work of the Commission has been completed, and the entire line, from the northwest corner of the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Marchiel has been run and marked work. Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, has been run and marked upon the surface of the earth. It is believed that the amount remaining unexpended of the appropriation made at the last session of Congress will be sufficient to complete the office-work, I recommend that authority of Congress be given to use the unexpended balance of the appropriation in the expension of the appropriation in the expension of the appropriation in the expension of the work of the repriation in the completion of the work of the

propriation in the completion of the work of the commission, in making the report and printing the necessary maps.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Court known as the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims, created by an in fraud. act of Congress at the last session, has organ-ized and communed to work; and it is to be hoped that the claims admissible under the pro-visions of the act may be speedily ascertained

It has been deemed advisable tolexercise the dis retion conferred upon the Executive at the last ession, by accepting the conditions required by session, by accepting the conditions required by the Government of Turkey for the privilege of allowing citizens of the United States to hold real estate in the former country, and by assent-ing to a certain change in the jurisdiction of the courts in the latter. A copy of the proclamation

courts in the latter. A copy of the promining upon these subjects is herewith communicated.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN STATES,

There has been no material change in our relations with the independent States of this hemisphere which were formerly under the dominion of Spain.

MARADDING ON THE MEXICAN FRONTIER.

Maradding on the frontiers between Mexico

MARAUDING ON THE MEXICAN PRONTIER.

Marauding on the frontiers between Mexico and Texas still frequently takes place, despite the vigilance of the civil and military authorities in that quarter. The difficulty of ebecking such trespasses along the course of a river of such length as the Rio Grande, and so often fordable, is obvious. It is hoped that the efforts of this Government will be seconded by those of Mexico, to the effectual suppression of acts of wrong. WIODG.
AMERICAN AND MEXICAN JOINT-CLAIMS COMMIS-

AMERICAN AND MEXICAN JOINT-CLAIMS COMMISSION.

From a report upon the condition of the business before the American and Mexican Joint-Claims Commission, made by the Agent on the part of the United States, dated Oct. 28, 1874, it appears that, of the 1,017 claims filed on the part of citizens of the United States, 483 had been finally decided, and 75 were in the hands of the Umpire,—leaving 462 to be dispused of. And, of the 998 claims filed against the United States, 726 had been finally decided on, one was before the Umpire, and 271 remained to be disposed of. Since the date of such report, other claims have been disposed of, reducing somewhat the number still pending; and others have been passed upon by the arbitrators. It has become apparent, in view of these figures, and of the fact that the work devolving on the umpire is particularly laborious, that the Commission would be unable to dispose of the entire number of claims pending that the Commission would be unable to dispose of the entire number of claims pending prior to the 1st day of February, 1875,—the date fixed for its expiation. Negotiations are pending looking to the securing of the results of the decisions which have been reached, and to a further extension of the Commission for a limited time, which, it is confidently hoped, will suffice to bring all the business now before it to a close.

business now before it to a close.

THE ARGENTINE REFUBLIC.

The strifts in the Argentine Republic is to be deplored, both on account of the parties thereto, and from the probable effects on the interest of those engaged in trade to that quarter, of whom the United States are among the principal. As

yet, so far as I am aware, there has been no violation of our nantrality-rights; which, as well as our duties in that respect, it shall be my endeavor to maintain and observe.

It is with regret I announce that no further payment has been received from the Government of Venezuela on account of awards in favor of citizens of the United States. Hopes have been entertained that, if the Republic could escape both foreign and civil war for a few years, its great natural resources would enable it to honor its obligations. Though it is now understood to be at peace with other countries, a serious insurrection is reported to be in progress in an important region of that Republic. This may be taken advantage of as another reason to delay the payment of the dues of our citizens.

The deplorable strife in Cuba continues, without any marked change in the relative advantages of the contending forces. The insurrection continues, but Spain has gained no superiority. Six years of strife give the insurrection a significance which cannot be denied. Its duration, and the tenacity of its existence, together with the absence of manifested power of suppression on the part of Spain, cannot be controverted, and may make some positive steps on the part of other Powers a matter of self-necessity.

SPAIN.

of other Powers a matter of self-necessity.

I had confidently hoped at this time to be able to amounce the arrangement of some of the important questions between this Government and that of Spain; but the negotiations have been protracted. The unhappy intestine dissensions of Spain command our profound sympathy, and must be accepted as, perhaps, a cause of some delay. An early settlement, in part at least, of the questions between the Governments is hoped. In the meantime, awaiting the results of immediately-pending negotiations, I defer a further and fuller communication on the subject of the relations of this country and Spain.

EXPATRIATION.

I have again to call the attention of Congress to the unsatisfactory condition of the existing aws with reference to expatriation, and the electo the unsatisfactory condition of the existing laws with reference to expatriation, and the election of nationality. Formerly, amid conflicting opinions and decisions, it was difficult to exactly determine how far the doctrine of perpetual allegiance was applicable to citizens of the United States. Congress, by the act of the 27th of July, 1868, asserted the abstract right of expatriation as a fundamental principle of this Government. Notwithstanding such assertion, and the necessity of frequent application of the principle, no legislation has been had defining what acts or formalities shall work expatriation, or when a citizen shall be deemed to have renounced or to have lost his citizenship. The importance of such definition is obvious. The representatives of the United States in foreign countries are continually called upon to lend their aid, and the protection of the United States, to persons concerning the good faith or the reality of whose citizenship there is at least great question. In some cases, the provisions of the treaties farmish some guide; in others, it seems left to the persons claiming the benefit of citizenship, while living in a foreign country, contributing in no manner to the performance of the duties of a citizen of the United States, and without intention at any time to return and undertake those duties, to use the claims of citizenship of the United States simply as a shield from the performance of the obligations of a citizen elsewhere.

The status of American children born of American parents residing in a foreign country; of American women who have married aliens;

The status of American children born of American parents residing in a foreign country; of American women who have married aliens; of American citizens residing abroad, where such question is not regulated by treaty, are all sources of frequent difficulty and discussion. Legislation, on these and similar questions, and particularly defining when and under what circumstances expatriation can be accomplished, or is to be presumed, is especially needed.

FEAUDULENT NATURALIZATION.

In this connection I carnestly call the atten-

Fratubleary naturalization.

In this connection I carnestly call the attention of Congress to the difficulties arising from fraudulent naturalization. The United States wisely, freely, and liberally, offers its citizenship to all who may come in good faith to reside within its limits, on their complying with certain prescribed reasonable and simple formalities and conditions. Among the highest duties of the Government is that to afford firm, efficient, and effectual protection to all its citizens, whether native-born or naturalized. Care should be taken that a right carrying with it such support from the Government should not be frandulently obtained, and should be bestowed only upon full proof of a compliance with the law. There are frequent instances of illegal and frandulent naturalization, and of the unauthorized use of certificates thus improperly obtained. fraudulent naturalization, and of the unauthorized use of certificates thus improperly obtained. In some cases, the fraudulent character of the naturalization has appeared upon the face of the certificate itself; in others, examination discloses that the holder had not complied with the law; and, in others, certificates have been obtained where the persons holding them not only were not entitled to be naturalized, but had not even been within the United States at the time of the pretended naturalization. Instances of each of these classes of frand are discovered at our Legations, when the certificates of naturalization are presented, either for the purces of obtaining passports, or in demanding the protection of the, Legation. When the fraud is plain on the face of such certificates, they are taken up by the representatives of the Government, and forwarded to the Department of State. But even the record of the Court in which the fraudulent naturalization occurred remains, and duplicate certificates are readily obtainable. Upon the the record of the Court in which the fraudulent naturalization occurred remains, and duplicate certificates are readily obtainable. Upon the presentation of these for the issue of the passports, or demanding the protection of the Government, the fraud sometimes escapes notice; and such certificates are not infrequently used in transactions of business, to the deception and injury of innocent parties.

Without placing any additional obstacle in the way of the obtainment of citizenship by the worthy and well-intention.

without placing any adoltonal obstacle in the way of the obtainment of citi-zenship by the worthy and well-intention-ed foreigner who comes in good faith to cast his lot with us, I earnestly recom-mend farther legislation to punish fraudulent naturalization, and to secure the ready cancella-tion of the record of every naturalization made in fraud.

In fraud.

Since my last annual message, the exchange has been made of the ratification of treaties of extradition with Belgium, Ecuador, Peru, and Salvador; also of a treaty of commerce and navigation with Peru, and one of commerce and Consular privileges with San Salvador,—all of which have been duly proclaimed; as has also a declaration with Russia with reference to trademarks. marks. THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which by law is made directly to Congress, and forms no part of this message, will show the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the last fiscal year, the amount received from each source of revenue, and the amount paid out for each of the Departments of the the Government. It will be observed from this report that the amount of receipts over expenditures has been but \$2,344,882.30 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874; and that, for the current fiscal year, the estimated receipts over expenditures will not much exceed \$9,000,000. In view of the large National debt existing, and the obligations to add 1 per cent per annum to the sinking fund,—a sum amounting now to over \$34,000,000 per annum,—I submit whether revenues should not be increased or expenditures diminished to reach this amount of surplus. Not to provide for the sinking fund is a rarial failure to combe increased or expenditures diminished to reach this amount of surplus. Not to provide for the sinking fund is a partial failure to comply with the contracts and obligations of the Government. At the last session of Congress, a very considerable reduction was made in rates of taxation, and the number of articles subjected to taxation; the question may well be asked, whether or not, in some instances, unwisely.

wisely.

In connection with this subject, too, I venture the opinion that the means of collecting the revenue, especially from imports, have been so embarrassed by legislation as to make it questionable as to whether or not large amounts are not lost by failure to collect, to the direct loss of the Treasury, and to the prejudice of honest importers and tax-pavers.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report, The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report, favors legislation looking to specie-psyments.—thus supporting views previously expressed in this message. He also recommends economy in appropriations; calls attention to the loss of revenue from repealing the tax on tas and coffee, without benefit to the consumer; resommends an increase of 10 cents a gallon on whisky; and, further, that no modification be made in the Banking and Currency bill passed at the last session of Courrency unless modification.

NUMBER 108.

readjusting the tariff so as to increase the revenue, and, at the same time, decrease the number of articles upon which dues are levied. Those articles which enter into our manufactures, and are not produced at home, it seems to me should be entered free. Those articles of manufacture which we produce a constituent part of, but do not produce the whole, that part which we do not produce the whole, that part which we do not produce the whole, that part which we do not produce at the part of the manufacture of the higher grades of wcolen goods. Chemicals used as dyes, compounded in medicines, and used in various ways in manufactures, come under this class. The introduction, free of dues, of sach wools as we do not produce, should stipulate the manufacture of goods requiring these, as well as of those we do produce, and therefore would be a benefit to home-production. There are many articles entering into home-manufactures which we do not produce ourselves, the tariff upon which increases the cost of producing the manufactured article. All corrections in this regard are in the direction of bringing labor, and capital in harmony with each other, and of supplying one of the elements property so much needed.

The ARMY.

The report of the Secretary of War, herewith

the elements property so much needed.

THE ARMY.

The report of the Secretary of War, herewith attached, and forming a part of this message, gives all the information concerning the operations, wants, and necessities of the army, and contains many suggestions and recommendations which I commend to your special attention. There is no class of Government employes who are harder-worked than the army officers and men,—none who perform their tasks more cheerfully and efficiently, and under circumstances of greater privations and hardships. Legislation is desirable to render more efficient this branch of the public service.

greater privations and hardships. Legislation is desirable to render more efficient this branch of the public service.

EECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR. All the recommendations of the Secretary of War I regard as judicious, and I especially commend to your attention the following: The consolidation of Government arsenals; the restoration of mileage to officers traveling under orders; the exemption of money received from the sale of subsistence stores, from being covered into the Treasury; the use of appropriations for the Dreasury; the use of appropriations for the purchase of subsistence stores, without waiting for the beginning of the facal year for which the appropriation is made; for additional appropriations for the collection of torpedo-material; for increased appropriations for the manufacture of arms; for relieving the various States from indebtedness for arms charged to them during the Rebellion; for dropping officers from the rolls of the army, without trial, for the offense of drawing pay more than once for the same period; for the discouragement of the plan to pay soldiers by checks; and for the establishment of a Professorship of Rhetoric and English Literature at West Point. The reasons for the recommendations are obvious, and are set forth sufficiently in the report The reasons for the recommendations are of vious, and are set forth sufficiently in the repo attached.

THE STAFF CORPS.

I also recommend that the status of the Staff Corps of the army be fixed, where this has not already been done, so that promotions may be made, and vacancies filled as they occur in each grade, when reduced below the number to be fixed by law. The necessity for such legislation is specially felt now in the Pay Department,—the number of vacancies in that Department being below the number adequate to the performance of the duties required of them bylaw.

The efficiency of the navy has been increased during the last year, under the impulse of the foreign complications which threatened us at the commencement of the issistence of the foreign complications which threatened us at the commencement of the issistence of the foreign complications which therefore the promotion of the issistence of the foreign condition for immediate service, and the repairs of our iron-clad fleet were pushed with the utmost vigor. The result is, that most of these are in an effective condition, and need only to be manned and set in commission to go at once into service. Some of the new sloops authorized by Congress are already in commission, most of the remainder are launched, and wait only the completion of their machinery to enable them to take their places as part of our effective force. Two iron torpedo-ships have been completed during the last year, and four of our large double-turreted iron-clads are now undergoing repairs. When these are finished, everything that is needful of our navy as now authorized will be in condition for service; and, with the advance in the science of torpedo-warfare, the American navy, comparatively small as it is, will be found at any time powerful for the purposes of a peaceful nation.

purposes of a peaceful nation.

Much has also been accomplished, during the year, in aid of science, and to increase the sum of general knowledge, and further the interests of commerce and civilization. Extensive and much-needed soundings have been made for hydrographic purposes, and to fix the proper routes of oceantelegraphs. Further surveys of the Darien Isthmus have been undertaken and completed; and two vessels of the navy are now employed, in conjunction with those of England. employed, in conjunction with those of England, France, Germany, and Bussia, in observations connected with the transit of Venus, useful and interesting to the scientific world.

interesting to the scientific world.

NAVAL ESTINATES.

The estimates for this branch of the public service do not differ materially from those of last year, the general support of the service being somewhat less, and those for improvements at the various stations rather larger, than the corresponding estimate made a year ago. The regular maintenance, and a steady increase in the efficiency, of this most important arm, in proportion to the growth of our maritime intercurse and interests, are recommended to the attion of Congress.

NAVAL EXPLORATIONS.

tion of Congress.

NAVAL EXPLORATIONS.

The use of the navy during peace might be further utilized by a direct authorization of the employment of naval vessels in surveys of the supposed navigable waters of other nationalnies on this continent,—especially the tributaries of the two great rivers of South America, the Orinoco and the Amazon. Nothing prevents, under existing laws, such exploration, except that expenditures must be made in such expeditions beyond those usually provided for in the appropriations. The field designated is unquestionably one of interest, and one capable of large development of commercial interests, advantageous to the people reached, and to those who may establish relations with them.

to the people reached, and to those who may establish relations with them.

THE FOST-OFFICE.

Education of the people entitled to exercise the right of franchise. I regard essential to general prosperity everywhere, and especially so in Republics, where both education and previous condition do not enter into account in giving suffrage. Next to the Public School, the Post-Office is the great agent of education over our wast territory. The rapidity with which new sections are being settled—thus increasing the carrying of the mails in a more rapid ratio than the increase of receipts—is not alarming. The report of the Postmaster-General, herewith attached, shows that there was an increase of revenue in this Department, in 1878, over the previous year, of \$1,674,411, and an increase of cost, of carrying the mails and paying employes, of \$3,041,467.91. The report of the Postmaster-General gives interesting statistics of his Department, compared with the corresponding statistics of a year ago, showing a growth in every branch of the Department.

POSTAL CONVENTIONS.

A Postal Convention has been concluded with New South Wales; an exchange of postal cardeestablished with Switzerland; and negotiations pending for several years past with France have terminated in a convention with that country, which went into effect last August.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAL CONGERS.

An International Postal Congress was convended in Berne Switzerland, in September

which went into effect last Angust.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAL CONGRESS.

An International Postal Congress was convened in Berne, Switzerland, in September last, at which the United States was represented by an officer of the Post-Office Department, of much experience and qualification for the establishment of an International Postal Union was agreed upon by the delegates of the countries represented, subject to the approval of the proper authorities of those countries.

I respectfully direct your attention to the report of the Postmaster-General, and to his suggestions in regard to an equitable adjustment of the question of compensation to railroads for carrying the mails.

LOUISIANA.
Your attention will be drawn to the unsettled ondition of affairs in some of the Southern

carrying the mails.

On the 14th of September last, the Governor of Louisians called upon me, as provided by the Constitution and laws of the United States, to coffee, without benefit to the coasumer; recommends an increase of 10 cents a gallon on whisky; and, further, that no modification be made in the Banking and Currency bill passed at the last sessisn of Congress, unless modification should become necessary by reason of the adoption of measures for returning to specie-payments. In these recommendations I cordially join.

THE TARIFF.

I would suggest to Congress the propriety of

the state-House. Troops were taken by me to support the sxisting and recognized State Government; but, before the expiration of the five days, the insurrectionary movement was practically abandoned, and the officers of the State Government, with some minor exceptions, resumed their powers and duties.

Considering that the present State Administration of Louisians had been the only Government in that State for nearly two years; that it has been tacitly acknowledged and acquiesced in as such by Congress, and more than once expressly recognized by me,—I regarded it as my clear duty, when legally called upon for that purpose, to prevent its overthrow by an armed mob, under pretense of fraud and irregularity in the election of 1872. I have heretofore called the attention of Congress to this subject, stating that, on account of the frauds and forgeries committed at said election, and because it appears that the returns thereof were never legally canvassed, it was impossible to tell thereby who were chosen; but, from the best sources of information at my command, I have always believed the present State officers received a majority of the legal votes actually cast at that election. I repeat what I said in my special message of Feb. 13, 1873, that, in the event of no action by Congress, I must continue to recognize the Government heretofore recognized by me.

I regret to say that, with preparations for the late elections, decided indications appeared in some localities in the Southern States of a determination by acts of violence and intimidation to deprive citizens of the freedom of the ballot because of their political opinions. Bands of men, masked and armed, made their appearance; White Lesgues and other societies were formed; large quantities of arms and ammunition were imported and distributed to these organizations; military drills, with menacing demonstrations, were held; and, with all these, murders enough were committed to spread terror among those whose political action was to be suppressed, if possible, by

the object of this being to guarantee to all citi-gens the right to vote, and to protect them in the free enjoyment of that right.

Enjoined by the Constitution to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and convinced by undoubted evidence that violations of said act had been committed, and that a wide-spread and flagrant disregard of it was con-templated, the proper officers were instructed to prosecute the offenders, and theops were sta-tioned at convenient points to aid these officers, of necessary, in the performance of their official inties.

plaints are made of this interference of Complaints are made of this interference of federal authority; but, if said amendment and act do not provide for such interference under the circumstances as above stated, then they are without meaning, force, or effect, and the whole scheme of colored enfranchisement is worse than

which mockery, and mockery, and Possibly Congress may find it due to truth and justice to ascertain, by means of a committee, whether the alleged wrongs to colored citizens for political purposes are real, or the reports thereof were manufactured for the occasion.

The whole number of troops in the States of Louisians, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkanses, Mississippi, Maryland, and Virginia, at the time of the election, were 4,082. This embraces the garrisons of all the forts from the Delaware to the Gulf of Mexico.

AREANSAS.

embraces the garrisons of all the forts from the Delaware to the Gulf of Mexico.

ARKANAS.

Another trouble has arisen in Arkanass. Art. 13 of the Constitution of the State, which was adopted in 1868, and upon the approval of which by Congress the State was restored to representation as one of the States of the Union, provides, in effect, that, before any amendments proposed to this Constitution shall become a part thereof, they shall be passed by two successive Assemblies, and then submitted to and ratified by a majority of the electors of the State voting thereon. On the 11th of May, 1874, the Governor convened an extra session of the General Assembly of the State, which, on the 18th day of the same month, passed an act providing for a Convention to frame a new Constitution pursuant to this act; and, at an election held on the 30th of June, 1874, the Convention was approved, and delegates were chosen thereto, who assembled on the 14th of last July, and formed a new Constitution, the Schadule of which provided for the election of an entire new set of State officers in a manner contrary to the then existing election laws of the State. On the 13th of October, 1874, this Constitution, as therein provided, was submitted to the people for their approval or rejection, and, according to the election-returns, was approved by a large majority of those qualified to vote thereon: and, at the same election, persons were chosen to fill all the State, county, and township offices. The Governor chosen under the new Constitution; whereupon the Lieutenant-Governor, also elected in 1872 for the term of four years turned over his office to the Governor chosen under the new Constitution; whereupon the fleutenant-Governor, also elected in 1872 for a term four years—claiming to act as Governor and alleging that said proceedings by for a term four years—claiming to act as Gov-ernor and alleging that said proceedings by which the new Constitution was made, and a new so, of officers elected, were unconstitution-al, and illegal, and void—called upon me as pro-vided in Sec. 4, Art. 4, of the Constitution, to

EXECUTIVE INTERFERENCE WITH THE AFFAIRS OF
A STATE
is repugnant to public opinion; to the feeling of
those who, from their official capacity, must be
used in such interposition; and to him or those
who must direct it. Unless most clearly on the
side of law, such interference becomes a crime;
with the law to support it, it is condemned with
out a hearing. I desire, therefore, that all necessity for Executive direction may become unnecessary and obsolete.

I invite the attention, not of Congress, but of
the people of the United States, to the
CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF THERE UNHAPPY QUESTIONS.

Is there not a disposition, on one side, to magni.
fy wrongs and outrages, and, on the other side,
to behittle them or justify them? If
public opinion could be directed to a
correct survey of what is, and to rebuking
wrong, and aiding the proper authorities in punlahing it, a better state of feeling would be inculcated, and the sconer we would have that
peace which would leave the States free indeed
to regulate their own domestic affairs. I believe, on the part of our citizens of the Southern EXECUTIVE INTERFEBENCE WITH THE AFFAIRS OF

solcated, and the sooner we would have that peace which would leave the States free indeed to regulate their own domestic affairs. I believe, on the part of our citizens of the Southern States,—the better part of them,—there is a disposition to be law-abiding, and to do no violence either to individuals or the laws existing; but do they do right in ignoring the existence of violence and bloodshed in resistance to constituted authority? I sympathize with their prostrate condition, and would do all in my power to resistance, they

HAVE HAD MOST TRYING GOVERYMENTS

Heve them; acknowledging that, in some instances, they

HAVE HAD MOST TRYING GOVERYMENTS
to live under, and very oppressive ones in the way of taxtion for normoal improvements, not giving benefits equal to the bardships imposed. But can they proclaim themselves entirely irresponsible for this condition? They cannot. Violence has been rampant in some localities, and has further been justified or denied by those who could have prevented it.

The theory is raised, that there is to be no further interference on the part of the General Government to protect citizens within a State, where the State authorities fail to give protection. This is a great mistake. While I remain the Executive, all the laws of Congress, and the provisions of the Constitution, including the amendments added thereto,

WILL BE ENFORCED WITH BIOOR,
but with regret that they should have added one jot or uttle to Executive duties and powers.

Let there be fairness in the discussion of Southern questions,—the advocates of both or all political parties giving honest, trutful reports of occurrences,—condemning the wrong, and upholding the right,—and soon all will be well. Under existing conditions, the negro votes the Republican ticket, because he knows his friends are of that party. Many a good citizen votes the opposite, not because he sgrees with the great principles of state which separate parties, but because generally he is opposed to negro use citizen and voter.

AS RE IS AND MUST ARMAIN.

The report of the Attorney-General contains valuable recommendations relating to the administration of justice in the Courte of the United States, to which I invite your attention. I respectfully suggest to Congress the propriety of increasing the number of Judicial Districts in the United States to eleven,—the present number being nine,—and the creation of two additional Judgeships. The territory to be traced by the Circuit Judges is so greas, and the business of the Courte so steadily increasing.

more impossible for them to keep up

more impossible for them to keep up with the business requiring their attention. Whether this would involve the necessity of adding two more Justices of the Supreme Court to the present number, I submit to the judgment of Congress.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The attention of Congress is invited to the report of the Secretary of the Interior, and to the legislation asked for by him. The domestic interests of the people are more intimately connected with this Department than with either of the other Departments of the Government. Its duties have been added to from time to time, until they have become so onerous that, without the most perfect system and order, it will be impossible for any Secretary of the Interior to keep track of all official transactioms having his sauction and done in his name, and for which he is personally responsible.

tion and done in his name, and for which he is personally responsible.

The policy adopted for the management of Indian affairs known as the "Peace Policy." has been adhered to with most beneficial results. It is confidently hoped that a few years more will save our frontier from Indian depredations. I commend the recommendation of the Secretary for the extension of the homestead laws to the Indians, and for some sort of Territorial Government for the Indian Territory, A great majority of the Indians occupying this Territory are believed to be incapable of maintaining their rights against the more civilized and calightened white men. Any Territorial form of government given them, therefore, should protect them in their homes and property for a period of at least twenty years, and, before its final adoption, should be ratified by a majority of those affected.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior, herewith attached, gives much interesting statistical information, which I abstain from giving an abstract of, but refer you to the report itself.

PENSIONS.

The act of Congress providing the eath which pensioners must subscribe before drawing their rensions, cuts off front this bounty a few sur-

The act of Congress providing the eath which pensioners must subscribe before drawing their pensions, cuts off fron this bounty a few survivors of the War of 1812 residing in the Southern States. I recommend the restoration of this bounty to all such. The number of persons whose names would be restored to the list of pensioners is not large. They are all old persons, who could have taken no part in the rebellion, and the services for which they were awarded pensions were in defense of the whole country.

which they were awarded pensions were in defense of the whole country.

AGRICULTUKE AND THE CENTENNIAL.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, norewith submitted, contains suggestions of much interest to the general public, and refers to the approaching Contennial and the part his Department is ready to take in it. I feel that the nation at large is interested in having this Exposition a success, and commend to Congress such action as will secure a greater general interest in it. Already many foreign nations have signified their intention to be represented at it. It may be expected that every civilized nation will be represented.

THE CIVIL NERVICE.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The rules adopted to improve the Civil Service of the Government have been adhered to as closely as has been practicable with the opposition with which they meet. The effect of them has been beneficial on the whole, and has been detailed the alexander of the whole, and has them has been beneficial on the whole, and has tended to the elevation of the service; but it is impracticable to maintain them without the direct and positive support of Congress. Generally the support which this reform receives is from those who give it their support only to find fault when the rules are apparently departed from. Removals from office without preferring charges against parties removed are frequently cited as departures from the rules adopted; and the retention of those against whom charges are made by irresponsible persons, and without good grounds, is also often condemned as a violation of them. Under these circumstances, therefore, I announce that, if Congress adjourns without positive legislation on the subject of

on the subject of civil-service reference.

I will regard such action as a disapproval of the system, and will abandon it, except so far as to require examinations for certain appointees to determine their fitness. Competitive examinations will be abandoned.

The gentlemen who have given their services without compensation, as members of the Board, to devise rules and regulations for the government of the Civil Service of the country, have shown much zeal and earnestness in their work; and to them, as well as to myself, it will be a source of mortification if it is to be thrown

work; and to them, as well as to myself, it will be a source of mortification if it is to be thrown away. But I repeat, that it is impossible to carry this system to a successful issue without general approval and assistance, and positive law to support it.

I have stated that the elements of the prosperity of the nation—capital, labor, skilled and unskilled, and products of the soil—still remain with us. To direct the employment of these is a problem deserving the most serious attention of Congress. If employment can be given to all labor offering itself, prosperity necessarily follows. I have expressed the opinion, and repeat it, that the first requisite to the accomplishment fo the end is the substitution of a sound currency in place of one of a fluctuating value. This secured, there are many interests that This secured, there are many interests that might be fostered to the great profit of both labor and capital.

labor and capital.

How to INDUCE CAPITAL TO UMPLOY LABOR, is the queston.

The subject of cheap transportation has occupied the attention of Congress. New light on this question with without doubt be given by the Committee appointed by the last Congress to investigate and report upon this subject.

A revival of ship-building, and particularly of A revival of ship-building, and particularly of iron-steamship-building, is of vast importance to our national prosperity. The United States is now paying over \$1,000,000 per annum for freights and passage on foreign ships, to be carried abroad and expended in the employment and support of other peoples, beyond a fair percentage of what should go to foreign vessels, estimating on the tonnage and travel of each, respectively. It is to be regretted that this disparity in the carrying trade exists, and, to correct it. I would be willing to see a great departure from the usual course of Government, in supporting what might usually be termed private

nrefrom the usual course of Government, in supporting what might usually be termed private enterprise. I would not suggest as a remedy direct subsidy to American steamship lines, but I would suggest the direct offer of AMPLE COMPENSATION FOR CARBYING THE MALLS between Atlantic seaboard cities and the European Continent on American-owned and American-built steamers; and would extend this liberality to vessels carrying the meist to South ican-built steamers; and would extend this liberality to vessels carrying the mails to Soutif American States, and to Central America and Mexico; and would pursue the same policy from our Pacific seaports to foreign scaports on the Pacific. It might be demanded that vessels built for this service should come up to a standard fixed by legislation, in tonnage, speed, and all other qualities looking to the possibility of Government's requiring them at some time for war purposes. The right also of taking possession of them in such emergency should be guarded. I offer these suggestions, believing them worthy of consideration in all seriousness, affecting all sections and all interests alike. If anything better can be done to direct the country into a course of general prosperity. the country into a course of general prosperity no one will be more ready than I to second the

plan.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Forwarded herewith will be found the report of the Commissioners appointed under an act of Congress approved June 20, 1874, to wind up the affairs of the District Government. It will be seen from the report that the total debt of the District of Columbia, less securities on hand and available, is:

. . \$15,742,667.61 1.614.034 37 ment. Less Chesapeake & Ohio Canal bonds.... and Washington & Alexandria Railroad 89,000.00

bonds.

n the hands of the Commissioners of the Sinking Pund. 1,748,054,37 Leaving the schal debt, less said aslets. Lets. Lets Leaving the actual debt, less said se-...\$13,994,613.24

ommendation of the Commissioners of the Sink-ing Fund relative to the ambiguity of the act of June 20, 1874; the interest on the District boads, and the consolidation of indebtedness to the District.

the gentlemen who

consented to leave their private affairs and come from a distance to attend to the business of this District, and for the able and satisfactory manner in which it has been conducted. I am sure their services will be equally appreciated by

the entire country.

It will be seen, from the accompanying full report of the Board of Health, that the sanitary condition of the District is very satisfactory.

In my opinion, the District of Columbia should be regarded as

be regarded as

THE OROUNDS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL,
in which the entire people are interested. I do
not allude to this to urgo generous appropriations to the District, but to draw the attention
of Congress, in framing a law for the government of the District, to the magnificent scale on
which the city was planned by the founders of the
Government. The manner in which, for ornamental purposes, the reservations, streets, and avenuest. The manner in which, for ornamental purposes, the reservations, streets, and avenues were laid out, was in the proportion of the property actually possessed by the General Government. I think the proportion of the expenses of the Government and improvements to be borne by the General Government, the Cities of Washington and Georgetown, and the country, should be carefully and equitably defined.

The Massissippi rayer.

should be carefully and equitably defined.

In accordance with Sec. 3 of the act approved June 28, 1874, I appointed a Board to make a survey of the mouth of the Mississippi River, with a view to determine the best method of obtaining and maintaining a depth of water sufficient for the purposes of commerce, etc.; and, in secordance with an act entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of a Commission of Engineers to investigate and report a plan for the excavation of the alluvial basin of the Mississippi River subject to inundation." I appointed a Commission of Engineers. Neither isoard has yet completed its labors. When their reports are reserved, they will be forwarded to Congress without delay. without delay.

(Signed) EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 7, 1874. THE TREASURY.

REPORT OF SECRETARY BRISTOW. STATE OF THE PINANCES. Dispatch to the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—The following is the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, submitted to the House to-day immediately after

he expiration of the morning hour : THE REPORT.
TREAS'Y DEPT., WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1874. SIR: The Secretary is charged by law with the duty of preparing and submitting to Congress annually a report on the subject of finance. containing estimates of the public revenues and expenditures, and plans for improving and in-creasing the revenues, for the purpose of giving information to Congress in adopting modes of raising the revenues requisite to meet the public expenditures.

Pursuant to this duty, the Secretary submits

the following report : RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1874. The moneys received and covered into the

Treasury by warrants during the fiscal year end-
ing June 30, 1874, were as follows:
From eustoms
From internal revenue 102,409,784,90
From sales of public lands 1,852,428.93
From tax on circulation and deposits of
National Banks 7,030,038,17
From repayment of interest by Pacific
Esilway Companies
From customs' fines, penalties, etc 651,271.76
From labor, drayage, storage, etc 741,435,23
From sales of Indian trust-lands 903,439.50
From fees-consular, letters-patent, and
land
From proceeds of sales of Government
property
From Marine-Hospital tax 352,873 98
From steamboat fees 274,490.91
From profits on coinage, etc 447,970.72
From tax on seal-skips 356,610.42
From miscellaneous sources 1,691,303.70
Total ordinary receipts\$284,441,090.84
Premium on sales of coin 5,037,665.22
maint and mandate analysis of lasts 2000 479 779 00

Total net receipts, exclusive of loans.\$289,478,756.66
Payment by the British
Government of the
award of the tribunsl
of arbitration at Geneva.\$18,500,000.00
Excess of het receipts from
certificates of deposit of
legal-tenders, etc., over 17,207,475,23 32,707,475,25

\$131, 193,067,28

Deduot unavailable bal-

on boas of the resister, and to the credit of the Treasurer United States. 13,720.1	3 - 131,179,337.10
Total available cash	.\$453,365,568.39
The net expenditures by warrant me period were:	s during the
or civil expenses or foreign intercourse or foreign intercourse or pensions or military establishment, includin fortifications, river and harbor im	. 1,503,064,27 . 6,692,462,09 . 29,038,414,66
provements, and arsenals	42,313,927.22
ments, at navy-yards	. 30,932,587.42
ing the revenue or interest on the public debt	. 50,506,414,25
Total net ordinary expenditures, ex	

\$287,133,873.7 15,500,000,0 .\$302,633,873,76 Total..... It will be seen by this statement that the

Loaving a surplus revenue of......\$ 2,344,882.30 During the months of July, August, and Sep ember of the fiscal year 1874, bonds to the extent of \$12,936,450 were purcased for the sinking-fund account.

RECRIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR

ENDING JUNE 30, 1875. The receipts during the first quarter of the ourrent fiscel year were :

3,596,148.23 Banks... From repayment of interest by Pacific 217,941.97 Railways.
From customs' fines, etc.
From consular, patent, and other fees.
From proceeds of sales of Government 451,257.11 Total net ordinary receipts..... .\$ 90,884,285.9

Total available.....\$296,863,048.86 The expenditures during the same period were as follows:
For civil and miscellaneous expenses, including public buildings, light-houses, and collecting the revenues.
For Indians.
For pensions.
For military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements, and arsenals.
For navel establishment, including vessels and machinery, and improvements at navy-syrds.
For interest on the public debt, including Pacific Railway bonds. were as follows :

32,787,899,38 Total ordinary expenditures....... Balance in the Treasury Sept. 30, 1873... \$ 85,313,489.42 .\$236,863,048,86 ed the receipts will be: From customs... From internal revenue... From sales of public lands... From tax on National Banks... Prom Pacific Railways...

From customs' fines, &c...... From consular, patent, and other From sales of public property.... From miscellaneous sources.... .\$203,434,000 For the same period it is estimate expenditures will be : 5,000,000 21,442,000 23,500,000 17,000,000 70,000,500

For the current fiscal year, from the foregoing account of actual receipts and expenditures for the first quarter, and of the estimates of the same for the remaining three quarters, the esti-mates being based on the assumption that Congress will not increase the expenditures by deticlency or other appropriations, it is expected that the revenues will amount to \$284,318 285.99, and that the ordinary expenses will be \$275,315,-489.42, which will leave a surplus revenue of

\$9.002,796.57 to be applied to the sinking fund.
The sum of \$31,096,545 will be required under the law for this fund, and, therefore, unless the revenues shall increase beyond the amount anticipated, there will be a deficiency in the sinking-fund account for this year of \$22,093,748.43. ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1876.

It is estimated that the receipts for the fisca year ending June 30, 1876, will be: From customs.
From internal revenue.
From sales of public lands.
From tex on National Banks.
From Pacific Railways.
From customs' anes, &c. 1,500,000 6,533,000 1,000,000 590,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 4,500,000 Total..... \$298,000,000 for the same period will be:

For foreign intercourse
For Indians r pensions...
r pensions...
r military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor imfortifications, river and harbor im-provements, and arsenals.

For naval establishment, including vessels and machinery, and improvements at navy yards.

For civil miscellaneous, including public buildings, light-houses, collecting the revenues, mall-steamship service, de-ficiency in postal revenues, public printing, etc.

For interest on the public debt.

For interest on Pacific Railway bonds 22,500,00 54,000,000

98,000,000 Total ordinary expenditures..... If these estimates of the revenues and expendi tures shall prove to be approximately correct, there shall prove to be approximately correct, there will be a surplus of revenue of about \$20,-222,000. The smount necessary for the sinking fund is not included in the above estimates of expenditures, and to provide for it the sum of \$23,140,914 will be required. The surplus revenues which can be applied to this fund (\$20,320,000) will be insufficient to the extent of 11,920,914, and there will therefore be a de-iclency of that amount.

ficiency of that amount.

The estimates received from the several Executive Departments are as follows: Foreign intercourse... Military establishment... Naval establishment... Indian affairs.... Public Works : table Works:
Treasury Department. \$ 6,650,943.81
Wor Department 17,400,937.50
Navy Department 17,915,800.00
Interior Department 977,248.00
Department of Agriculture 22,840.00
Department of Justice 47,000.00

26,299,460.8 Postal service.
Miscellaneous
Permanent appropriations Total..... .\$310,030,769.8 During the fiscal year the public debt was reduced by the sum of \$5,762.447.65, as will appear by the following statement: Principal of the debt July 1, 1873 \$2,234,482,993.20 interest due and unpaid, and accrued interest to date... 42.358.652.82

\$2,276,839,646,02 Debt, loss each in the Treasury \$2.145,660,308.92 Principal of the debt July 1, 1874.....\$2,251,690,468,43 Interest due and upsid, and accrued . 38,939,087,47 .\$2,390,629,553.90 . 150,731,694.63 Debt, less cash in the Treasury \$2,139,897,861.27

This decrease is represented by the excess of receipte over expenditures...\$ 2,344,882.30 The interest due and unpaid, June 30, 1878, by.\$ 3,417,565.35 \$ 5,762,447,65 By the monthly statement of the public debt issued June 30, 1874, the reduction of the debt was shown to be \$4.730,472.41. The difference

between this and the preceding statement is thus explained:
The monthly debt-statement is made up at The monthly debt-exterment is made up at the close of business on the day of its date, and embraces only the moneys officially reported to the Department at the time of its issue, whereas the foregoing annual etatement of receipts and expenditures includes revenues which were deposited at the different places of deposit throughout the country within the periods covered by the accounts, and unascertained at the time of the issue of the monthly statement. The books from which the annual statement of ly kent open for a period of forty-five days, so as to include at the date of closing the accounts all the revenues which may have been deposited within the year which the statement represents. The difference between these two statements arises from the difference of dates at which they are made up, and by a comparison of them as regards the cash in the Treasure of the comparison of the compariso

ary at the commencement and close of the last fiscal year, it will be seen that by the anthe last fiscal year, it will be seen that by the anfinal statement of receipts and expenditures
there was a gain of \$1,031,975.24, representing
revenues in excess of those known at the time
of proparing the monthly statement, which,
added to it, or deducted from the annual statement of receipts and expenditures, will show that no difference exists, except in the manner

that no chieferation.

The tables accompanying this report furnish details of the foregoing statements and ac-BEFUNDING THE NATIONAL DEBT.

On assuming charge of this Department, June 8, 1874, the Secretary found the balance of the 5 per cent loan authorized by the acts of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1872, then unissued, to be \$178,548,360.

During the month of June proposals were received from several parties desiring to negotiate these bonds, but they were not satisfactory, and were consequently declined.

On the 2d day of July a circular was issued by

On the 2d day of July a circular was issued by the Secretary, inviting proposals, and in response thereto bids from various parties, at home and abroad, were received, the aggregate amount of which was \$75.93,550. Of this amount, \$20,933,550 comprised the domestic bids, and \$55.000,000 the joint proposal of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Bons, of London, and Messrs. N. & W. Seligman & Co., of New York. The domestic bids at par and above, which were accepted by the Department, aggregated \$10,113,550, and those at less than par, which were rejected, amounted to \$10,820,000.

The proposal for \$55,000,000 excluded the ag-

those at less than par, which were rejected, amounted to \$10,820,000.

The proposal for \$35,000,000 excluded the acceptance of all other bids, and provided that the parties should purchase ten million on or before Aug. 1, 1874, and the remaining \$45,000,000 at their pleasure, in several successive installments, prior to Feb. 1, 1875, also that they should have the option of the entire balance of the 5 per cent loan, \$122,688,500, until the expiration of the six mouths from Jan. 31, 1875, and that the Secretary should keep an agent in London to deliver new fives and receive payment therefor. This proposition was modified, and on the 28th day of July a contract was entered into between the Secretary and Messrs. August

therefor. This proposition was modified, and on the 28th day of July a contract was entered into between the Secretary and Messrs. August Beimont & Co., of New York, on behalf of N. M. Rothschild & Sons, of London, Eng., and associates, and Messrs. J. and W. Seligman & Co., of New York, for themselves and associates, for the negotiation of 245,000,000 of the 5 per cent bonds, the contracting parties having deposited with the United States Treasury 2 per cent of the amount subscribed for, as a guarantee for the fulfillment of their agreement.

The conditions of the contract are substantially as follows: The contracting parties to have the option of the balance of the loan, viz: \$122,683,550, until Jan. 31, 1875; to be allowed one-quarter of 1 per cent commission upon the amount taken; they agreeing to subscribe for fifteen millions of the before-mentioned amount—\$45,000,000—on the first day of August. 1874, and to subscribe for the remaining amount—\$30,000,000—at their pleasure, in amounts of not less than five millions each, prior to the Sist day of January, 1875. The contract also allows the parties the exclusive right to subscribe for the remainder or any portion of the 5 per cent bonds authorized by the acts of Congress aforesaid, by giving notice thereof to the Secretary of the Treasury, with the parties before mentioned, is to issue calls of even dates with their rubecriptions for the redemption of an equivalent amount of 6 per cent 5-20 bonds, as provided by the act of July 14, 1870. The subscriber agree to pay for said 5 per cent bonds, par and interest accrued to the date of maturity of each call, in gold coin, United States coin coupons, or any of the 5 per cent 5-30 bonds called for re-

demption; they also agree to defray all expenses incurred in sending bonds to London, upon their request, and in transmitting bonds, coin, United States coupons, or gold coin, to the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C.

On account of the subscriptions of Messra-Rothschild and Seligman, and their associates, and those of home subscribers, calls for 6 per cent 5-20 bonds of the loan of Feb. 25, 1862, have been made as follows:

The excess of subscriptions over calls—viz \$113,550—has been provided for by uncalled bonds which have been received by the Department in payment for that amount.

The larger portion of the bonds subscribed for has thus far been negotiated in Europe, where exchanges are still being made. BESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENT.

BESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENT.

So much has been spoken and written within the last decade, and especially at the last session of Congress, on the financial questions relating to and growing out of our currency system, that further extended discussion of the subject at this time would scarcely seem to be necessary. The opinions entertained and expressed by public men and communities of people, as well as the sense of Congress as heretofore indicated by the voters of the two Houses, must be accepted as one of the factors of the financial problem. Nevertheless the great and paramount importance of arriving at an utilinate solution of the matter and of restoring to the Government and the people a sound and stable currency, induces the Secretary to bring the subject again to the attention of Congress, and to ask that decisive steps be now taken by the law-making power for return to a specie basis. return to a specie basis.

To attempt an enumeration of the complicated mischiefs which flow from an unstable or inconvertible currency would carry this report to inexcusable length, and, after all, would be but a repetition of what has been often said. No nation can large needed, the wholesome maximal

repetition of what has been often said. No nation can long neglect the wholesome maxims, founded upon universal experience, that uphold public credit without suffering financial disturbances and bringing serious consequences upon its people. It will not be denied that the existing issue of legal-tender notes, as a circulating medium, would never have been made, except in the great emergency of a war involving no less an issue than the preservation of the nation. Whether the argument in support of the validity of the Logal-Tender acts be rested upon the war powers conferred on the Government by the Constitution or on other provisions of that instrument, it is clear that Congress could not have been on other provisions of that instrument, it is clear that Congress could not have been induced to pass such acts under any other circumstances than in a time of the most pressing and urgant need, such as a state of war only produces. The most carnest defenders of the power to issue Government obligations, and make them by law legal tender for all debts, public and private, would scarcely be found to advocate the exercise of the power except under circumstances of extreme necessity, and then only for the time of the emergency; and there is abundant evidence in the debates and proceedings of Congress, and in the statutes themselves, that it was not intended to make the legal-tender notes the permanent currency of the country. notes the permanent currency of the country. The acts authorizing the issue of such notes provided for their conversion into bonds of the United States bearing interest at the rate of 6 per

The act of March, 18, 1869, in terms declares that "The faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all obligations of the United States not bearing interest, known as United States notes." The same act further afiltims that "The United States solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin."

The purpose of the act is well expressed in its title, which declares it to be "An act to strengthen the public credit;" and that such was the effect of the act cannot be doubted, for it is an uncouditional assurance on the part of the Government, not only that its notes shall be paid in coin, but that this shall be done at the earliest practicable period. The faith of the Government could not be more clearly or absolutely pledged than is done by this act of Congress, to say nothing of previous legislation.

The length of time that has now elapsed since the final overthrow of the rebellion, as well as proper regard for the faith of the nation, admonish us that imitiatory steps towards the reasonation of its pledges ought not to be longer postponed. It is not unworthy of remark that the era of the War will not be closed until the period of redemption shall have been reached.

It is sometimes urged by the advocates of a continuance of our paper circulation that, its amount being now definitely fixed by law, it is not liable to the fluctuations in volume which attach to a currency that may be increased or diminished at the will of the Secretary; but this suggestion leaves out of view entirely the fact that it is of little consequence where the power to change the volume of currency rests, the difference being only in the degree of probability of its use. The existence of the power at all, and the apprehension of its being called into exercise, is the evil from which mischievous consequences are likely to flow. The quality of flexibility governed by the law of trade and commerce, and which regul centum per annum.

The act of March, 18, 1869, in terms declared that "The faith of the United States is solemnly

apon party exigencies or the supposed necessi ties of the Treasury, or the demands of specula-ties of the Treasury, or the demands of specula-tive enterprise, is objectionable in the highest degree. Such a currency is liable to sudden and violent expansion or contraction, having no nec-essary connection with the legitimate demands of trade and commerce.

In a country like ours, with varied industries and extensive commercial relations among its

and extensive commercial relations among its different sections and with other nations and different sections and with other nations and peoples, stability of the circulating medium is indispensable to the general prosperity. Credit, which necessarily enters largely into commercial transactions, can only be steady and secure when it has for its foundation a stable cusrency. The quality of stability in money attaches only to coin, which, by common consent of mankind, is the medium of exchange, and to a paper currency representative of coin, because convertible into it at the will of the holder. The reason is obvious; for coin, besides being recognized throughout the world as a medium of exchange, has a high intrinsic value, can be procured only

throughout the world as a medium of exchange, has a high intrinsic value, can be procured only by labor and in limited quantities which cannot be increased by statutory laws, nor suddenly by other means, while inconvertible paper money may be produced in indefinite quantities at a nominal cost, a note of the highest denomination costing no more than the lowest, and its volume depending solely on legislative enactment.

The history of irredeemable paper currency repeats itself whenever and wherever it is used. It increases present prices, deludes the laborer with the idea that he is getting higher wages, and brings a ficitious prosperity from which follow inflation of business and credit and excess of enterprise in ever-increasing ratio, until it is discovered that trade and commerce have become fatally diseased, when confidence is destroyed, and then comes the shock to credit, followed by disaster and depression, and a demand for relief by further issues.

A dollar legal-tender note, such as is now i

A dollar legal-tender note, such as is now in circulation, is neither more nor less than the promise of the Government to pay a dollar to the bearer, while no express provision is made by law for paying the dollar at any time whatever; nor is there any existing provision for converting it into anything that stands in a tangible ratio to a coin dollar. As far as existing laws go, there is no reason why the legal-tender note of the denomination of a dollar should pass for 1 cent of gold, except so far as the Government compols creditors to accept it in discharge of obligations to pay money, and obliges the wealth and commerce of the country to adopt it as a medium of exchange. To this may be added, as an element of the value of the legal-tender dollar, the hope that the Government will some time or other redeem its paper promises according to their import. The universal use of, and reliance upon, such a currency tends to blunt the moral sense and impair the natural self-dependence of the people, and trains them to the belief that the Government must directly assist their individual variance and humans. the people, and trains them to the belief that the Government must directly assist their individual fortunes and business, help them in their personal affairs, and enable them to discharge their debts by partial payment. This inconvertible paper currency begots the delusion that the remedy for private pecuniary distress is in legislative measures, and makes the people unmindful of the fact that the true remedy is in greater production and less spending, and that real prosperity comes only from individual effort and thrift. When exchanges are again made in coin, or in currency convertible into it at the will of the holder, this truth will be understood and acted upon.

cted upon.

It is not intended to call in question the con-It is not intended to call in question the constitutional validity of the legal-tender acts, nor the wisdom of those who, in the midst of a rebellion which taxed the utmost resources and energies of the nation, deemed the issue of such notes essential to success. Repeated adjudications of the highest judicial tribunal of the land sustaining their relidity must be accepted as conclusive of the question. All that is now meant to be asserted is, that the exigencies which required the issue of such notes have passed away, and the time has come for taking such ateps as may be necessary to redeem the thedge

obey and execute such laws as Congress may enact.

While it seems to be very generally conceded that resumption of specie payment is essential to the honor of the Government and to the general welfare, the views of intelligent and well-informed persons as to the best method of resumption is so widely divergent, and the plans that have been suggested so multifarious, that the Secretary feels embarrassment in suggesting a plan, the details of which commend themselves to Congress. But there are one or two fundamental ideas underlying the subject which, it is believed, must be the besis of any practicable plan for resumption, and are, therefore, submitted for the consideration of Congress.

If is obvious that there can be no resumption by the Government so long as the volume of paper currency is largely in excess of the possible amount of coin available for that purpose which may come into the Treasury in any year, and while no provision is made for the conversion of this paper money into anything having a nearer relation to coin; nor is it possible for the banks or people to resume so long as the large amount of irredeenable paper now in circulation continues to be by law legal tender for all private debts with reference both to the past and the future. While this state of things lasts gold will continue to flow from us, and find employment whore the naunral laws of traic, unobstructed by restraining legislation, makes its daily use indispensable.

The Secretary, therefore, recommends Congress to provice by law that after an early and ixed day United States notes shall cease to be logal tender as to contracts thereafter made. But this provision should not apply to official

fixed day United States notes shall cease to be legal tender as to contracts thereafter made. But this provision should not apply to official salaries or to other ordinary expenditures of the Government under then existing contracts or appropriations. Between the day thus to be fixed and the time of final resumption a sufficient period should slapse to enable the people and banks to prepare for the latter by such gradual processes in business as will neither lead to violent contraction in credit and values, nor suddenly increase the obligations of debtors. The sudden and immediate appreciation of the paper dollar to its par value in gold is not only no necessary element of redemption, ues, nor suddenly increase the obligations of debtors. The sudden and immediate appreciation of the paper dollar to its par value in gold is not only no necessary element of redemption, but, as far as practicable, should be avoided. If during the period of the War the Legal-Tender acts operated as a bankrupt law, compelling creditors to give acquittances upon the receipt of less than the full amount of their debts, this is no reason why the law for resumption should now compel debtors at once to pay essentially more than they have contracted to pay. The adoption of such measures as will not suddenly increase the obligations of debtors, will go far to allay and disarm whatever popular opposition to resumption of specie payment may now exist, and, besides, would be but just to the debtor class. The day from which new contracts must be discharged in coin should be fixed sufficiently far in advance to give the people and the banks time to understand it and to prepare themselves for it. It is believed that not many months will be necessary for that purpose; but, to avoid the mischiefs already indicated, this day should precede the day of final resumption by a longer period. The time should not, in the opinion of the Secretary, be extended beyond three years, and might safely be made as much less as in the judgment of Congress would sufficiently protect the interest of debtors and avoid the evils of too sudden contraction.

The law should also authorize the immediate conversion of legal-tender notes rapidly, and thereby operate oppressively on the debtor class. As an additional inducement to these bonds at a low rate of interest, such, while inviting conversion, should not be so high as to appreciate the legal-tender notes rapidly, and thereby operate oppressively on the debtor class. As an additional inducement to these bonds at a low rate of interest, authority should be given for making them security for the circulation of National Banks. The law should further provide the means for the redemption of such notes as

surprits revenues. Such a total should be must by issuing bonds to run for such time as the wisdom of Congress may suggest, and to be dis-posed of from time to time as the necessities of the case may require. In the opinion of the Secretary, these bonds should run for a long pe-riod, and should bear interest at a rate not ex-ceeding the lowest rate which the Government may then be paying in refunding its 6 per cent securities. Any substantial or useful movement for resumption necessarily involves supplying the Treasury with increased amounts of com-either by increased revenues or an adequate loan. The present condition of the credit of the Government, which would be further en-hanced by the adoption of measures for return to a specie basis, leaves no room for doubt that a loan for such purpose would be readily taken at a low rate of interest. Measures should also be adopted requiring the banks to hold gold re-serves preparatory to resumption on their part. But the Secretary does not deem it proper to pursue the matter into further detail. If Con-gress thall conclude, as he earnestly hopes it will, pursue the matter into further detail. If Congress thall conclude, as he earnestly hopes it will, that the time has arrived for the enactment of alaw having for its object resumption of species payments, its own wisdom will supply the necessary methods. That which is of the highest impayments, its own wisdom will supply the necessary methods. That which is of the highest importance is the adoption of the definite policy of resumption. In view of the great and pressing importance of the speediest return to specie payment consonant with steadiness of business and avoidance of violent and sudden contraction, discussion of mere details in advance becomes of little practical consequence. What is demanded by the best interests of the Government and the people, and by the highest considerations of virtue and morality, is, that Congress shall undo that state of things which only the necessities of war justified or required in this respect. A wise modification of existing statutes, which neither enable nor permit the executive branch of the Government to effect the restoration of a sound currency, will leave the laws of trade free to resume their operations, and many matters of detail will adjust themselves. When the Government shall have resumed specie payment, it may be expected that gold will flow into the country in obedience to the law of supply and demand; the export of our gold product will greatly diminish and the millions of gold which now constitute only a commodity of trade will resums its proper functions by becoming again a part of the circulating medium. With the adoption now constitute only a commodity of trade will resume its proper functions by becoming again a part of the circulating medium. With the adoption of the policy of resumption, free banking may safely be allowed, and the defleit of the actual amount of coin available for circulation can be supplied by bank notes convertible into coin, in lieu of an inconvertible paper currency.

The business of the country has not yet recovered from the disasters of the last year's financial panic, the causes of which it is by no means difficult to trace. It was the direct and immediate result of that excessive development of speculative enterprises, overtrading, and inflation of credit which invariably follow issues of inconvertible paper currency. The almost boundless resources and energies of the country must

less resources and energies of the country mus compel the gradual re-establishment of business, but capital, with its accustomed sensitiveness to danger, is slow to return to the avenues of trade. Values are fluctuating and uncertain. Labor receives its reward in a currency that is unsteady, and whose purchasing power changes almost daily. Neither the reward of labor nor the value

daily. Neither the reward of labor nor the value of commodities is measured by any certain standard.

The enantment of a law having for its purpose the substitution of a sound and stable medium of exchange for an irredeemable paper currency will tend to restore confidence, and thus cause a revival of industries and general business.

There will be no better time in the future to seater upon the work of returning to a precise. enter upon the work of returning to a specie basis, and the Secretary feels that he cannot too strongly urge the adoption of the measures he has indicated, or such others as will more certainly lead to the desired end.

ECONOMY IN PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

In connection with this subject, the Secretary desired in the connection of the subject of the connection of the subject of the connection of the

In connection with this subject, the Socretary deems it proper to auggest, for the consideration of Congress, the importance of the most rigid economy in the public expenditures. Lavish outlay of money by the Government leads to corresponding habits of extravagance among the people. An era of inflation is always one of extravagance. At such a time costly public improvements of doubtful utility are likely to be undertaken, and other unusual expenditures made. It is easier to fall into such practices in a time of inflation than to abandon them when necessity requires. The general depression fol-

made. It is easier to fall into such practices in a time of inflation than to abandon them when necessity requires. The general depression following the late financial panic has compelled the people to lessen their individual expenditures, and the Government should not be slow to follow their example.

The present condition of the revenues requires the utmost economy in public expenditures, and the most exercil scrutiny of the estimates herewith transmitted is invited. So far as they relate to the Treasury Department, the Secretary has required them to be kept within the appropriations of the last session of Congress, when a large reduction was effected. He is gratified to be able to express the opinion that such reduction has not affected injuriously the public interests confident to his cere, nor has it tended to obstruct or delay the public business. Not only a rigid economy required by reason of the present condition of the public revenues, but fidelity to obligations and a just sense of responsibility to the people, to whom the Government of the public transmitted to the people, to whom the Government of the public transmitted to the people.

ernment belongs, and who contribute of their means to its support, demand it. Government cannot long exist in a prosperous conductor with confidence of the people, and that endethere will be given or withheld according in the Government is faithfully, honestly, and conditions it is neither the Government is faithfully, honestly, and conditions it is understood that not a dollar is taken from the people by taxation beyond what is needful for the legitimate purposes of the Government, they will not withhold their conditions or refuse to support its financial measure. At such a time loans are freely taken and large cheerfully paid. It is essential to the proper strength of the Government at home, and as the cheerfully paid. It is essential to the proper strength of the Government at home, and honor by prompt payment of all its obligations, and when such revenues are collected in an oless important that they be faithfully and enclusively applied to the legitimate purposes of Government.

While the indebtedness of the Government while the indebtedness of the Government. While the indebtedness of the sudious bosor requires the collection of large sums by taxition to meet the accruing interest, besides the affect injuriously the public credit, and me engineering the purposes should be degreeated as hird to affect injuriously the public credit, and me engineering the purposes should be degreeated as hird to affect injuriously the public credit, and me engineering the purpose of the Comptroller of the Curreng contains full statistics of the resources and abolities, the reserves, dividends, taxation, and affect injuriously the public accretion, and and proposed amountments to the National-Bank as to define a part of the Currency redemption and suggestions of the Comptroller in reference to the distribution of the currency, redemption, and proposed amountments to the National-Bank as to define the popular of their condition at that date having been received. As appears by their return of that date, the aggregate containin

NEW YORK CITY. Oct. 8, 1870, Oct. 2, 1871, Oct. 3, 1871, 54 banks. | 54 banks. | 50 banks. \$ 73,435,000 \$ 73,235,000 \$ 71,285,000 159,751,811 191,304,511 153,034,121 Capital Net deposits. on demand...
On other stocks
bonds, &c., or
demand...
Payable in gold.
All other... 5,661,499 8 3,190,736 9,012,964 3 53,509,603 70,185,331 105,146,590 122,806,969 123,183,622 Aggregate . \$ 167,969,157 \$ 198,658,799 \$ 133,185,72 NEW YORK CITY

\$ 70,295,000 \$ 68,500,000 2,988,876,3 4,721,63 on demand.... Payable in gold... All other 57,916,130 51,478,691 4,381,571 5,733,137 133,924,311 139,841,555 Aggregate \$ 199,160,888 \$ 201,777,65

The aggregate call leans of these banks on the 2d of October last were \$56,200,329, corresponding very nearly in amount with the same class of loans on Oct. 3, 1872, which then stood at \$84,590,363, showing that the character of the leans of the New York City banks has not materially changed since the panic of 1873. The set amount on deposit with these banks by othe National Banks was \$56,237,452. It thus appear that nearly the whole amount of the balance due to other National Banks is invested in loan payable on call. Interest is paid on a large portion of the balances due to other banks, and they must be so invested as to be readily available, such deposits being subject to far greater factuations in volume than a similar line of commercial deposits. The banker thus make the broker a convenience for obtaining interest on money which he could not prudently avest in commercial paper. The statistical table of the rate of interest in New York City, prepared from daily reports, shows the following results, towit: The average rate of interest for the past year was 3.8 per cent on call loans, and 6.4 per cent on commercial paper, and for the six months ending Oct. 31, 1874, the average rate was 2.7 per cent on call loans and 5.6 on commercial paper.

The attention of Congress has frequently been The aggregate call loans of these banks on the

mercial paper.

The attention of Congress has frequently been called by the Secretary and the Comproller of The attention of Congress has frequently been called by the Secretary and the Comproller of the Currency to the evils arising from the payment of interest on deposits, and efforts have been made by the more conservative hankers to discourage the practice. The difficulty in the way of legislation is, that, while Congress has the power to prohibit the payment of interest on deposits by the National Banks, by the imposition of penalties, it has no such power with reference to the State banks and private bankers. The only practicable legislation upon this subject which would not discriminate against the National Banks would seem to by the imposition of a special tax upon all interest-bearing deposits.

National Banks would seem to by the imposition of a special tax upon all interest-bearing deposits.

The act of June 20, 1974, limits the amount of legal-tender notes to \$382,000,000. The authorized amount of National Bank notes was not changed, but remains at \$354,000,000. This art provides, however, for the transfer of circulation, from the Eastern and Middle States to the Western and Southern States, as may be required to supply applications for circulation, upon as apportionment based on population and waith according to the census returns of 1870. The act also provides for the deposit of legal-tender notes in the Treasury, and the surrender of the bonds deposited with the Treasurer as sentily for the like amount of circulating notes. Under this provision the banks have voluntarily surrendered \$7,714,550 of their circulation; 6,492,295 of the notes of banks in liquidation are still outstanding, and a small amount (\$2,072,754) of the \$354,000,000 remains unissued. The whole, amounting to \$16,279,589, is now at the disposal of the Comptroller, or will be hereafter evailable for distribution as this circulation shall be redeemed; so that it is not probable that it will be necessary to withdraw circulation shall be redeemed; so that it is not probable that it will be necessary to withdraw circulation shall be redeemed; and the country for the redundation of such circulation. The effect of this law upon the reserves upon circulation, and requires a deposit equal to 5 per cent of the circulation in the Treasury for the redundation of such circulation. The effect of this law upon the reserves of the banks at that time in excess of the require anish of the act was \$55,102,487, and the amount indicates the provision of the act was \$55,102,487, and the amount indicates of the access by the New York City banks was \$17.145.406.

The Comptroller suggests that the provisions of the act of the second of the company of the second of the company of the second of the se

145,406.
The Comptroller suggests that the provision of the act of June 20, 1874, in reference to the of the act of June 20, 1874, in reference 13 has redistribution of the currency reserves and redemption, be more fully tested before any changes shall be made, and, according, a meandments are recommended to that act, and less modifications shall become necessary in adopting measures for a return to space 1877.

ment.

The foregoing tables and facts fully estrible the conclusion that there is a large amount of currency in excess of the legitimate needs to business, and should serve to dispat the failed that greater expansion of currency is the grant for the general depression and contact tion of the volume of business.

The report of the Director of the Mint Insents in detail the operations of the mints and assay offices, and contains valuable information relative to coinage, foreign moneys, and interestional exchanges.

The amount of bullion operated upon during the fiscal year was: Gold.....

Total.... Deducting redeposits, bars made at one insti-tution and deposited at another, the deposits were:

silver coinage, \$3,087,805.80; as yet bars, \$10,816,086 57.
The trade-dollar has been succed into the oriental markets with

deced into the commerce.

A 20-cent silver coin being request A 20-cent silver coin being requested of convenience in making purpose of convenience in making purpose of that denomination is recommerce to the stimate of the Director of the again in specie and bullion in the last again in specie and bullion in the last again in the country to be about \$16 specie in the country to be about \$16 specie in the country to be about \$16 specie in the country to the activity of the country from the recuperation of the country the second of the precious metals, affords end that a stock of coin may, within reason within a nanual production of about with an annual production of about with favorable legislation, accumulated the precious within reason to challenge of the country the number of the country is the standard metal, it no country, is the standard metal, it no country, is the standard metal, it no country, is the standard metal, it no country is the standard condition of the present financial condition of the standard policy of continuing the present financial condition of the standard policy of the first the pressions of metals, it is important to manufacture of coin mind with the course of silver bull with a view to the resumption of ments, it is important to manufacture of coin mind with the course of silver bull with a view to the resumption of ments,

21.243, 333.25. For the same month rett year they were \$22.755.811.

The act of June 6, 1872, admitted I of manufactures to a reduction of 16 the duties prescribed by previous structures to a reduction of the reduction should apply, leaving for construction in the practical approach to articles of new design or o sombinations of materials. This aloved by a system of extreme presentation, claimed through changes of the form of every doubtful construction of the act.

tion of articles, and advantage was a taken of every doubtful construction of the act.

During the years 1873 and 1874 good deal effected in the way of reducing the state of the way of reducing the same purpose in consumption the charged with a higher rate of duty haly answered. Very large substitutivarials other than wool have been maries previously paying the duty charge ees. Siks, linens, and cottons have larly imitated, while the true rate of avoided in some cases, and sought to in others, by claiming them as subject of duty prescribed in the acts of manufactures of mixed materials.

Some portions of the reductions the statement of the 1874, while others are rejected as no atthorized. It has been ascertained, selt of careful calculation, that a contine reduced classifications claimed in number of appeals made to the Secret the year 1874 would have reduced the sofar as to seriously embarrass the This urgency for reduction is not not after is more general acquiescent would and proper construction of the photon of the penalty and administration of such law prose of the Department to render that the daminister them with such ener law once in doubt as to their true, a the application of the revised stat time of construction of the revised stat time of construction of the prime of the proper construction of the revised stat time of construction of the revised stat time of construction of the revised stat time of construction of the priment to again the proper construction of the priment than the priment has freely announced the priment has freely announced the priment to render to a state of the priment has freely announced the priment has freely announced the priment than the priment has freely announced the priment to the priment than the priment to render the priment to administer them with such ener the priment than the priment than the priment to the priment thas freely announced the priment than the priment than the priment

Extraction believed to be applicable his thas had the support of recent de he courts. No doubt is entertained the firms assumed by the Department in the bear any test of review to which is subjected—a matter here alluded he hope of inducing acquiescence in if laws, which, if equally enforced, and prejudicially against any class of The general depression of business from the panic of September, 1873, had be ably unusual delay in forwarding Prices in all the markets, foreign and have not been sufficiently high to induce atment has freely announced the Prices in all the markets, foreign and have not been sufficiently high to induct to make the usual investment in more, and the result is that the deman sumption of foreign merchandise use West and interior at this season is letter. As a consequence of this absentant for foreign merchandise purchainterior and the West have been greated, and with reasonable caution important of the consumption. In what manner or at this constraint will be entirely relieve easy to say; but it would be wholl president to find such abundant process marked the present year, without the demand for consumption for an arrection of the consumption of the cons

he marked the present year, without are demand for consumption, for an interest the control of things will yield as the wants for our surplus crops are develop oning year, and that general committee revenues to be received from it, the condingly. For the present, it is of sit importance to protect the revenue of the present of sit importance to protect the revenue of any much may not only be saved in altitude the may not only be saved in altitude of the Government and should be made promptly and just the most directly represent the combinate that there shall be no uncertained be made promptly and just the most directly represent the combined that we discuss the save been right in demanding the not out is entertained that we should be made promptly and just the most directly represent the combined that we do not at once accomplish all the save of the suggestions frequent and the save of the modification of the laboration of the laboration of the suggestions frequent and the save of the modification of the laboration of the save of the modification of the laboration of the save of the modification of the laboration of the save of the sa

30,074.91 in 1872. On the impoores, in 1878, the rate of 3 cents would have yielded nearly \$9,000, the tollowed almost \$6,000,000. The tollowing table exhibits the interpretation of coffee and tea from 1871 to the with the total value thereof, and

Miles sailed.
Seited or reported for violation of law.
Vessels availed on distress

Total...... 1,306 1.259 1,623,590 144,083

Boarded and examing.

Miles sailed.

Miles sailed.

Selved or releasion of languages.

Fessel's carneted in anothers.

Total....

112,939 159,574 147,455 174,111

99,326 126,552 192,597 192,313 155,910 156,910 105,903

easily ascertained.

and who contribute of their It is essential to the property of all its of the property of

edness of the Government is atenance of the nations con-lection of large sums by taza-cerumg interest, besides office vectors, any appropriation of the spenses, any appropriation for spenses, any appropriation for ould be deprecated as his drive the public credit, and in case the way of return to a specia

the NATIONAL BANKS.
If the Comptroller of the Currence
attistics of the resources and his
secres, dividends, taxation, and
he National Banks since the or
he system. The recommend there
is of the Comptroller in reference
into of the currency, redemption
amendments to the National Bank
amendments to the National Bank
has 2,200 banks have been

siness on the 2d of Occober last; eir condition at that date having 1. As appears by their retuins the aggregate capital of these \$493,765,121, with a surplus, of \$125,958,106; circ dation \$333,225,298; individual decessions \$949,870,627; 0,945; legal-tender notes (includates certificates of doposit), \$122. supption fund with the United ser, \$20,349,950. The capital of the tional Banks of New York City 9, with a surplus of \$22,633,581. tional Banks of New York City
0, with a surplus of \$22,653,581.
\$204,620,238; loans, \$201,777,054,
21,638 were loans on United States
of on demand; \$51,478,671 were
stocks and bonds, payable on de5,735,137 were loans payable in
llowing table, exhibiting the leans
of New York City at correst onding
four years next preceding the curiven for the purpose of c mparitatement of Oct. 2 of the present

Oct. 8, 1870, Oct. 2, 1871, Oct. 3, 1871, 54 banks. 54 banks. 50 banks. 73,435,000 \$ 73,235,000 \$ 71,285,000 159,751,811 191,304,511 158,034,121

NEW YORK CITY.

\$3,509,603 70,185,331 105,146,590 122,806,969 123,183,625 \$ 167,969,157 \$ 198,653,799 \$ 133,185,726 NEW YORK CITY.

Sept. 12, 73, Oct. 2, 1874, 48 banks. 43 banks. \$ 70,235,000 \$ 68,500,000 172,010,594 204,620,288

2,938,876,8 4,721,633 57,916,130 51,478,691 4,381,571 6,735,137 133,924,321 139,841,555 \$ 199,160,888 \$ 201,777,034

te call loans of these banks on the last were \$56,200,329, correspondin at were \$50, 200, 329, co. responsi-y in amount with the same class of 3, 1872, which then stood at \$56,-ing that the character of the loans ork City banks has not materially the panic of 1873. The net leposit with these banks by other to was \$56,227,452. It thus appear the whole amount of the balances he could not prudently invest in sper. The statistical table of the st in New York City, prepared from ahows the following results, to-erage rate of interest for the past per cent on call loans, and 6.4 per inercial paper, and for the six ag Oct. 31, 1874, the average rate int on call loans and 5.6 on com-

on of Congress has frequently been Secretary and the Comptroller of to the evils arising from the payrest on deposits, and efforts have the more conservative bankers to a practice. The difficulty in the ation is, that, while Congress has prohibit the payment of interest on the National Banks, by the imposites, it has no such power with refistate banks and private bankers, ticable legislation upon this subtould not discriminate against the is would seem to by the imposition tax upon all interest-bearing de-

blear any test of review to which they may subjected—a matter here alluded to only in shope of inducing acquiescence in the intent tars, which, if equally enforced, cannot operative of inducing acquiescence in the intent tars, which, if equally enforced, cannot operative of inducing acquiescence of a section. In general depression of busness resulting with panic of September, 1873, has been followed by unusual delay in forwarding the crops. In all the markets, foreign and domestic, when the markets, foreign and domestic, when the markets, foreign and domestic, when the usual investment in moving the main the result is that the demand for consulting of foreign merchandises usual in the feight interior at this season is held in result as a consequence of this absence of demails for foreign merchandise, purchases for the ratio and the West have been greatly restricted and with reasonable caution importers have said assuming the burden or stocks of goods whely to be readily taken off their hands for manipion. In what manner or at what time is matraint will be entirely relieved, it is not any to say: but it would be wholly without production as marked the present year, without remuneratax upon all interest-bearing delune 20, 1874, limits the amount of
lotes to \$382,000,000. The authorof National Bank notes was not
remains at \$354,000,000. This act
ever, for the transfer of circulaEastern and Middle States to the
Southern States, as may be required
plications for circulation, upon an
t based on population and wealth
he census returns of 1670. The
des for the deposit of legal-tender
freasury, and the surrender of the
ed with the Treasurer as security for
nt of circulating notes. Under this
banks have voluntarily surren50 of their circulation; 6,492,285
of banks in liquidation are still
and a small amount (\$2,072,754) of
200 remains unissued. The whole,
\$16,279,889, is now at the disposal
roller, or will be hereafter available
on as this circulation shall be rehat it is not probable that it will be
withdraw circulation from banks
tes which are in excess for some.
The same act repeals the prong reserves upon circulation, and
apposit equal to 5 per cent of the meter to find such abundant production as marked the present year, without remunerations and smand for consumption, for any consideration. It is a reasonable inference that this may fitting will yield as the wants of Europe for surplus crops are developed in the large year, and that general commerce, with a remues to be received from it, will revive trainingly. For the present, it is of the high-majortance to protect the revenue provided him in the most faithful manner. Through a strain and thorough enforcement of existing mands mad thorough enforcement of existing mands may not only be saved in direct results in the most faithful manner. Through a strain and thorough enforcement of existing mands may not only be saved in direct results in the man and the major of the complaints arising from the strain of the government and the merital that there shall be no uncertainty as to making of the law, and that settlements would be made promptly and justly. Those most directly represent the commercial installate of the entertainted that well-directed the total end will prove satisfactory, even and not at once accomplish all that may be satisfactory, even The same act repeals the prong reserves upon circulation, and
posit equal to 5 per cent of the
the Treasury for the red impion
reulation. The effect of this
the reserves of the banks
their last report (Oct. 2), is the re50,748 of legal-tender noter, which
easth of the amount that would
quired under the law previously in
amount of cash reserves held by the
time in excess of the require neats
a \$55,102,487, and the amount that
the New York City banks was \$17,-

ing tables and facts fully establish on that there is a large amount of excess of the legitimate needs of a should serve to dispel the falsor expansion of currency is the price the general depression and contractions of business.

of the Director of the Mint Fre-il the Director of the mints and and contains valuable information image, foreign moneys, and internaof bullion operated upon during

..... \$38,983,746

oinage, including worn piaces ro-50,442,699; silver coinage, 95,933.-is stamped, 931,435,818; silver bars 647,799.18. with the previous year there was an egoid coinage of \$15,192,852.80;

the details of a bill for this purpose, and out to the next Compress.

The many source is necessary for revelence that the aggregate amount now and from this source is necessary for revelence that the source is necessary for revelence that the step of the source is necessary for revelence that the step of and ten from 1871 to 1874, inclu-

over coinage, \$3,087,805.80; and in gold and bars, \$10,816,086.57.

to trade-dollar has been successfully introduced into the oriental markets with advantage age price per pound in the countries of their STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF COFFEE AND TEA DURING THE FOUR FISCAL YEARS (ENDED JUNE 30,) 1871 to 1874, INCLUSIVE.

> Average con Pounds.
>
> Augregate
> per pound
> cost at place of
> place of shipment. . 298,805,946 37,942,225 12.69 cents 293,297,271 44,109,671 15.00 cents 285,171,512 55,048,967 19.34 cents Tea. . Average Pounds. Aggregate per pound cost at a place of place of shipment. 51,364,919 \$17,254,617 33.60 cents.
> 63,811,003 22,943,575 36.00 cents.
> 64,815,136 24,466,170 37.74 cents.
> 55,311,605 21,112,234 37.82 cents.

The trade-dollar has been successfully introthe trade-dollar has been successfully introthe trade-dollar has been successfully introthe into the oriental markets with advantage
been into the oriental markets with advantage
the stock of the successful has been a same of the successful has been a successful This record of foreign prices for coffee tends strongly to the conclusion, making due allowance for the effect of short crops on prices, that the duty repealed by the act of 1872 was added

the duty repealed by the act of 1872 was added to the selling price abroad, with no advantage to consumers here, while the country, as a whole, has paid more than before for the entire stock. The repeal of the duty on tea caused little or no reduction of price to consumers here, but an increase of prices abroad.

The circumstances under which duties on imports are collected are such as to bring into play the most powerful forces of self-interest. The contest between regular importers for precedence in the market, and, therefore, for success on the one hand, as against failure on the other, often turns upon very small distinctions, apparently of little consequence at the moment. A slight difference in the rate of duty paid in one case, less than another, often bebe present mancial condition of the country
awell be doubted.

The sitention of Congress is invited to the
constant of the Director of the Mint in consecon with the course of silver bullion.

The riew to the resumption of specie paymin a view to the resumption of the place of the
min and the
min and the place of the
min and the
min an moment. A slight difference in the rate of duty paid in one case, less than another, often becomes of the greatest practical importance to the importer. It is sometimes said that the interest of the merchant to evade the duty is not great enough to induce the attempt; but experience has shown that none other than the most rigorous enforcement of law and the power to inflict severe penalties suffice to protect the interest of the Government, and to meet the efforts constantly made for evasion of the duties levied by law. For this reason the laws of all countries where customs duties are imposed have been uniformly and necessarily severe, declaring forfeiture and penalty as the indispensable condition of violation of revenue with the smallest denomination, and to rebally withdraw the fractional notes. The system of computing sterling exchange the fictious or assumed par of 4 shillings as speace to the dollar, and the equivalent, which had been in use that the production of the set of the state of t

severe, declaring forfeiture and penalty as the indispensable condition of violation of revenue laws. The history of legislation in this respect in Europe is unbroken. A series of preventive and penal acts of the most decisive character may be found everywhere, whatever may be the recent relaxation of the rates of duty or the increase of the list of articles free of duty. In the United States, the rates of duty for some years nearly have hear broken intervals are and one, especially in simplicity, and having absolutely correct basis.

Revenue from customs.

The past and present condition of the receipts for customs constitutes the general guide to simple and recommendations respecting that make of the general revenue.

For the year ending June 30, 1874, the decline inceipts from the previous year was consideable—falling off from \$188,089,522 to \$163,-18,333, a loss of nearly \$25,000,000. The respits for the first quarter of the current fiscal narwer \$2.500,000 less then for the corresponding period of the last year. The receipts for the matter of the current fiscal specific products of October and November, 1873, were substituted by the same months of the current rear they were \$22,755.811.

the United States, the rates of duty for some years past have been high, much higher than are imposed in most other countries; but the consumption of foreign merchandise is large and the market eager and undiscriminating, the quantity taken even at high cost being greater in proportion to the population than in any foreign country importing from other countries.

At the last session of Congress measures were proposed, and in part enacted, looking to the relief of merchants and others who complained of what they claimed to be unnecessary severity of the revenue laws, imposing penalty and forfeiture for violations thereof. Whatever errors may have existed in the administration of these laws, or whatever extreme steps may have occasioned nave existed in the administration of these laws, or whatever extreme steps may have occasioned the legislation of the last session, it is still true that the penal provisions, in most important particulars, were no more stringent than those existing since the early history of the country.

The earlier acts relating to duties on imports, perhaps, imposed the severest penalties known to our statutes, and these laws remained almost without material modification in this respect

section of October and November, 1875, were \$12,35.5 For the same months of the currity sar they were \$22,755.811.

The act of June 6, 1872, admitted large classes of sauractures to a reduction of 10 per cent of the dissipating specifically the articles to which is reduction should apply, leaving much room to construction in the practical application of the act to articles of new design or of particular arbinations of materials. This act was followed by a system of extreme pressure for relation, claimed through changes of classification of articles, and advantage was sought to be also of every doubtful construction of all parts of the act.

During the years 1873 and 1874 there was a good deal effected in the way of reduction of dising throughchanges in form of component materials of merchandise, intended to answer the same purpose in consumption that articles charged with a higher rate of duty had previously answered. Very large substitutions of marinals other than wool have been made for fabrius previously paying the duty charged on woolto our statutes, and these laws remained almost without material modification in this respect until the last session of Congress, but their administration was modified, by the power of remission conferred upon the Secretary, so far as to rarely involve forfeiture of vessels or the imposition of the extremest penalties. It was the conspicuous character of the penalties recently imposed that excited public attention, and induced the modifications amonded in the act of duced the modifications embodied in the act of he last session.

In the light of the experience of this and other

in insered. Very large substitutions of materials that than wool have been made for fabrus prefously paying the duty charged on woolco. Sike, linens, and cottons have been similarly mitated, while the true rate of duty was maded in some cases, and sought to be avoided nothers, by claiming them as subject to rates of day prescribed in the acts of 1861-52 as manufactures of mixed materials.

Some portions of the reductions thus claimed resimited in the revision of the statutes of MA while others are rejected as not properly relorized. It has been ascertained, as the restord careful calculation, that a concession of invalued classifications claimed in the large maker of appeals made to the Secretary during typer 1874 would have reduced the revenues what is seriously embarrass the Treasury. Its urgancy for reduction is not now so great, of there is more general acquiescence in reacable and proper construction of the statutes in the qual administration of such laws. It is the Mose who would at any time be content than equal administration of such laws. It is the Mose of the Department to render them equal illusiform in their application, as far as prachals and consistent with the letter of the law, atto administer them with such energy as shall as none in doubt as to their true meaning. The property of the law and the statutes question of the revised statutes question of construction often arise, but the Determent has freely announced the principles of struction believed to be applicable, and in the back the energy as claiment has deliver on the applicable, and in the back the energy as claiment has freely announced the principles of struction believed to be applicable, and in the back does not constructed the principles of struction believed to be applicable, and in the back does not construct the content of the service of the law, and the service of the law, and the service of the law and the service of the countries in the collection of duties on imports, it must be considered that any material change in the policy or manner of protecting the revenues by the imposition of penalties and for feitures is necessarily tentative. It is absolutely indispensable that the revenues shall be colindispensable that the revenues shall be col-lected, and in their collection the interests of the Government and the honest importer are the same. Both require that whatever the law declares to be the rate or amount of duty shall be equally and inflexibly enforced. Evasions of an equally and inflexibly enforced. Evasions of an apparently small proportion of these duties become the means of serious injury, if not ruin, to the honest merchant whose business is undermined by such competition, and often result in great loss of revenue. While it is not yet demonstrable that the present tendency to decline in revenue from customs is sensibly influenced by any other cause than the decline of importations, there are grave reasons for apprehending serious results from any legislation depriving the Government of the most efficient means for the detection of fraud and power to inflict the severest penalties in extreme cases. It cannot be doubted that the legislation of the last session of Congress has created a popular belief that smuggling is less hazardous, and violations and evasions of the law less dangerous, than formerly, and it is not difficult to see to what results such a belief is likely to lead.

The sum placed at the disposal of the Secretary, by the act of the last session of Congress, \$556,424; crude mineral oil, \$910,354; crude there are grave reasons for apprehending serious

tary, by the act of the last session of Congress, is inadequate for furnishing compensation for the detection of frauds upon the revenue. The last section of that act makes it the duty of the Secretary to make compensation to persons who would, under former laws, have been entitled to share in the distribution of forfeiture, and, under this provision, a large proportion of the sum placed at the disposal of the Secretary by that act became unavailable for use in cases of future violations of the law.

The decline of receipts from customs is suggestive of the importance of reducing the aggregate expenses of collection, and the attention of the Department has recently been given to this subject in a way that has already produced some last section of that act makes it the duty of the

ction believed to be applicable, and in at that had the support of recent decisions of sourts. No doubt is entertained that the pomes assumed by the Popartment in this respect bear any test of review to which they may tablected—a matter here alluded to only in

dent to find such abundant production as

or do not at once accomplish all that may be

subject in a way that has already produced some favorable results, and still further reduction will be accomplished. It is, however, impracticable to make such reduction exactly, or even approxi-mately, proportionate to the falling off in receipts, since the cost of maintaining the minimum or-gonization at any given port is the principal part of the expense, and this cannot be avoided, or diminished, without incurring danger of loss of ravenne at such port.

RECEIPTS FROM INTERNAN REVENUE.

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue presents a satisfactory exhibit of the revenues in charge of that bureau. The decrease from each source of internal revenue for the year ending June 30, 1874, as compared with the fiscal year 1873, appears from the following statement:

Sources. 1873. Spirits. \$32,009,371.70 \$49,444,089.85 \$2,65,521.93 Tobacco. 34,885,305.49 \$5,222,873.62 \$1,144,427.87 Fo'ment'dliquors 9,334,837.34 9,334,679.72 20,288.12 Banks and bank ers. \$3,771,081.46 3,887,160.67 83,870.79 Ponaldies, &c. 481,633.06 364,218.34 97,439.72 Adhesive stamps Back taxes under repealed laws. 6,829,782.00 764,880,14 5,564,901.86

Total....... 114, 075, 456.08, 102, 644, 746.98, 11, 430, 769.10 The decrease in the receipts from spirits is due The decrease in the receipts from spirits is due to the small production of brandy in 1874, in consequence of the partial failure of the fruit crop in 1873; the earlier collection of special taxes in 1874 than in 1873; the reduction in the value of warehouse, rectifiers', and dealers' stamps by act of June 6, 1872, which reduction operated during the whole of the fiscal year 1874, but during only elevan months of 1873; and the

operated during the whole of the fiscal year 1874, but during only eleven months of 1873; and the smaller collections from repealed taxes relating to spirits in 1874 than in 1873.

The falling off in the receipts from tobacco is owing chiefly to the abolition of the system of bonded warehouses, under act of June 6, 1872, by which large quantities of manufactured tobacco were placed upon the market during the fiscal year 1873, and to the increased activity given during the early part of the same year to the movement of plug tobacco by the reduction in the rate of tax from 32 to 20 cents per pound.

The act of June 6, 1872, so far as it relates to a reduction of taxation on banks and docu-

are do not at once accomplish all that may be aid done.

Learning to the suggestions frequently made must the modification of the laws impossible on imports, and treating the subject was one of revenue, it is not safe to say an reduction of rates on particular classes sook can be admitted while the demand of downment for gold is as large as at preswibout compensation by increased rates on classes. Experience has shown that there ally great loss and injury to individuals in the control of the commercial materials and the same decreased incongruities in existing laws impact that the consistency in the consistency of the presence of the confidency of the consistency of the presence of the confidency of the consistency of the con a reduction of taxation on banks and docu-mentary stamps, did not go into full operation prior to the last fiscal year.

The number of brewers engaged in the pro-duction of fermented liquors during the fiscal years 1873 and 1874 was as follows:

.1,030 Decrease 1,133

During the fiscal year 1873, over \$5,000,000
were collected from income as back taxes, and
\$500,000 from gas, items no longer taxable, and
collections of past-due taxes, under repealed
statutes, are, of course, constantly decreasing.
The receipts from internal revenue for the
first quarters of the fiscal years ending June 30,
1874, and 1875, were as follows:

Event coverage of 1874. \$25,640,454,41

First quarter of 1874. \$25,640,454.41
Pirst quarter of 1875. 26,314,615.33

the full amount of the estimate hereinbefore oresented will be realized.

The suggestion of the Commissioner that the taxes now collected on bank-checks, matches, porfumery, cosmetics, etc., may be abolished, and compensation made therefor by increasing the tax or spirits. the tax on spirits 10 cents per gallon, is worthy the consideration of Congress. By making this change the items of internal taxation would be considerably reduced, and the system simplified wishout loss of revenue. The means now in use for the collection of tax on spirits will, it is be-lieved, secure the collection of the increased

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS The comparative coin value of the exports and imports of the United States for the last fiscal year, as appears from the official returns to the Bureau of Statistics, may be exhibited as for-

Total exports..... 586,293,040.00 18,876,698.00 Exports of specie and bullion \$ 66,630,405.00 Imports of specie and bullion 28,454,906.00 Excess of exports over imports. 38,175,499 00

statements of our exports to Canada, owing to the fact that manifests, containing the quantities and values of merchandise exported in railway cars, are not legally requirable. Detailed statements have been received, however, from the Commissioner of Customs of the Dominton of Canada, from which it appears that the coin value of our exports to Canada during the last fiscal year was \$10,200,059 in excess of that returned by the United States gratums officers which would in United States customs officers, which would increase the exports for the last fiscal year as

crease the exports for the last iscal year as above stated, by that amount.

It is proper to remark in this connection that merchandise of the value of \$17,878,225 was withdrawn from bond for consumption, in excess of that entered for warehouse, during the year.

The export of coin and belinon was \$24,952,133 less than for the preceding year, while the exports of domestic merchandise have increased \$63,803,118.

\$63,803,118.

There appears to have been a decrease in importations for the last year of \$74,729,868 as compared with the previous fiscal year, and of \$59,188,735 as compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872.

ended June 30, 1872.

The following imports show an increase in value, respectively:

Coffee, \$10,941,570; molasses, \$1,046,733 salt, \$555,127; flax seed, \$447,229; brass an other metals, \$475,439; medicinal barks, \$418,d 436; coal, \$410,762; bair, \$408,826; raw hemp-\$238,994; indige, and cochingal, \$353,474. upp-\$238,994; indige, and cochingal, \$458,474. upp-\$238,994; indiges, and cochingal, \$458,474. upp-\$238,994; indige 396; coal, \$410,702; hair, \$400,526; raw hemp-\$258,994; indigo and cochineal, \$533,474; un-manufactured wood, \$384,810; articles exported and returned, \$1,287,622; optum, \$561,726; spices, \$586,642; barley, \$2,838,672; dress goods, \$1,714,838.

Those exhibiting a decrease in importation are principally numerous actured wood, \$42,183,632.

principally unmanufactured wool, \$12,183,632; manufactures of wool, \$4,149,298; raw silk. \$2,606,613; manufactures of silk, \$5,893,253; fin \$2,000,613; manufactures of \$112, \$0.893,233; intellinen, laces, and other manufactures of flax, \$2,955,636; cotton goods, \$7,007,455; kid gloves, leather, and manufactures of leather, \$1,107,528; furs, \$379,427; hides and skins, \$1,281,565; jute and jute butts, \$1,471,727; paper stock, \$1,058,-907; press and paper, bargurgs, \$724,879. 297; paper and paper hangings, \$734,872; horse-hair, \$792,675; old and scrap iron, \$5,148,norse-hair, \$122,075; old and scrap fron, \$5,145, 370; copper ingots, \$2,347,626; manufactures of copper, \$887,836; pig and bar lead, \$1,034,240; tin plates, \$2,000.727; watches, \$990,531; jewelry and precious stones, \$876,997; fancy goods and perfumery, \$468,986; tobseco, snuff, and cigars, \$1,304,002; wines and liquors, \$622,000; fruit and nuts, \$1,392,044; sugar, \$829,499; tea, \$333,800; duitible chamicals, \$873,711; chemicals, \$873,711; chemi \$3,353,860; dutiable chemicals, \$873,711; chemi-\$3,305,00; dutable chemicals, \$57,111; chemicals, drugs, and dyes, \$1,44,919; oye woods, madder, argols, bleaching powder, and nitrate of soda, \$713,083; soda ash, \$228,446; earthen, stone, and china ware, \$1,133,570; common window glass, and glassware, \$1,399,341; lumber, \$2,694,327; crude India rubber and gutta percha, \$72,291.

\$703,821. There was a falling off in the importation of There was a falling off in the importation of iron and steel and their products of \$20,366,536 in value, upon the following articles: Rails, \$8,982,267; steel and manufactures of steel, \$3,324,513; pig-iron, \$3,915,747; bar-iron, \$2.-266,170; sheet, hope, and band iron, \$1,169,308; machinery, \$400,192; anchors, chains, cables, castings, and hardware, \$308,339.

There was also a decrease in the importation of live animals of \$702,381, and of provisions of \$49,331 in value.

Of domestic products exported, the following articles show an increase in value, in currency:

articles show an increase in value, in currency: Wheat, \$49,969,205; wheat flour, \$9,876,430; rye and rye flour, \$1,440,999; corn and cornrye and rye flour, \$1,440,999; corn and corn-meal, \$1,029,829; cheese, \$1,400.985; butter, \$139,462; pork, \$801,677; beef and tailow, \$1,-576,044; fish, \$603,712; leaf tobacco, \$7.710,-046; oil cake, \$487,798; homed cattle, \$454,-900; hogs, \$353,435; agricultural implements, \$503,839; timber, wood, and manufactures of wood, \$2,233,619; coal, \$999,675; manufactures of hom. \$631,021; iron, and manufactures

tures of leather, \$518,976; sewing-machines, \$556,424; crude mineral oil, \$910,354; crude turpentine and rosin, \$585,565; and silver ore, \$969,303.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Little improvement is observable in the foreign carrying trade. Over 72 per cent of our
imports and exports, during the last fiscal year,
was carried in foreign vessels. This ratio is,
however, a somewhat better exhibit than for the
fiscal year 1872, when 76 per cent of this trade
was transported in vessels of other nations. It
is estimated that, prior to 1800, from 75 to
80 per cent was done in vessels of the United
States. COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

From the report of the Register of the Treasry, the total toniage of vessels of the Treasury, the total toniage of vessels of the United States appears to be 4,800,652 tons, being an increase over that of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873, of 104,626 tons, notwithstanding the omission from the official returns, under the act of April 18, 1874, of canal-beat toniage amount-

of April 18, 18/4, of canal-boat tonnage amounting to 133,065 tons.

The tonnage of vessels built during the last fiscal year, as given in the report of the Register, is 432,725 tons; which amount exceeds that of the preceding year by 73,479 tons, and is greater than that of any year since 1855.

From July 1 to Nov. 10, 1874, official numbers have been averaged by the European of Statistics.

have been awarded by the Bareau of Statistics to 684 vessels, whose carrying capacity amounts to 169,554 tons. Of these, 213 were new seagoing vessels, varying from 100 to 5,000 tons, with an aggregate tonnage of 120,972 tons. Or this number, twenty-nine vessels measured over 1,000 tons, three over 2,000 tons, while two were

1,000 tons, three over 2,000 tons, while two were iron steamships of 5,008 tons each.

REVENUE MARINE

During the past year the three steam vessels in process of construction for the revenue marine at the date of the last annual report of the Secretary have been completed and put in com-mission. They are wooden vessels, of excellent mission. They are wooden vessels, of excellent model, thoroughly built of the best material, strong and fast, and admirably suited to the work required of them. In the design of their steam machinery special pains were taken to introduce the latest well-established improvements to secure speed and economy of fuel. There being great differences of opinion among engineers as to the relative value of different types of engines, and it appearing that all operated successfully, it was decided to use different engines in these steamers, the boilers, screws, and hulls being the same. Upon their completion, at the request, same. Upon their completion, at the request and with the co-operation of the Navy Depart ment, trials on a scientific basis were made o

and with the co-operation of the Navy Department, trials on a scientific basis were made of their steam-machinery; the report of which has been published, and wil, it is believed, be found of great value.

These three vessels are about 250 tons each, and have displaced four old ones having an aggregate tonnage of 1,320 tons. Their completion practically accomplishes the reorganization of this branch of the service, which has been in progress during the last three years upon the plan recommended by the Commission appointed Dec. 16, 1869, whose report was submitted to Congress May 26, 1870. (Ex. Doc. No. 93, 41st Cong., 2d Session.) For nearly all the old slow and unwieldy sailing craft, and the large steamers of heavy draught and complicated machinery, which were ill-adapted to the requirements of the service and expensive to maintain, small steamers of light draft and good speed have been substituted, effecting a reduction in the tonnage of the fleet of nearly 2,000 tons; reducing correspondingly the number of men employed and otherwise lessening the expenses of maintaining the service, while greatly increasing its efficiency. Equally important changes have been made in the character of the official corps, through the removal of incompetent officers and the institution of a rigid professional corps, through the removal of incompetent offi-cers and the institution of a rigid professional examination of candidates for admission. Con-

Expenses of the Revenue Marine for the fiscal tries, but also, by original investigations, to add to the efficiency of the system. In the latter the Board has recently been successful in the intro-duction of new materials for illumination, and of greatly improved fasters. years ending—
June 30, 1865. \$1,229,434.04 | June 30, 1870. \$1,133,670.15
June 30, 1866. 1,177,239.70 | June 30, 1871. 1,121,026.43
June 30, 1867. 1.167,125.41 | June 30, 1872. 930,249.81
June 30, 1868. 1,293,661.67 | June 30, 1873. 930,369.89
June 30, 1869. 1,185,702.26 | June 30, 1874. 903,601.83

Previous to the year first named the expenses of the Revenue-Marine Service were kept with the accounts of the general expenses of collecting the revenue from customs, and cannot be active expenses. STATEMENT OF SERVICES PERFORMED BY REVENUE YESSELS DURING THE YEARS 1805-1470

present year again illustrate the special unitive of that work. Near several of the sailing courses on the Atlantic coast and on the Pacific, dangers that would elude ordinery care in hydrography research have been developed and made known to navigators. The data, scientific and practical, eathered in all branches of this important ser-

June 30, 1872. 219 1,594 166,098 24,932 37 June 30, 1873. 210 1,605,185,608 30,543 105 June 80, 1874. 163 1,810 149,882 27,748 582 5,009 521,648 83,223 150 Average per year... 194 1,669 173,882 27,72 50

[Of the 5,000 shown in this statement as the total number of vessels seized or reported for violation of law, 3,119 were returned by the two New York harbor-boats, which previous to 1871 made no returns. Leaving this number out of the account, the average during the last three years is 630.] Leaving this number out of the account, the average during the last three yesers is 630.]

The number of vessels now in commission are thirty-four, of which thirty are seesmers and four sailing vessels. They are so distributed as to embrace in their cruising-grounds the entire coast of the United States, with the exception of a portion of the Pacific coast; and afford a reasonable protection against the smuggling of goods into the country by the cargo. For the portion of the Pacific coast alluded to, a vessel was authorized to be built at the last session of Congress, and plans and specifications for her construction are now in preparation.

There have been erected during the past year twenty-two new life-saving stations, as follows:

wenty-two new life-saving stations, as follows: Five on the coast of Maine, one on the coast of New Hampshire, five on the coast of Massachusetts, one on the coast of Ehode Island, three on the coast of Virginia, and seven on the coast of North Carolina. They are completely equipped, and were manned for the winter's service on the first of the present month. Coatract has been entered into for the construction of six stainons on the coast of Maryland and Virginia, between cape Heniopen and Cape Charles, under authority of the act of June 20, 1874, and arrangements will be made for the erection of two other stations between these capes, on the coast of Delaware, as soon as possession of the sites selected for them, which are the property of the State, can be obtained.

can be obtained. When these stations are completed and in op-When these stations are completed and in operation, the Atlantic coast, from Quoddy Head to Cape Hatteras, with the exception, perhaps, of the vicinity of Point Judith, will be well protected. South of Cape Hatteras nothing is needed, except the houses of refuge provided for by the act above referred to. Early steps will be taken for the building of these. Sites have been secured for the thirty stations authorized for the great lakes, and plans and specifications for the buildings are being prepared. It is expected that these stations will be completed in season for use during the autumn of next year. Measures will also be taken to have the stations authorized for the Pacific coast in readiness for authorized for the Pacific coast in readiness for

authorized for the Pacific coast in readiness for occupancy next winter.

There have been in operation during the past year eighty-two stations. They are all located in the three districts designated as the Cape Cod District, Rhode Island and Long island District, and the New Jersey District, which embrace the most dangerous portions of the Atlantic coast.

The reports of the Superint dents show that during the season of 1873-74, forty-eight vessels, valued, with their cargoes, at \$2,331,606, and having on board 1,165 persons, were driven upon these shores. In twenty-nine instances the life-saving apparatus was called into requisition, and 303 persons were rescued by it. In the other cases its use was not required, but astion, and 303 persons were rescued by it. In the other cases its use was not required, but asthe other cases its use was not required, but assistance of some sort, in administering to the comfort of the shipwrecked or in saving property, was rendered in nearly all by the force of the service. Of the amount of property jeoparded, only \$457,282 was lost, and the number of lives tost was but two. Both of these were caused by the falling of the mast of a vessel when she struck,—a case in which, of course, life-raving appliances were not available. The number of days' shelter afforded shipwrecked persons at the stations was 434.

persons at the stations was 494.

The life-saving service has now been in operaion under the present system three years on the pasts of Long Island and New Jersey, and two ears on the coast of Cape Cod. The statistics of disasters upon these coasts during this time are reported as follows:

Number of wrecks.
Number of lives imperiled.
Number of lives saved.
Number of lives lost.
Number of shipwacked persons sheltered and succored at stations.
Number of days' shelter-afforded.
Total value of properly imperiled. otal value of property imperiled \$3,685,936 otal value of property saved \$2,758,281 otal value of property lost 927,655 Almost all the disasters which occur upon

Almost all the disasters which occur upon these coasts are from stranding of vessels, and it is against death and loss of property resulting from this class of disasters that the life-saving service, as thereon established, is designed to afford protection. The success of the system, which the foregoing statistics imply, is certainly all that could be hoped for. It is hardly to be expected that an equal measure of success will be attained upon the lakes, where the causes and character of a large proportion of the disasters are of a different nature. That the benefits to be derived from the extension of he benefits to be derived from the extension o the service there, however, will amply justify the expense involved cannot be doubted.

the expense involved cannot be doubted.

In the prosecution of inquiries essential to compliance with the requirements of the second section of the act of March 3, 1873, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the House of Representatives "the points on the sea and lake coasts of the United States at which the act which the set which the establishment of life-saving stations would best subserve the interests of commerce and humanity," valuable statistics of disasters to shipping, which have occurred upon our coasts within the last ten years, were gathered, with much trouble, from underwiters, wreek, every interest. writers, wreck commissioners officers of the customs, light-house keepers, and all other available sources, and all practicable means were taken to verify them. Although important statistics of some disasters are lack-ing, it is believed that the information obtained is very nearly correct. As these strictions of is very nearly correct. As these statistics af-ford information of considerable interest to shipowners, underwriters, and persons engaged in commerce generally, it has been thought proper to have them arranged in tables with respect to years and mouths, to classes of vessels, to kind and cause of disaster, to tonnage, to locality of

disaster, etc.
Reports of the statistics of disasters to shipheports of the statistics of disasters to simpling, important as they are, were never authoritatively required by the Government until the act of June 20, 1874, directed the owners and masters of vessels to supply them. At the commencement of the last fiscal year, however, the customs officers of the various ports of the country were directed to obtain and forward to the Department the proprieties of all diseaters. country were directed to obtain and forward to the Department the particulars of all disasters occurring to vessels within their collection dis-tricts, or to vessels owned therein, where it was possible to obtain them. The returns received were very full. They have been tabulated, as above described, and wrecking charts, upon which is shown the exact locality of each disaster, have been prepared.

been prepared.

LIGHT-HOUSE SERVICE.

The hight-house establishment, which exceeds in magnitude that of any other nation, providing as it does for the necessities of a coast line, including the great Northern Lakes, over 10,000 miles in distance, besides an extent of 4,700 miles on inland rivers—making a total of over 14,600 miles—keeps pace with the demands for increased sids to commerce and navigation.

Within the past year twenty-five light-houses, two light-ships, seven fog-signals, eight beacons, and twenty-seven buoys have been established. The total number of such aids to navigation now in use in the United States, is 546 light-houses, 23 light-ships, 43 fog-signals, 382 beacons, and 2,865 buoys.

It appears from the report of the Light-house Board that, from the first, means have been adopted for not only introducing the improvements which have been made in foreign earns. been prepared.

duction of new materials for illumination, and of greatly-improved fog-signals.

Weekly meetings of the Board, instead of quarterly, as formerly, have been held during the past year, affording increased opportunities for the discussion of new methods and deliberation upon proposed improvements, as suggested by recent scientific discoveries and the practices of foreign countries; and a series of special investigations have been commenced, with a view to determine how far the changes, suggested as possible by the late engineer secretary as the result of his recent examination into the systems in use abroad—alluded to in the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury—may he with advantage introduced into our own system.

COAST SUNVEY.

The operations of the Coast Survey within the present year again illustrate the special untility of that work. Near several of the secretary of the

to havigators. The data, scientific and practical, gathered in all branches of this important service, and on record for future uses, and the experience of the officers employed, are now sought by the Government and other commissions for determining questions committed to them, whether in regard to boundaries, measures for the preservation of harbors are selected. them, whether in regard to boundaries, measures for the presorvation of harbors, special structures, subject to the action of tides and currents, or for increasing local facilities in navigation. Several routes suggested for an inter-oceanic ship-canal have been traversed by officers of the survey, and one of them now acts as a member of the Commission for devising means to improve the outlet of the Mississippi River.

In the promotissing of charts, with exact deverage per year 119 114 147,599 13,098 17 STATEMENT OF SERVICES PERFORMED BY REVENUE VES-In the prompt issue of charts with exact de-lineation of the shores, and of tables predicting the tides for each day of the year; the large and steadily increasing number of points precisely determined in latitude and longitude; the development of the law of magnetic variation for the entire area of the United States, the survey well entire area or the United States, the survey well deserves the wide repute which its organization has hitherto maintained for public usefulness.

That not one, even of the oldest States in the Union, has at this day a map of its surface sufficiently accurate for any other than purposes of travel, is now an inconvenience severely felt, but is not matter of reproach as regards the States or the General Government.

or the General Government.

Kingdoms, restricted in shore line, and scarcely equal to either of our States in area, but with resources comparatively vast, culisted their ablest scientific men years ago in such work, and now have maps adequate for geological surveys or for any other economical surveys or for any other economical surveys or for any other economical surveys. work, and now have maps adequate for geologi-cal surveys, or for any other economical require-ment. Our own Government, in happy fore-sight of the present needs, provided for an ex-act and continuous survey of the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts of the United States, and that work, unrivaled in precision by any other geo-detic survey, is now far advanced. While in its progress all requirements for commerce and navigation have been met, much has been incidentally done for the future inter-ests of the interior. By connecting the surveys of harbors and tidal rivers, and proving their geographical reintion precisely, the States their geographical reintion precisely, the States of the Union are furnished, for their ultimate surveys, with a basis of accuracy not attainable in any other feasible way. It is evident that for such maps as to other nations have proved indispensable in their industrial progress, our States must found their final surveys on points well demust found their final surveys on points well de-termined in their relation to the coast. All available means, therefore, are due for main-taining the present scale and system of work in the survey of the coast, both in regard to its main purpose, and in order that the States may have collateral advantage in commencing their ultimate surveys. Many years must elapse be-fore the States are able to complete their final untimate surveys. Many years must elapse be-fore the States are able to complete their final maps, but the present need for them has been repeatedly brought to the notice of this Depart-ment.

MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Although the rate of nospital dues was doubled by the Marine Hospital act of 1870, the average yearly collection of such dues has not yet been correspondingly increased, as compared with the average of the three years preceding the passage of that act. And this, notwithstanding there has been, since then, an increase of about 14½ per cent to American tonnage. exclusive of yessels

been, since then, an increase of about 14% per cent in American tonnage, exclusive of vessels engaged in the fisheries, and of 36 per cent in the amount of hospital relief required. According to the most reliable data obtainable for the ascertainment of the proportion of crew to tonnage, there are upwaids of 157,500 seamen employed on American vessels subject to hos-pital dues. As the actual period of service in the merchant marine averages shout rine months. the merchant marine averages about nine months per annum, there should have been, instead of \$346,676, the amount received last year, an aggregate of about \$567,000, a sum amply sumicient to make the service self-sustaining.

An examination into the causes of this deficiency leads to the belief that it is largely due to detects in the mode of collecting the dues. The statute authorizes the master or cover of

to defects in the mode of collecting the dues. The statute authorizes the master or owner of every vessel, subject to hospital dues, to retain out of the wages of each of his crew the sum of 40 cents per mouth for each mouth of service, which sums he is required to pay to the Collector of Customs at certain specified times, accompanied by a true statement of the number of men and the length of service of each man since last payment of hospital dues; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to direct the preparation of "all needful regulations for

accustomed to such work; that much of the information is useless, as for example, the rank and name of each seamen employed, the scaman's name being seldom satisfactory evidence of his identity, while upon the Western rivers the seament of the seament is important to the seament. the return of the names is impracticable, the members of a crew often changing more than once on a single trip; and, finally, that as there is no mode provided for verifying the account, there is every inducement to make loose and maccurate returns. These defects are thought to be sufficient to account for the disparity between the sum actually received and that amthorized to the sum actually received and that authorized t

the sum actuarly received and that anthorized to be retained from the seamen's wages, and, in consequence of which disparity, either the relief facilities must fall short of the requirements or the Government make good the deficiency.

A more direct and efficient mode of collection would be, it is conceived, by assessing dues according to a schedule of the average number of men required to a safely navigate vessels of men required to safely navigate vessels of various sizes, rigs, and kinds of traffic. This assessment could be readily verified by the ship's papers, now required for other purposes. If Congress shall see fit to so modify the act, it is believed the returns may be much simplified and the recurse correspondingly increased.

the receipts correspondingly increased.

The chief points of interest in the administra ion of this service, during the past year, are th tion or this service, during the past year, are the continued reduction of the mortality rate and of the average stay in hospital, both fairly attributable to increased efficiency in the modes of supervision, resulting from greater experience. To these causes is due, also, the important economic result that a larger number of persons, admitted the properties of the prop result that a larger number of persons, admitted under more rigid inspection, have been furnished all necessary relief at a less cost per man, and, in the aggregate, to the Government, than in any previous year. A statement of the operations of the service during the year, together with a comparative economic exhibit for a number of years, will be found in the accompanying spect of the Supervising Supress.

per of years, will be round in the accompanying report of the Supervising Surgeon.

At San Francisco the new pavilion hospital is rapidly approaching completion; and, although the change from the site first selected may make necessary some additional outlay to secure proper drainage, sewerage, etc., it is gratifying to know that the buildings will be completed for the num originally appropriated—a superport of the num originally appropriated—a superport. to know that the buildings will be completed for the sum originally appropriated—a sum not exceeding one-seventh the average cost of the other hospitals of equal capacity now owned by the Government. Early in September last, the hospital at Pittsburg was vacated and turned over to the Supervising Architect for sale, in accordance with the act of June 22, 1874. The sale, however, has not yet been effected, the highest price offered being considered by the Department inndequate. The needs and condition of the other hospitals will be found set forth in detail in the report of the Supervising Architect; but the attention of Congress is respectfully asked, in this connection to the following considerations concerning the maintenance of Architect; but the attention of Congress is respectfully asked, in this connection to the following considerations concerning the maintenance of hospitals exclusively for seamen: Except at some half-dozen ports, there are at no time marine patients enough to warrant maintaining a hospital staff and establishment. As a result, the cost of relief in hospitals, maintained by the service at such ports, is about 20 per cent higher than the general average cost. It would be manifest economy to close all such hospitals and furnish relief through municipal or private agencies under the supervision of the service. This alternative, however, is not necessary. The hospitals owned by the Government are generally of such a character, and so eligibly located for general hospitals, that they may be advantageously leased for such purposes. It is recommended, after mature consideration of the subject, and as a measure in the best interests of the service, that authority be given, by statute, to lease any United States marne hospital, provided the lessee shall furnish sufficient guaranty for the proper care of the marine patients of the supervision of the Department, and at a daily per capita cost not to exceed 50 per cent of the supervision of the Department, and at a daily per capita cost not to exceed 50 per cent of the

per capita cost not to exceed 50 per cent of the average daily per capita cost of the entire service for the year next precoding.

STEAMBOAT-INSPECTION SERVICE. The report of the Supervising Inspector General of Steamboose shows that the average an-

nual loss of life by accident to steam-vessels during the four years preceding 1873, was 356, while for the year 1873 the loss was 222, being a decrease of over 37 per cent, and the loss of ten lives only in 1873 resulted from explosions; the receipts from fees for inspection and license, during the last fiscal year, exceeded those of the years previous by \$15,398.35, while the expenditures were only \$19,225 in excess of those of the previous year; the excess of receipts over expenditures for the fiscal year was \$52,381.16.

THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA—THE SEAL ISLANDS.

Under the provisions of the act of April 22, 1874, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint a person qualified by experience and education to visit the trading-stations and Indian villages in the Territory of Alaska, seal islands, and the large islands in Behring Sea. to collect authentic information relating to the varied interests of the Government in that Territory and the adjacent regions, Mr. Henry W. Elliott was designated as a special agent for that purpose. The report presented by him to the Department as the result of his labors contains a comprehensive statement of the character of the country; the condition of the natives; the present state of the seal and other fisheries; and the trade of the Territory; with minute descriptions of the haunts and habits of the seal and other fur-bearing animals, as also many valuable suggestions in regard to the management of the natives, the preservation of the seal fisheries, and the economical collection of the revenue.

No more satisfactory exhibit of the condition

No more satisfactory exhibit of the condition of the Territory and of its probable resources has hitherto been presented to the Department. The Government has derived an income from the tax on seal-skips and from the rent of the formula plants since the conditions of the Territory and the second fur-seal islands, since the acquisition of the Ter-ritory, as follows:

Tax on seal-skins. \$1,150,219.75
Rent of fur-seal islands. 170,480.75
Sale of seal-skins taken by Government
agents, under Sec. 6, act July 1, 1870. 29.528.17

Trustees under the mortgage, or other persons. The five shares of stock held by the Directors The five shares of stock held by the Directors have been transferred to the United States, and the value thereof, including interest, amounting to \$813.50, has been paid at the Treasury. Public notice was given to the holders of the bonds to present the coupons due July 1. 1874, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in New York for payment, and, of the \$35,160 due on that day, \$34,920 have been paid. Coupons to the amount of \$390, past due at that time, but not previously presented, have since been paid at the Treasury.

DEMAND FOR PAYMENT OF THE 5 PER CENT DEMAND FOR PAYMENT OF THE 5 PER CENT

EARNINGS OF PACIFIC BALLROAD COMPANIES.
By the sixth section of the act approved July 1, 1862, to aid in the construction of the Pacific Railroad, and subsequent legislation, the Central, Union, Central Branch of the Union, Sioux City & Pacific, Kansas, and Western Pacific Pailroad Companyator Pacific City & Pacific, Kansas, and Western Pacific Railroad Companies are required, from the date of the completion of their several roads, to pay the United States 5 per centum of their annual earnings. Congress, at its last session, by an act approved June 22, 1874, directed the Secretary of the Treasury to demand of the Treasurer of each of said Companies all sums due to the United States, and in default of payment for sixty days thereafter, to certify that fact to the Attorney General, who is required thereupon to

onted States, and in default of payment for sixty days thereafter, to certify that fact to the Attorney-General, who is required thereupon to institue such legal proceedings as may be found necessary to enforce payment thereof.

The law, in the opinion of the Secretary, contemplates that demands shall be made for specific sums based upon the net earnings of each road from its completion, and, for this purpose, he has assumed that the completion in each case, in the absence of more definite information, dates from the issue of the last installment of bonds by the United States, under the act of July 1, 1862.

The twentieth section of this act required the companies to make anomal reports to the Secretary of the Treasury, which, if made, would show their annual net earnings, but by subsequent legislation they were directed to make this report to the Secretary of the Interior. They have not, however, as it appears, fully complied with this requirement.

Upon correspondence with the Secretary of the Interior, it is ascertained that their reports were so imperfect as not to disclose the net

the Presidents of said companies to stockholders, and such further statements relating to the fiscal affairs of the several companies as have fiscal affairs of the several companies as have from time to time been given to the general public. Upon information derived from these sources, estimates have been made approximating as nearly as practicable the net earnings of said companies respectively, and domands have been made for the payment of the amounts thus ascertained. Demand in writing has been served personally upon the Treasurer of each company.

The aggregate amount now due from all the companies upon the heet data at hand, closely approximates \$3,000,000.

Should payment not be made within sixty days the matter will be reported to the Atterney-Gen-

the matter will be reported to the Attorney-General in conformity to the requirement of the act are of general interest: of June 22, 1874.

United States, has led to the conclusion that the work can be more satisfactorily and safely done in the Treasury Department than elsewhere. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is now supplied with the best machinery, which has been acquired at great cost, and the most skillful artists are employed by the Government without difficulty. The system of checks now in use in that Bureau, together with the special paper heretofore adopted by the Department, furnish all proper and reasonable protection against duplication and other frauds.

It is, therefore, recommended that provision be made by law for preparing all securcies, stamps, checks, drafts, etc., issued by the United States, in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing now attached to this Department, and that the cost thereof be regulated by law from time to time.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS. The report of the Supervising Architect shows the present condition of the public buildings under the charge of this Department. The demands upon the time of the Secretary are such that he can give little attention to the progress mands upon the time of the Secretary are such that he can give little attention to the progross of such buildings; so that, practically, the responsibility and duty of devising plans, making contracts, and superiotending the construction and repairs of such buildings devolve upon the Supervising Architect. Careful revision of the acts heretofore passed authorizing the construction of public buildings is recommended, with a view to curtailing the cost of some and suspending others, which, it is believed, may be done without detriment to the public service. By this means there can be effected as awing of considerable sums of money, which, under existing appropriations, will be expended during the current and ensuing fiscal years. Public buildings, plain and simple in design, constructed of substantial and durable material, as nearly fire-proof as may be, and adapted to the convenient and proper transaction of the public business, should be provided at all places where they are requisite, from time to time, as the condition of the revenues may permit, but the present is not a favorable time for making large appropriations for this purpose, and much that is now contemplated may be rectarged.

the present is not a favorable time for making large appropriations for this purpose, and much that is now contemplated may be postponed without serious inconvenience.

CLAIMS FOR PROCEEDS OF COTTON.

The fifth section of the act of May 18, 1872, directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the lawful owners or their legal representatives the net proceeds, actually paid into the Treasury, of all cotton seized after the 30th day of June, 1865, by the agents of the Government unlawfully and in violation of their instructions.

The number of bales of cotton seized after that date, the proceeds of which reached the Treasury, was about 50,000, and the net proceeds thereof, averaging the same at \$100 per bale, was \$8,000,000. The number of claims

filed under this act was 1.336; the whole number

filed under this act was 1.336; the whole number of bales claimed is 136,877, the net proceeds of which, at \$100 per bale, would be \$13,637,700. It is well known that a large number of persons from whom cotton was seized have made no claim whatever. Under these circumstances the magnitude of the aggregate of claims presented is worthy of attention.

In collecting the cotton to which it was supposed the Government was entitled, after June 30, 1865, various instructions were given from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury to the agents of the Department, and in different forms as the occasion for them arose. Some of those were issued as general regulations approved by the President, some as circulars to general and supervising special agents to be by them communicated to their subordinates, and, in a few cases of emergency, explanatory letters were sent by the Secretary to individual agents. These, however, were generally in harmony, and were usually communicated in writing, or orally, to all agents, so that their action might be uniform.

Of the claims presented to the Department, 650 have been submitted for decision, and acted on as follows:

on as follows:

Rejected.
Continued for further evidence and still under a amifiation.
Allowed Of the aggregate number of claims presented there remain, not yet fully separated or submitted for final decision, 686. The claims allowed as aforesaid were for the proceeds of 1,346 bales, and the amount paid out on such claims is \$133,018.27.

\$133,018.27. The following table contains a summary statement of the proceeds of captured and abandoned property covered into the Treasury, and claims that have been presented therefor under the several acts of Congress relating thereto, viz.:

Proceeds of captured and abandoned property covered into the Treasury....\$20,910,658.44 Awarded to claimants by Court of Claims under the act of March 12, 1863.....\$9,968,980,85 Paid to claimants by the Secretary of Treasury under retary of Treasury under the act of May 18, 1872.... 133,018,27

Paid on judgments against Tressury agents under the act of July 27,1868..... Paid under various relief acts of Congress. Disbursed for expenses un-der joint resolution of March so 1862 75,000,00 Total.....\$10,414,822,76

Which, deducted from the total amount received as above, leaves a balance of ...\$10.495,833.74

1868.
Amount claimed in cases in the Court of Claims brought subsequent to Aug. 20, 1868.
Amount claimed in cases presented to the Treasury Department under the act of May 18, 1872 (approximate). 6,766,374.80

Total amount claimed...
Deducting from this sum the balance remaining as above... . 10,495,833,74

Leaves the aggregate amount of claims presented in excess of the total amount covered into the Treasury......

In exercising the anthority given by the act of May 18, 1872, the Department has felt bound by the plain letter of that act to reject all claims where the seizure was not in violation of both the law and the instructions. Doubtless hardship has resulted in some cases from this rule of decision; but the Secretary has not felt at liberty to depart from the letter of the statute in order to avoid hardships in particular cases.

In the consideration of these claims, complicated and difficult questions of law and fact are frequently encountered. The instructions of the Department to its agents required the seizure of all cotton found on the Confederate cotton lists as property of the Rebel Government. These lists include considerable amounts of cotton which, it is claimed, the owners did of sell to the so-called Confederate States, as well as some which it is averned was sold under duress; some by persons claiming to be agents for the owners, but whose agency is denied; and, in some which it is averred was sold under dures; some by persons claiming to be agents for the owners, but whose agency is denied; and, in still other cases, it is claimed that the sales are void because made by fiduciaries without requisite authority, and in violation of State statutes. In disnosing of these questions the Department necessarily acts in most instances on exparted proofs, which are often most unsatisfactory, even where made with no purpose to defraud. It is submitted for the consideration of Congress that the Treasury Department is not suitable tribunal for the ultimate decision of such questions. They belong more properly to the courts, which are armed with power to ascertain the truth, and are better organized for this purpose than an Executive Department of the Government.

40 cents per month for each month of service, which sums he is required to pay to the Collector of Customs at certain specified times, accompanied by a time statement of the number of men and the length of service of each man since last payment of hospital dues; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to direct the preparation of "all needful regulations for the mode of collecting the same."

It is claimed that these regulations, although modified in 1873, still entail, in the character of the hospital dues return, an onerous amount of clerical labor on masters and owners, men not accustomed to such work; that much of the in-service accustomed to such work; that much of the in-service accustomed to such work; that much of the in-service accustomed to such work; that much of the in-service accustomed to such work; that much of the in-service accustomed to such work; that much of the in-service accustomed to such work; that much of the in-service accustoment that their reports were so imperfect as not to disclose the net different bareau ofheers, viz.: First and second Comptrollers, the he Government. Herewith are transmitted the reports of the House Board, and the Supervising Architect, which are referred to as furnishing information in detail of the business of the Department. B. H. Brisen,

Secretary of the Treasury.

roads. We subjoin the remaining portions that

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874

of June 22, 1874.

REDEMPTION AGENCY FOR NATIONAL BANKS.
If Congress shall deem it expedient to coeffinee the present system of redemption of National Bank notes, it is recommended that the number and compensation of the employes in the division organized under the act of June 20, 1874, be fixed by law, and their appointment vested in the head of the Department, in accordance with the constitutional provision.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.
Careful consideration of the manner of preparing the bonds, notes, and stamps issued by the United States, has led to the conclusion that the work can be more estificatorily and safely done 57,921.1 114,289.4 64,636.51 134,988.74 720.04 11,671.71

Total9.530,872,91 a quantity less by 3,499,733.94 acres than that disposed of the preceding year. The cash re-ceipts were \$2,459.938.50, a sum less by \$938,577 than that received the preceding year. During the year 29,492,110.43 acres were surveyed, making, with the quantity previously surveyed, 649,-393,052 acres, and leaving yet to be surveyed

1,185,605,348 acres.

It is worthy of notice that the diminution in the aggregate quantity of lands disposed of the

It is worthy of notice that the diminution in the aggregate quantity of lands disposed of the last fiscal year, as compared with the year before, is found chiefly in the amount certified to raitroads; 3,264,314.42 acres in the year ending June 30, 1874, against 6,083,536.57 acres in that ending June 30, 1873. Nearly a million acres were entered under the timber act, which argums well for the now treeless prairies of the West. The entries under this and the homestead act exceed by over half a million acres like entries during the preceding year. Such entries, being made for actual use, are the surest criterion of the progress of the country.

I invite special attention to the well-considered and judicious observations of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office touching the present system of disposing of timbered lands, or, as he terms them, "pine lands."

The rapid destruction of timber in this country, and especially that which is found on the public lands, is a source of great solicitude to rill persons who have given the subject any contideration. If this destruction progresses in the future as rapidly as in the past, the timbered lands of the Government will soon be demund of everything that is valuable. Effective legislation protecting these lands is absolutely necessary, and cannot lorger be neglected without serious injury to the public interests. The proper limits of this report forbid the introduction of such statistics as might easily be farmashed establishing beyond controversy the correctness of this statement.

The recommendations of the Commissioner

ment.

The recommendations of the Commissioner are, that pine and fir lands shall not be subject to entry under the pre-emption and homestead laws; that a system of survers be devised by which the quantity of pine and fir timber on each smallest subdivision of a section may be at less closely approximated; that an immediate exploration by experts of the unsurveyed portion of those States and Territories known to contail pine and fir timber be made, with a view of ascentaining the geographical situation of such dis-

tricts; that the reports of such explorations be followed by immediate surveys, appraisements, proclamations, and sales, at not less than the appraised value, and for cash only.

Under the laws now in force for the disposition of public lands, it is difficult, if not impossible, to obtain more than the minimum price (\$1.25 per acre) for land, however valuable. When timbered lands are advertised for sale, private parties, dearing to purchase, make such arrangements and combinations as to prevent competition; hence the lands, if disposed of at all, are sold at the minimum when offered at public sale, and, if not then sold, are immediately entered at the minimum Government price by such parties. The most, effectual means of preventing these practices is, in my judgment, to adopt the suggestions of the Commissioner regarding the survey and appraisal of these lands, and when they are offered at public or private sale to make the appraised value their minimum.

These observations are intended to apply to all the timbered lands owned by the Government, embracing the pine lands east of the Rocky Monntains, and the pine, fir, and redwood lands on the Pacific coast.

Unless some other system to attain the same

onntains, and the pine, in, and the same the Pacific coast.

Unless some other system to attain the same ject more effectually and satisfactorily can be vised, I commend these suggestions to the worshie consideration of Congress, feeling conent that great benefit to the country will relife from their adoption.

fident that great benefit to the country will result from their adoption.

The propriety of so amending the Homestead act as to permit eitizen Indians to avail themselves of its provisions has been discussed and attengly recommended by the Commissioner of the General Land-Office. I fully concur in the opinion expressed by that officer on this subject.

I would respectfully commend to the favorable consideration of Congress the suggestions of the Commissioner concerning the expediency of spealing the law which requires claimants of confirmed private land-claims to defray the expense of the survey of their claims; concerning the consolidation of the Homestead and Presemptions laws; and concerning the urgent noemptions laws; and concerning the urgent ne-cessity of reorganizing and increasing the cler-ical force of his office.

cessive of this office.

PATENTS.

The operations of the Patent Office during the year ending Sept. 30, 1874, show a large increase over those of the preceding year. The number of applications, inclusive of reissues and designs, was 21,077, of which 13,345 were allowed; 229 applications for extensions were filed, of which 205 were granted, and 2,680 patents were allowed, but not issued, on account of failure to pay the final fees. Six hundred and alnety-six applications for trade-marks and labels have also been filed, of which 553 were granted registration. The total amount of feet received was \$721,111.35, and the total expenditures were \$694,075.72, leaving a balance of \$27,035.63, a sum greater by \$24,558.60 than that of the preceding year.

\$27,035.63, a sum greater by \$24,858.60 than that of the preceding year.

The Commissioner is of opinion that the prompt publication in the Official Gazette of abstracts of all patents issued has resulted in preventing many fruitless applications for inventions already patented, by giving to the public accurate information as to the character of the patents granted. The yearly volumes of the Patent-Othee reports have heretofore contained only an index of the patents issued during the year covered by the report, and, consequently, a great deal of perplexing and often ineffectual labor in searching for patents has been rendered necessary. To remedy this, the Commissioner has, during the past two years, caused an accurate general index to be prepared of all patents issued from the year 1790 to 1873 inclusive. This index will be published in two sets, one containing the subject-matter of the ets, one containing the subject-matter of the

or patentie.

The reproduction of drawings, old and new, in the Patent-Office, so far as the work is completed, has resulted in great advantage to persons having business before it, and to the courts, as well as in a saving of at least 20 per the examining corps. The ent in the labor of the examining corps, The commissioner recommends a special annual ap-ropriation of at least \$100,000 for one or two or a stream of the purpose of finishing the reproduc-ne of old drawings. If this work shall be set a stream of the stream of the stream of copies il soon reimburse the Treasury, and subse-ently be a source of revenue. Without this opropriation, a considerable increase in the once of the office will be required. Should it be made, however, the present examining-corps will probably suffice for many years. This recommendation has the unqualified approbation of the Department.

The Commissioner also urges that a special appropriation be made for the proparation of the proparation

appropriation be made for the proparation of complete digests of all patents granted by the United States, as classified in the Patent Office. In order to examine intelligently new applications, it is necessary to ascertain what is contained in each previous application or patent belonging to the same subject or class, and, as there are now nearly 300,000 applications, patented and unpatented, the great amount of labor involved is apparent. It is obvious, therefore, that complete digests of the character referred to would greatly economize such labor, and be valuable in securing greater accuracy in the complete digests of the complete digests of the would greatly economize such labor, and be would greatly economize such labor, and be granting of patents. I cordially commend the subject to your favorable consideration.

subject to your favorable consideration.

PENSIONS.

The statistics furnished by the report of the Commissioner of Pensions indicate that the maximum number of pensioners on the bounty of the Government has probably been reached.

This conjecture is based upon the fact of a decrease, during the last fiscal year, of 2.170 names in the roll of pensioners, whereas, during the seven fiscal years immediately preceding, the the seven fiscal years immediately preceding, the roll was steadily increased at an average annual rate of 16,000 names. On the 30th of June, 1873, the names of 238,411 pensioners were borne upon the roll, and during the ensuing year 10,496 names were added thereto, and 12,656 dropped therefrom, for various causes, leaving 236,241 names on the roll June 39, 1874, whose annual pensions aggregate the sum of \$26,254,071.10. Of this number 102,457 were army invalids, and 107,516 army widows and dependent relatives, a total of 209,973 army pendent relatives. army invalids, and 107,516 army widows and de-pendent relatives, a total of 299,973 army pen-sioners; 1,551 navy invalids, and 1,785 navy widows, etc., a total of 3,336 navy pensioners; and 17,620 survivors, and 5,312 widows of the war of 1812; a total of 22,982 pensioners of the war of 1812; in all 236,241. The net decrease during the year in the number on the rolls is 2,170, as before stated, while the net decrease in the annual aggregate payment is only \$5,665,12. the annual aggregate payment is only \$5,645.13 This seemingly inadequate amount is explained by the fact that many pensions have been in-creased during the year pursuant to recent lagislation.

gislation.

During the last fiscal year there were examined

paragraphic control of the control During the last fiscal year there were examined and allowed 30,133 army pension-claims, of which 5,758 were for invalid pension, 8,063 for increased pension to invalids, 8,051 for pension to widows, dependent relatives, etc., 12,932 for increased pension to widows, etc., and 329 for restoration; 734 navy pension-claims, of which 196 were for invalid pension, 126 for increased pension to invalids, 107 for pension to widows, dependent relatives, etc., 286 for increased pension to widows, etc., and 19 for restoration; and 1,884 claims for pension of survivors and widows of soldiers in the war of 1812, of which 813 were of the latter class; making a total of 32,251

of the latter class; making a total of \$2,251 claims, adjudicated at an aggregate annual rate of \$1,856,936.

The following amounts were paid on account of pensions during said year: To army invalids, \$10,853,367.86; to army widows and dependent relatives, \$16,993,835.95; to navy widows, etc., \$367,511.04; to survivors of the war of 1812, \$1,588,832.95; and to widows of soldiers in said war, \$616,016.40; making a total amount, including the expenses of disbursements, of \$30,593,749.56, which is an increase of \$1,408,459.94 over the amount paid the preceding year. The Commissioner is of opinion that the disbursements to invaid pensioners will, for the eurrant fiscal year, differ little in amount from those of the last year, but anticipates a considerable reduction in the payments to widows and minor children.

At the close of the year there were on file unadjusted 61,660 pension claims, of which number 27.114 were for invalid pension; 33,026 those of widows, dependent relatives, etc., and 1,520 of survivors and widows of soldiers of the war of 1812. This is an actual increase, during the year, of 6,118 pending (or unadjudicated) claims; but, in order to reconcile an apparent discrepancy between these figures and those given in the last annual report of the Department, an explanation is necessary. During several vears past many applications for pension, which had been placed on the files of rejected and abandoned claims, have been included in the reports of the Commissioner of Pensions to this Department among the number of pending claims, but it has been deemed proper to regard, now and hereafter, such claims as balonging to the rejected class, for it is believed that very few of them will ever be called up for prosecution. These claims are, therefore, omitted in the fresher report, and the number of pending claims on the 30th of June last.

At the close of the year there were borne on the rolls the names of 410 widows of soldiers in

the rolls the names of 410 widows of soldiers in the Revolutionary war, and of 1,057 widows and children of soldiers who served in wars subsequent to the Revolution, excepting that of 1812 and prior to the late Rebellion.

During the last fiscal year 234 bounty-land warrants were issued for 35,640 acres, being 16,220 less than the number of acres issued for the preceding year. There are now upon the files of the Pension-Office about 100,000 suspended claims for bounty-land, of which number only 350 were prosecuted during the year. The Com-

missioner states that, in his judgment, the existence of so large a number of suspended claims for bounty-land tends to the fabrication of testimony by unscrippilous parties, for the purpose of securing the allowance of claims which are inadmissible upon the evidence filed. The latest act of Congress granting bounty-land has been in force for nearly twenty years, a sufficient period within which all who are optitled thereto should have availed themselves of its provisions. There is no existing legal limitation during which proof in support of such claims must be filed, and hence it cannot be said that a claim for bounty-land is rejected unless the record-evidence is incontrovertibly adverse to its admission. It may be disallowed, but the claimant is at liberty to file additional testimony at any time and have the claim reopened. These claims are consequently termed "suspended," no better word having been suggested to express their exact condition. ssioner states that, in his judgment, the ex-

act condition.

I therefore recommend that, by appropriate legislation, a limited period be prescribed during which the several acts of Congress granting bounty-land shall remain in force. Such legisbounty-land shall remain in force. Such legislation would, I am satisfied, work no injustice to those who may have just and equitable claims, and would render impossible those fraudulent practices which are, under existing laws, so difficult of detection and prevention.

It is estimated that \$30,500,000 will be required for the pension service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

A grativing feature disclosed by the Commissioner's report and one to which special attentions.

sioner's report, and one to which special atten-tion is invited, is that we have probably reached tion is invited, is that we have probably reached the maximum number of pensions under existing legislation. This presumption is based upon the fact that, while the pension-roll has sustained during several years prior to June 30, 1873, an average annual increase of 16,000 names, it was diminished by 2,170 during the last fiscal year. In addition to this fact, it is reasonable to infer that, of the unadjudicated claims now on file cathough the number has been considerably in-creased during the year), the proportion allowed will annually diminish, and that the rate of mor-tality among those now pensioned must naturally increase with each advancing year. It also appears that the pensions of \$6,377 It also appears that the pensions of vo.71 minor children, whose names are now on the roll, will shortly cease. The Commissioner's report shows that, of this number, the pensions of 8,512 expire during the present calendar year; 15,917 will expire in 1875; 17,539 in 1876; 18,306 in 1877; 15,391 in 1878; and, of the remainder, 20,413 will terminate scene afterward. These 20,412 will terminate soon afterward. These facts and considerations justify the opinion that the maximum annual expenditure for pensions has been reached, and that there will be an an-EDUCATION.

The report, of the Commissioner of Education for 1874, is prepared on the method of its several predecessors, so universally approved by those in charge of systems and institutions of those in charge or systems and institutions of education. It shows an increase in the amount of work accomplished, while the clerical force is still inadequate; that, although the year has been one of considerable progress, the advanced movements of education have, in many cases, encountered special manifestations of antagon-ism, and that some of the most thoroughly es-tablished methods have been vigorously chal-lenged to show reasons for their adoption and enged to show reasons for their adoption and lenged to show reasons for their adoption and maintenance at public expense. The demands upon the office, arising from this cause, have greatly increased its labors, and show that the summary of experience contained in the annual reports has been prepared none too scoot to supby the data necessary to sustain the efforts fo he support of all well-tested principles and ods. The call upon the office from foreign sountries shows steady increase, and is gratifying as indicating the world-wide interest in re-publican institutions.

The Commissioner reports the continuance of

discouraging circumstances encountered and un-fayorable anticipations generally expressed by the friends of education in the States in which slavery has been lately abolished. He holds that gence, and reason may take the place of gnorance, passion, and prejudice. In view of the difficulty of meeting the required expenditure for schools in these sections, or the dimentity of meeting the required expenditure for schools in these sections, the Commissioner recommends the setting spart of the proceeds of the sale of public lands to be distributed, temporarily, among the several States, on the basis of illiteracy of their re-The Commissioner invites attention to the proposition, generally favored among educators of the country, to make a special effort to bring the relations of our prosperity and the perpetuity of our institutions. He finds from various quarters great demand that the office shold co-operate in the preparation of the once shold co-operate in the preparation of the necessary materials for this representation, and submits the question whether or not means shall be furnished the office for undertaking the

The favor with which the work of the office is hing to do in the way of siding, though not controlling, the primary and most essential interest of the crizens; and that this agency for the collection and dissemination of information in regard to the experiences, the successes, and the failures of our many and diverse systems and methods should receive the favorable consideration and liberal support of Congress.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. In addition to the geological and geographical survey of the Territories of the United States, conducted during several years past by F. V. Hayden, under the direction of this Department, Hayden, under the direction of this Department, the surveys formerly conducted by J. W. Powell, under the suspices of the Smithsonian Institution, were placed by Congress, at its last session, under the direction of the Department of the Interior. sion, under the direction of the Department of the Interior. The gentlemen named had been operating in contiguous Territories, the former in Colorado and the latter in Utah, and it was deemed advisable that a uniform system, in the prosecution of future surveys of this character, should be adopted. The survey to be conducted by Mr. Hayden was designated as the "First Division," and that by Mr. Powell as the "Second Division" of the "United States Geological and Geographical Survey of Territories," and full instructions were prepared by the Department. and Geographical Survey of Territories," and full instructions were prepared by the Department for their guidance during the past season. They were instructed that the one great object of their labors was the construction of suitable maps of the country surveyed for the use of the Government and of the nation, which would afford full information concerning the agricultural and mineial resources and other characteristics of the unexplored regions of our territorial domain; and that, to this end, a uniform plan for mapping the areas of their surveys should be followed. A plan was therefore prepared and adopted by the Department, contemplating the construction of a physical atias of the Territories of the United States, which would show, on a large and uniform scale, atlas of the Territories of the characteristics which would show, on a large and uniform scale, the results of these surveys as they progress the results of these surveys in that the area to be This plan, after premising that the surveyed comprises the greater part region of the United States, as well as surveyed comprises the greater part of the and region of the United States, as well as the greater number of mining districts therein, prescribed that the maps composing the contemplated atlas should be on a scale of sufficient magnitude to exhibit all the important geographical and geological features of the country explored. It was also deemed advisable that the mapping should be on a uniform pian, in order that the several parties working under the direction of this Department might properly connect their work. The plan further provided that "general" maps should be prepared, on a scale of 4 mites to an inch, and that the area to be represented on each sheet should be 2½ degrees in longitude by 1½ degrees in latitude, and that "special" maps or charts should be constructed on a larger scale whenever it might be found necessary for the purpose of properly representing mining districts, mineral, agricultural, pasture, or timber lands, or for other special purposes. Messers. Havden and Powell were instructed to conform to this plan, and to make such observations, concerning the purpose of the purpose of the conform navien and rowell were instructed to conform to this plan, and to make such observations, concerning the physical features of the country surveyed by them, as would be necessary for the construction of such maps; and, also, to obtain the necessary information for the preparation of charts upon which should be indicated the areas of grass, timber and mineral lands, and such other particions of the country as might be supof grass, timber and mineral lands, and such other portions of the country as might be susceptible of cultivation by means of irrigation. They were also instructed to collect specimens of mineralogy, Indian art, etc., in order to enlarge, as far as possible, the collections of such articles now in the Smithsonian Institute, and which are designed for exhibition at the Centennial Exhibition of 1876.

The first division of the survey under Mr. Hayden completed the unfinished work of the preceding season in the central portion of Colorado Territory, and extended its operations westward over that portion of said Territory lying between the 108th and 110th meridians of westlongitude. About 18,000 square miles were surveyed, covering a section of country probably more generally elevated above the scaleved than any other within the borders of the United States. As an illustration of the uniform great elevation of extensive sections of this region, it may be mentioned that one of the subdivisions of the survey, in exploring an area of nearly 3,000 square miles, was compelled to operate

3,000 square miles, was compelled to operat above the timber-line (about 11,500 feet abov

structing accurate maps of the region surveyed, which will require for lighteration six sheets or maps of the physical silas. Special attention was given to the thining and agricultural resources of the country, and those portions of it which can be redeemed by irrigation will be properly indicated on the maps. The San Juan mining region in Southern Colorado was included in the survey, and over fifty mines therein were properly located. Many valuable specimens of ores, minerals, fossils, Indian art, etc., were collected. Numerous ruins of towns and dwellings of an extinct race of people which once inhabited the messa and canons of Western Colorado were found, and remarkable fortifications of hewn stone laid in mortar discovered in the sides of deep canons, thany of which are situated 1,000 feet vertically from the stream below. The structure of these certifications of designs and describes and describes the contractions of the structure of these certifications and describes and describes the contraction of the structure of these certifications and describes and de from the stream below. The structure of these fortifications and dwellings, and the peculiar glazed pottery in the vicinity, indicate the existence of a people inhabiting this region many centuries ago, who were much further advanced in the arts than any of the Indian tribes of the present day. The results of the work of the prosent day. The results of the work of the past season will exceed in quantity and interest

past season will exceed in quantity and interest those of any previous year.

The field of operations during the past season of the second division, under Mr. Powell, was the central and northeastern portions of Utah Territory, and its labors were principally con-fined to the completion of the unfinished work of the preceding year. The main party is still in the field, so that the full results of the season's survey cannot at this date be given. It may be stated, however, that material has been may be stated, however, that material has been collected for the mapping of an extensive region of country heretofore but little known; that the positions of many of the more important mineral lodes have been determined, and will be represented on the "general" maps; and that the area and distribution of such portions of the country surveyed, as can be redeemed by irrigation will be propagity indicated on the "sneeds!" country surveyed, as can be redeemed by irriga-tion, will be properly indicated on the "special" maps. Extensive coal-beds have been discov-ered and traced, interesting and valuable speci-mens of fossils, rocks, minerals, and ores ob-tained, and a large collection made of Indian relies and articles, illustrating the arts existing among the Indians inhabiting that region. Mr. Powell had, in former surveys, disregion. Mr. Fowen hat, it former surveys, the covered many ruins of towns and hamlets once occupied by the ancient inhabitants of the valley of the Colorado River; and during the past season many other such ruins have been found, some of their ancient picture-writings and many of their stone implements collected. The positions of warn recore of these ruined forms will tions of many scores of these ruined towns wil these of many scores of these threat owns with be accurately indicated on the "general" maps. The researches of this division among the extinct races, as well as the present inhautants of this interesting region, have embraced polity, mythology, traditions, language, poetry, arts, habits, customs, and the means of obtaining subsistence together, withfurnhistoric remains; and sistence, together with prehistoric remains; and when the results obtained shall have been published, it is believed that they will constitute an important contribution to the ethnography of

important contribution to the change of the American tribes.

These surveys have, so far as they have been prosecuted, resulted in affording much information of great value to our people, as well as to the scientific world. The construction of a physical atlas of the Territories, which will sho all the results of the surveys as rapidly as they can be prepared for publication, is designed to preserve, for convenient reference, the information thus obtained; and if a continuation of the surveys should be authorized, such an atlas would become, in time, of intrinsic value, not only to the people at large, but to other nations. In view of these and other considerations, I regard the moderate cost of these surveys as more than compensated by the value of the information thereby obtained, and therefore cordially recommend a continuation of the United lially recommend a continuation of the United States Geological Survey of the Territories.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK. The remarks contained in my last annual report in regard to the condition of the Yellow-stone National Park, and the necessity for an appropriation to enable this Department to pro-yide for its proper government, apply with equal force at the present time, inasmuch as no appropriation for the purpose has been made. During the year several additional applications for per mission to erect buildings, build roads, etc., have been received, but no action upon any c'them has been taken, for the reasons given in said report, to which attention is respectfully invited. The Superintendent has submitted an estimate for an appropriation of \$100,000 for the purpose of enabling the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the provisions of the act of March I, 1872, which set apart and dedicated said park for the benefit and pleasure of the nation. This estimate was received too late to be included in the annual estimates of this Deventment but will be annual estimates of this Department, but will be submitted to Congress at its approaching ses sion. I trust that prompt action will be taken, in order that the wonders of the park may be

THE NAVY BUDGET. REPORT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS Special Disputch to The Chicago Pribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- The Committee on Appropriations of the House have completed the Vavat Appropriation bill. The following is the full text:

A BILL making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June 30, 1876.

Be it enacted, ic., That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any mousy in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the naval expression. from the analyservice of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes: For pay of commissioned and varrant officers at sea, on abore, on special service, and of those on the retired list and unemployed (and for expenses and transportation of officers traveling under orders), and for pay of the petty-officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, landspen, and bows, including men of the Englisher's force. tation of officers traveling under orders), and for pay of the petty-officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, lands-men, and boys, including men of the Engineer's force, and for the Coust-Survey service, 8,500 men, \$6,250,000; for contingent expenses of the Navy Department, \$100,000; for the civil establishment at the various navy-yards and stations, the sum of \$155,000.

navy-yards and stations, the sum of \$158,000.

For foreign and local pilotage and towage of ships of war, \$50,000; for services and materials in correctin compasses on board ship, and for adjusting and testing compasses on shore, \$3,000; for nautical and at tronomical instruments, nautical books, maps, chart and saiting-directions, and repairs of nautical instruments for ships of war, \$10,000; for books for librarit for ships of war, \$1,000; for lawy-signals and apprains, namely, signal-lights, lanterns, and rockets, it cluding running-lights, drawings, and engravings for signal-books, \$6,000; for compass-fittings, including binnacles, tripods, and other appendiages of ships ratus, namely, signal-lights, lanterns, and rockots, including running-lights, drawings, and engravings for signal-books, \$6,000; for compass-fittings, including binnacles, tripods, and other appendages of ships' compasses, to be made in the navy-yards, \$5,000; for logs and other appliances for measuring the ship's way, leads and other appliances for sounding, \$3,000; for logs and other appliances for sounding, \$3,000; for logs and other appliances for sounding, \$3,000; for lonears are not lamps, and their appendages, for general use on board ship, including those for the cabin, ward-room, and steerage, for the holds and spiritroom, for decks and Quartermasters' use, \$5,000; for bunting and other materials for flags, and making and repairing flags of all hinds, \$5,000; for of or ships of war other than that used for the engineer department, candles when used as a substitute for oil in binnacles, running-lights for chimneys, and wick and soap used in avigation-department, \$20,000; for stationery for commanders and navigators of vessels of war, and for use of courts-martia, \$2,000; for musical instruments and music for vessels of war, \$1,000; for steering-signals and indicators, and for speaking-tubes and going, for signal-communication on board vessels of war, \$2,500; for contingent expenses of the Bureau of Navigation, namely: for freight and transportation of navigation-material; instruments, books, and stores; postage and telegraphing; advertising for proposals; pooking-boxes and materials; blank books, forms, and stationery at navigation-oflices, \$4,000; for drawing, engraving, and printing, and photo-lithographing charts, correcting old plates, preparing and publishing saining-directions, and other hydrographic information; and for making charts, including those of the Pacific coast, \$30,000; for fuel, lights, and office-furniture; care of building and other anomaly: For pay of three/assistants, at \$1,500 each, \$4,500; and one clerk at \$1,800; for venting enters and for stationery, purchase of books for lib

fuel, labor, stationery, boxes, expresses, and miscel-laneous items, \$1,500.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

For fuel, tools, and materials of all kinds necessary in carrying on the mechanical branches of the Ordnance Department at the newy-yards magazines, and stations, \$250,000; for repairs to ordnance-buildings, magazines, gun-parks, boats, lights, wharves, machinery, and other necessaries of a like character, \$10,000; for miscellaneous items, \$5,000; for the Torpedo-Corps: for the purchase and manufacture and gun-cotton, \$12,000; for purchase and gun-cotton, \$12,000; for purchase and manufacture of electrical apparatus, galvanic batteries, and insulated wire, \$15,000; for purchase of copper, iron, wood, and other materials necessary for the manufacture of torpedoes, and for work on the same, \$25,000; for construction of torpedo-boats, purchase of coffer-work or huks, and contingent expenses, \$25,000; for labor, including chemist, pyrotechnist, electrician, machinist, and clerical force, \$15,000; for repairs to buildings and wharves, and material and labor for sea-wall, \$1,000; for contingent expenses of the ordnance-service of the navy, \$1,000.

for contingent expenses of the Bureau of Equipment and Becrutting, namely: for expenses of recruiting, freight, and transportation of stores, transportation of salisted men, printing, advertising, telegraphing, books and models, stationery, express charges, internal alterations, fixtures, and appliances, in equipment buildings at navy-yards, foreign postage, car tickets, ferriage, and ice, apprehension of deserters, assistance to vessels in distress, and good-conduct badges for enlisted men, \$55,000.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

For general maintenance of yards and docks, namely: for general expenses of the Bureau of Yards and Docks; freight and transportation of materials and stores; printing, sintionery, and advertising, including the commandant's office; books, models, maps, and drawings; purchase and repair of fre-engines; machinery and patent-rights to use the same; porchase and maintenance of exen and horses, and driving teams, carts, and timber-wheels for use in the navy-yards, and tools and repairs of same; postage and telegrams; furniture for Government houses and offices in the navy-yards; coal and other fuel; candies, oil, and gas; cleaning and clearing up yards, and care of public buildings; attendance on free; lights; fire-engines and apparatus; incidental labors at navy-yards; and for toll and ferriages; pay of watchmen in the navy-yards; and stations, \$40,600; at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, Penn., \$52,573, which sum shall be paid out of the income from the naval-pension fund.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY. BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

For support of the Medical Department for surgeons' necessaries for vessols in commission, navyards, naval-stations, Marine Corps, and Coast Survey, \$39,000; for necessary repairs of naval aboratory, hospitals, and appendages, including reads, wharves, outnouses, steam-heating apparatus, sidewalks, fences, gardens, and farms, \$5,000; for the civil establishment at the several naval hospitals and naval laboratory, \$35,000; for contingent expenses of the Bureau, freight on medical stores, transportation of insane patients to the Government hospital, devertising, telegraphing, purchase of books, expenses attending the Naval Board of Examiners, purchase and repair of vagous, harness, purchase and feed of horses, cows, trees, gavien-tools, and seeds, \$25,000.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

For provisions for the officers, seamen, and marines, \$1,000. for members of reactions are for above \$1,000.

BUBEAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
For provisions for the officers, seamen, and marines, \$1.300,00; for provisions for the officers, seamen, and marines, for contingent expenses: for freight and transportation to foreign and home stations: candies, fuel; interior alterations and fixtures in inspection-buildings; tool, and repairing amon at eight inspections; special watchmen in eight inspections; books and blanks; stationery; telegrams; advertising; postage and express-charges; tolks, ferriages, and car-tickets; ice and incidental labor not chargeable to other appropriations, \$50,000.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR. FOR PEARLY OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

For preservation of vessels on the stocks and in ordinary; purchase of materials and stores of all kinds; labor in navy-yards and on foreign stations; preservation of materials; purchase of tools; wear, tear, and repair of vessels affoat, and for general care and protection of the navy in the line of construction and repair; incidental expenses, namely, advertising and foreign postages \$3,300,000; for salaries of sub-agents and watchmen and miscellaneous expenses incurred in the protection of timber-lands, \$5,000.

BURBAU OF STEAM-ENGINEERING.

For repairs and preservation of boilers and ma-

BURBLU OF STEAM-ENGINEERING.
For repairs and preservation of boilers and machinery on naval vessels; and for fitting, repair, an preservation of yard-machinery and tools; and for labor in navy-yards and stations not before included and for incidental expenses; and for purchase and preservation of oils, coal, iron, and all materials and

and for incidental expenses; and for purchase and preservation of oils, coal, iron, and all materials and stores; and for completing and erecting on board vesseis compound engines with boilers, \$1,800,000.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

For pay of professors and others, \$18,826; pay of watchmen and others, \$28,460.50; pay of mechanics and others, \$17,461,90; pay of employes in the department of steam-enginery, for machinists, boiler-makers, and others, \$1,760; for necessary repairs of public buildings, pavements, wharves, and walls inclosing the grounds of the Naval Academy, for improvements and furniture and fixtures, \$14,000; for fuel, and for heating and lighting the Academy and school-ships, \$10,000; for contingent expenses, \$36,000.

MARINE CORPS.

For pay of officers of the Marine Corps, and for pay of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and others of the corps, \$10,000; for pay of one housand five hundred privates, and no more, \$270,000; for provisions, \$100,-000; for clothing, \$100,000; for provisions, \$100,-100; for pay of mechanics, repair of arms, purchase of accourtements, ordinance stores, flags, draums, fifes, and other instruments, \$9,000; for transportation of troops, \$35,000; for repairs of barracks and rent of offices where there are no public buildings, \$5,000; for forage of norses belonging to

Following is a summary of the Budget

esy of commissioned and warrant officers ... \$ 6,508,00 Sureau of Navigations
Sureau of Ordnance.
Sureau of Equipment and Recruits.
Bureau of Yards and Docks.
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.
Sureau of Provision and Cothing.
Sureau of Construction and Repairs
Bureau of Steam-Engineering.

BEN- WADE.

What He Says of the Republican De-Washington Correspondence of the New York Tribune,

The Hon. Ben Wade speaks very freely with his friends in relation to the defeat of the party with which he has so long been identified, and says he accounts for the Republican defeat upon the theory that the people are always liable to become in the end dissatisfied with political parties in this country, however faithful those partions. It is always the case in a free government, he says, that parties long in power create distrust, and the ple grow anxious to displace the old rulers and try the men of the opposition in their place. The Republican party just at this time had to contend with this predilection of the people. But, besides this, it will not do to disguise the fact, says Mr. Wade, that corruption had crept into high official positions, and that the domi-nant party was condemned on this account before the tribunal of the people. If there was no great principle to divide parties, the spoils of office would be sufficient motive for the fight of the "outs" against the "ins." Mr. says that he is a firm believer in the principles and policy of the Republican party as heretofore developed, and believes that those princi-

ples and policies are the best for the nation, if thoroughly carried out. He thinks the party has made some very serious blunders, one of which is the attempt to pass the Civil Rights bill. While he does not doubt that that bill might be right in principle, yet it was inexpedent at this time, because it awakened all the prejudices against our colored fellow-citizens, and would, if passed, become inperative or if cayried out would in its applicaoperative, or if carried out, would, in its applica-tion and partial results, do more mischief at the tion and partial results, do more mischief at the present time than good. It was this, to some extent, that excited the Southern and Western people, and induced them to vote against the Republican party. They feared mixed schools, and it was this phase of the question that excited all their prejudice. Mr. Wade was in favor of equal school facilities, but not of mixed schools. He thought the attempt to force the question of mixed schools at this time would be disastrous to our entire schoolsystem. He said that while the Civil Rights bill was pending in the Senate, he seut to Senators himself and urged them to vote against it, and this he did on the ground of expediency, because he believed that true statesmanship kept abreast of public opinion, and not in advance, and this was all the statesman could do, to watch the current of events and make the most for human progress that the condition of human affairs would at the time admit. Statesmen can rarely contend successfully for unconditional right. A thing may be right in the abstract, and yet not expedient, because public sentiment will not tolerate or accept the full application of the principle. Mr. Wade said that in a free country there would always be two parties; that there would be acertain class principles and policies of administration. Then there would be another class equally determined and equally pertinacious to maintain principles and policies entirely antagonistic to those of the first class, and yet it could never be expected that any considerable inroad could be made into the firm purpose of each class to maintain its ground, without filmening and without submission to any arguments which the several opponents on either side might offer. These persons could be counted upon always to stand by the party which offered the prestige of success for the time being. He thought it was this large floating class of non-partisans who had determined the results of the October and November elections. Mr. Wade, in alluding to the next Presidential canvass, said present time than good. It was this, to some extent, that excited the Southern and Western and the Presidential con ica, and something not unimportant in itself to be sensidered would be

—One of the newly-elected Representatives of the Indiana Legislature has received 169 letters from women who wish the position of State Li-

THE COUNCIL

First Meeting of the New Body.

Ald. Dixon Unanimously Reelected Presiding Officer.

Mayor Colvin Unfolds the Condition of the City's Finances.

Imperative Necessity for Legislation Regarding the City Treasurer's Office.

The Legislature Must Also Set Some Limit to Taxes and Expenditures.

tional Precautions---The Insurance Companies. •

Loans Made by the City, and Where Negotiated.

Work of the City Boards.

The new Common Council met last levening The old body was called to order by Presiden Dixon, and, as soon as the roll had been called and a quorum had been found to be present, Ald. Woodman moved that all Aldermen having documents in their possession hand them over to the Clerk, to be submitted to the next

The motion prevailed.

THE PRESIDENT'S FAREWELL ADDRESS. President Dixon thereupon addressed th Council as follows:

Gentleman: To-uight is the beginning and the end of the Aldemanic year. The labors of the present Council have been performed, its record has been made, and the official relations that have been so pleasant to each and all of us are now concluded. Bepleasant to each and all of us are now concluded. Before parting, allow me to return you, individually and
collectively, my heartful thanks for the uniform
courtesy and consideration you have at all times, and
under all circumstances, extended to me as your presiding officer. The duties of Chairman of a deliberative body are at once difficult and delicate. I have
endeavored to perform mine impartially and faithfully, and, for whatever success I have achieved, I am, in
a great measure, indebted to your kind consideration.

In relation to the Council now about to adjourn forever, I wish to say that during a trying period in the
history of our beloved city it has been equal to every
emergency. The records bear witness that a large
amount of important business has been transacted,
and matters vitat to the welfare of the municipality
have been carefully considered and wisely adjusted. It
would be impossible for a body like this to please every
one, and it is well for us that we did not attempt to
do so. Public measures become better understood and
appreciated when gauged by results, and I am confident
that the measures we have been instrumental in passing have new with the surroyal of the record.

the only reward of an Alderman—the indorsement of his own conscience, and of his constituents.

One word to the outgoing members. Gentlemen: We came together strangers—we part friends, and yet it brings a degree of sadness over us to hid adicu officially—to miss gentlemen whom we have met so often in friendly intercourse in this chamber. Gentlemen, you retire from your positions with the respect of your colleagues and to receive from your constituents, the commendation,—"Well done, good and faithful setvants!" I now, most respectfully, bid you farewell, and at the same time welcome the new comers to their seats and responsibilities. Gentlemen, once more I thank you. I now vacate the chair, and the Clerk will call the roll of the new Council.

Ald Woodman moved a vote of thanks. Ald. Woodman moved a vote of thanks to President Dixon for the able and impartial manner in which he had performed the duties of his

THE BOLL OF THE NEW COUNCIL then called, and the following Alderme answered to their names: Foley, Richardson Warren, Stone of the Fourth, Stone of the Fifth, Clarke of the Fifth, Reidy, Sommer, Cullerton, McClory, Hildreth, McDonald, Bailey O'Brien, Woodman, White, Gunderson, Heath Case, Cleveland, Quirk, Ryan, Eckhardt, Stout Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Musphy, Sweeney. Lynch, Dickinson, Jonas, Corcoran.

Ald. Schaffner moved that the Council proceed with the election of a presiding officer. ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Ald. Woodman moved that the Clerk be instructed to cast the ballot of the Council for Ald. Dixon as President.

The Clerk suggested that the charter required the election to be made by ballot, and Ald. Warren and Jonas proceeded to collect the votes, the result being 34 votes for Ald. Dixon, who was thereupon declared to be the unanimous choice of the Council as presiding officer. The result was received with applause by the lobby. By way of pleasantry, Ald. Woodman and Schaffner were appointed a committee to conduct the President-elect to the chair. This formality having been complied with, President Dixon took the chair once more, and spoke as

GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL: I know not how to Gentlemen of the Council: I know not how to adequately express my thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me to-night by re-electing me to be your presiding officer for the ensuing year. It is pogularly gratifying, for I cannot but regard it as an indorsement of my past record. Gentlemen, I shall do all m my power to justify the confidence you have reposed in me. I must, however, implore your assistance and consideration. Let us work together for the benefit of the whole community. I shall, in the future as in the past, endeavor to bring my best energies to the performance of my duties.

On motion of Add Hildenth a committee.

On motion of Ald. Hildreth, a committee of three was appointed to wait upon the Mayor and inform him that the Council was organized and ready to receive any communication from him Ald. Hildreth, Lynch, and Coey were appointed

as such committee.

Pending the arrival of the Mayor, the rules were suspended, and petitions and communications were received.

WABASH AVENUE STREET RAILWAY. Ald. Woodman moved the adoption of the fol-

lowing: Whereas, It has been stated by some of our city newspapers, and reported by many persons, that there were a number of parties that were willing to pay the sum of \$150,000 into the City Treasury for the passage of an ordinance granting them the rights und privileges contained in the ordinance now pending before the Common Council known as the Wabash avenue street railway ordinance; therefore be it Resound, That any such parties are requested to send to the City Clerk, within ten days, a communication in writing, stating the sum of money they will pay into the City Treasury within thirty days after the passage of such ordinance; said communication to be accompanied with a good and sufficient bond in the sum of \$150,000 that they will faithfully execute and perform the requirements of said ordinance.

Ald. Richardson moved to amend by making the bond required \$100,000. The motion pre-WHEREAS, It has been stated by some of our

the bond required \$100,000. The motion pre-

vailed, and the resolution as amended passed.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE. Ald. Hildreth reported that the Mayor had been unexpectedly called away from his office, and had left a request that his message be read

by the City Clerk. Mr. Forrest then read the

message, which was as follows: message, which was as follows:
Gentlemen of the Common Council:
The charter makes it the duty of the Mayor to give to your honorable body such statements of the condition of the various departments of the Municipal Government as shall serve as guides for your deliberation and action. Special occasions at times arise which cell for prompt legislative action. This is not one of them. But, as

over one-half of the present Council are newly-elected members, it is, virtually, to all intents, a new Legislature, and thus not a continuous body.

body.

It is, consequently, peculiarly fitting that I should at this time place before you a statement of the financial status of the city, and of the general condition of its various departments, as respects their needs and deficiencies, and the character of the work which is being performed

y them.
I have thought it best to give a synopsis of the I have thought it best to give a synopsis of the business transacted during the past year in each department, so that you will have before you a succinct summary of the actual present condition of the entire city administration. I trust it will satisfy you that the labors of those representing the Executive and Ministerial Departments of the Government are worthy of your, well as the public's approparition.

as well as the public's, approposition.

FINANCES OF THE CITY.

The most important subject for the attention of the Council at the present time is the financial condition of the city. Unfortunately we are at this period in the midst of a great financial. cial condition of the city. Unfortunately we are at this period in the midst of a great financial crists, which has not yet spent its force. Some of the largest and wealthlest cities in the country at the approach of the winter season find their business curtailed, their manufacturing establishments languishing, and immense numbers of their meahances and laborers thrown out of employment. I need only refer you, gentlemen, to the condition of the Cities of Nev York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Pittsburg, and to the almost entire State of Pennsylvania, in which the iron and coal interests are in an extremely precarious condition, in order to indicate the character and extent of the present business depression. In the midst of such a general prostration of industry, it is to be expected that our city should not be altogether unaffected in its industrial and commercial interests. Still, I am happy to say that our condition is not so unfavorable as that of many of our sister cities. But it is, however, useless to disguise the fact that the financial condition of the country is such as to render it necessary that not only private individuals, but those representing the public and managing its fluances, should use all possible prudent and precautionary measures to stop all useless expenditures of money, and to urge upon all public officers under them the strictest economy in every department of government. The Fire of July 14---Addithem the strictest economy in every department

them the strictest economy in every department of government.

Among the officials to whom I am particularly indetted for most valuable advice and assistance during the present year is our Comptroller, the Hon. S. S. Haves. He has, at my request, furnished a statement of the financial condition of the city, and some recommendations pertaining thereto. These are so pertinent to the subject and so useful to you, gentlemen, in your deliberations, and as respects your action, that I take the liberty of embodying the greater part of them in this message.

On the 1st day of December, 1873, the city had exhausted its power to add to its funded debt, having reached the limit fixed by the Constitution of the State. No new bonds could be issued except in renewal of existing indebtedness.

The amount of bonds issued had been increased after the adoption of the Constitution, and before it took effect by the emission of the following, all due in 1890 and 1895, and bearing interest at 7 per cent:

the wants and necessities of those who have the taxes to pay.

The Comptroller has on several occasion pointed out to the last Council modes of reduction of expenses, as in regard to the sormose cost of lighting the gity—upon which he made a special communication, May 4, 1874; also in the estimates for the Appropriation bill; but he has not succeeded in obtaining such a reduction in appropriations as seemed to him and to me to be required by the public interest.

ON THE 14TH OF JULY LAST

est at 7 per cent: School and other buildings.....

a large fire occurred in the city, which has been the occasion of clamorous demands for an immense increase of expenditures. The fire was extinguished by the Fire Department after it has gained great hand. Of which amount \$839,000 were taken for the city sinking fund and cancelled.

There had also been received from the State of Illinois on account of the purchase of the canal prior to Dec. 1, 1873, \$3,000,961.40, leaving yet to be paid \$120,458.68, which amount was re-ceived by me from the State Treasurer in De-cember, 1873, and January, 1874. The last sale of city bonds was in March, 1873,

mense increase of expenditures. The fire was extinguished by the Fire Department after it had gained great headway, proving that however lacking in drill and training, our frems were really courageous and efficient, and reasonably well furnished with apparatus and supplied with water. By the fire many blocks of property to the south of the business centre were cleared of dangerous structures, and the general security proportionately increased. Public opinion was aroused, and the fire-limits were extended over the whole city, and the erection of frame buildings within the limits entirely prohibited. The enforcement of the fire ordinances and the effective discipline and thorough organization of the Fire Department were rendered cartain. Over \$7,000,000 have been judiciously at pended for our Water-Works, tunnels, and mains, and with the new lake tunnel and pumping-works, which another year would findeous placed, no city in the world would have such abundant and unfailing supply of water. Our streets were wide and straight, being nearly all from 66 to 80 and 100 feet wide and severalmiles in length. The Chicago River meandered through at par.

The last preceding temporary leans were in August and September, 1873, \$1,025,000, on six months' paper, bearing 7 per cent interest, at 98%, being 10 per cent per annum.

The amount of uncollected taxes for 1872 was \$835,962.26.

The tax levy for the fiscal year had not been made, and in fact the warrant did not reach the Collector until Jan. 31, 1874, though every effort in my power was used to hasten its preparation.

The amount of cash in the Treasury according from 65 to 80 and 100 feet wide and several miles in length. The Chicago River meandered through the city for more than 8 miles. The first of 191, had cleared out 'thousands of frame house, which were replaced by solid buildings of hois and stone. Our fire-engines were numerous and good. The disposition to do everything required to complete our protection was manifested by the city authorities and the community. It, losing sight of all these facts, of these summeters of future safety, the National Board of Underwriters were frightened into a temporary desertion of Chicago, and a powerful influence was brought to bear in favor of the hastrespenditure of some millions of dollars in orgalia one more boulevard through the built-nap portion of this city of wide streets and boulevard, in the purchase of all sorts of machinery, good, bad, and indifferent, for fire purposes, soft in extending huge water mains in every direction for indefinite distances.

Fortunately the lapse of time has brought beter counsels. The insurance companies have returned to Chicago. The money will only be externed to Chicago.

to the Hessurer's statement was, Dec. 1, 1878, \$1,118,110.49.

The Comptroller entered on the performance of his official duties Dec. 16, 1873, when he found that the outgoing Treasurer had failed to pay over to his successor the full amount reported by him as cash on hand—the amount of the deficiency being \$507,703.58, and the sum actually in the Treasury being only \$457,077.23.

To increase the difficulty of the situation, the city had maturing, only fifteen days later, Jan. 1, 1874, the interest and part of the principal of its funded debt, amounting to \$527,750, and on the 5th and 8th days of February following, the additional sum of \$525,000, and March let and 15th \$500,000 more, all payable in New York. At the same time the whole country was suffering from the recent panic and collapse in the commercial centres, and all borrowers were regarded with suspicion and distrust. uspicion and distrust.
Under such circumstances it is a subject for

congratulation that in no instance during the past year has the city failed to meet its payments (on several occasions amounting to more than \$1,000,000); that we have never been obliged to ask an extension from cur creditors; that we have made all our loans without the payment of compriseions and at a rate of integest, payer ay commissions, and at a rate of interest never exceeding 8 per cent, sometimes as low as 6, and usually at about 7 per cent per annum. Our last sale of our long 7 per cent bonds, issued in lieu of maturing bonds, has been at a price from par to 1 per cent premium and interest.

The general withdrawal of insurance companies from Ohicago on the 1st of October last, under a resolution of the National Board of Universe.

whent of never exas 6, and Our last do in lieu nee from our last do in lieu nee from the companies where the companies of the secondary of the companies of the companies of the companies of the companies of the companies, exact of the companies, ander a resolution of the National Board of Un derwriters, was a cause of grave uneasiness, ex-citing the apprehension that the credit of the city would suffer in consequence. That such an effect has not resulted to any great extent is ap-

parent from our NEGOTIATION OF THE POLLOWING LOANS since that event:

since that event:

Oct. 8, 1874, of Bank of Montreal, on 7 per cen certificates due June 1, 1875, at 93 \(\) \$

Oct. 15, 1874, of New York State L. & T. Co., on certificates of same maturity and date.

(Being 7\(\) per cent interest.)

Nov. 14 and 15, of sundry parties in New York on four and six months' paper bearing 7 per cent interest at par.

During the year the amount of warrants drawn by the Comptroller upon vouchers and ted was.

15,132,671.40 and in a manner to promote the lasting veifare of its citizens.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

From the City Attorney, the Hon. Egberl Jamieson, I learn that the following city cases were depending in the courts on Dec. 1, 1873; United States Supreme Court, 6; United States Circuit Court, 9; Supreme Court, 5; Chenic Court, 165; Superior Court, 104; Criminal Court, 168. Total, 457.

Suits commenced since Dec. 1, 1873; United States Circuit Court, 6; appeals to Supreme Court, 6; Circuit Court, 55; Superior Court, 104; appeals to Supreme Court, 32; appeals to Circuit Court, 33; appeals to Circuit Court, 34; appeals to Circuit Court, 36; appeals to Circuit Court, 37; appeals to Circuit Court, 38; appeals to Circuit Court, 36; appeals to Circuit Court, 37; appeals to Circuit Court, 38; appeals

drawn by the Compreher upon vouchers audited was.
Our financial condition is as follows:
Bonded debt, Dec. 1, 1874.
Bonds due July 1, 1875 (part of the above)
Johnathan Burr fund (7 per cent certificates).
Chicago Relief and Ald Society (certificates). cates).... hterest on bonds due Jan. 1, 1875... ertificates of indebtedness due on

Total certificates to be paid to June 1, Total certificates to be paid to June 1, 1875.

Cartificates on account judgments due after June 1, 1875.

Available arests:
Cash in Treasury.
Cash in New York, of which \$500,000 has since been placed in the Treasury, and \$500,000 remains with Duncan, Sherman & Co. on interest at 3 per cent to meet January interest. 7,423,20

242.
Suits disposed of since Dec. 1, 1873: In Sepreme Court, 5; in Circuit Court, 60; in Superior Court, 49; in Criminal Court, 303; in United States Circuit Court, 1.
Amounts claimed against the city in suits disposed: In Circuit and Superior Courts, 223:100.
Amounts recovered against the city in some cases: In Circuit and Superior Courts, 32,651.4; amount paid in suits compromised by the city, 33,650.
Recamitulation: Number of cases pending cases: In Circuit and Superior Courts, \$3,61.41; amount paid in suits compromised by the city, \$3,650.

Recapitulation: Number of cases ommerced, including appeals taken since Dec. 1, 1873, 457; number of cases disposed of, \$228,100; amount recovered against the city in cases disposed of, \$228,100; amount recovered against the city. \$8,061.44; amount of judgments in favor of city, \$7,753; amount paid in suits our promised by the city. \$3,650.

The foregoing statement does not include suits in relation to taxes, special assessments, and the like, which are under the special supervision and management of the Hon. T. Lyle Dicky, and his assistant, Mr. Francis Adams. There are about sixty tax-appeal cases in the last term of the Supreme Court, a portion of them from the judgment of the County Court, at the September term, 1873, part of them from the judgment of the same court at the July term, 1874, and there maining from the judgment of the Circuit Court at the June term, 1874. These cases involve about \$2,000,000.

These appeal cases are evidence of the difficulties with which the Administration has to contend in the collection of the taxes, and also indicate the pressure which the present financial crusis has brought upon all classes of people.

By the report of George Von Hollen, £4,005.19. On these \$5,186,780.12 was collected, 1872, \$44,174,98 was collected; for hoeness, \$20,7852.36; for costs of 1873, \$11,915.14. This makes the total collections from Dec. 31, 1373, to Nov. 30, 1874, inclusive, \$5,03,723.75.

Of the uncollected amount of personal property for 1871, which is \$96,573.75, the bank owe \$49,044, the collection of which was \$1,357,469.44. Total cash on hand..... \$ 1,487,229,09 Total cash on hand.

Water bonds unsold.

Tax certificates 1872 for taxes of 1871, etc.

Tax certificates 1873 for taxes of 1872, etc.

Tax certificates 1873 for taxes of 1873, and
amounts appealed.

Uncollected personal property tax, 1871.

Uncollected personal property tax, 1872.

Uncollected personal property tax, 1872.

Uncollected personal property tax, 1873.

Tax warrant for 1874 will be in hands of
Collector by Dec. 15, 18 mills on valuation of \$300,565,220, levy made Nov. 9,
1874.

The amount due from D. A. Gage 811,688.38

1874. 5,410,173.96

The amount due from D. A. Gage and his sureties, partly secured by trust-deed, is now \$482,703.58 and interest. Proceedings have been instituted to close the trust and collect the deficiency from the sureties, and will be earnestly

ciency from the sureties, and will be earnestly prosecuted.

The appropriations of June 30, 1874, were \$5,572,346.87, of which the amount pand is about \$3,117.346.87,—leaving a balance to be yet expended and pand of \$2,455,000. The unexpended appropriations of 1873, by approximate estimate, are \$525,000.

It may be well to say here that, in addition to the lerge floating debt, handed down from the

It may be well to say here that, in addition to the large floating debt handed down from the former Administration, I found upon taking of-fice that some \$500,000 of vouchers were in the hands of contractors and others, and which have since been liquidated.

A considerable percentage of the personal property tax will not be collected, owing to busi-ness changes, conversion of property, and re-movals of parties owing the same.

Of the amount represented by tax certificates movals of parties owing the same.

Of the amount represented by tax certificates and appears, being axes on real estate, it is not probable that they will be any considerable loss.

The new tax warrant will reach the Collector

probably some six weeks earlier than last year, which will very much strengthen our financial With proper management there should be no

bilities. The large amount (about 20 per cent) of the taxes of 1873, which stands on appeal and in tax certificates, should receive the serion attention of the Common Councet and or representatives in the General Assembly. It is important that the law should be so amended at to simplify our tax proceedings, relieve the city from the necessity of paying subsequent taxes the inducements for purchasers at the service of the city in the Law Department and the save vice of the city in the Law Department an expert in tax proceedings, who has made that branch of the law a seperality.

Although our financial condition is essentially sound, and the immense business, rapid growth and vast resources of Chicago give promise of future prosperity, there are

Two MATTERS OF OREAT INFORMANC Connected with our municipal affairs which should receive the close attention of our tax-payers and their representatives, both in the City Government and the State Legislatura. These are the custody of the city moneys and the limitation of our expenditures and taxes.

It should be clearly understood that the city moneys are trust funds which the custodian has no right to use or derive a benefit from; and that if considerations of safety require them to be deeposited in a bank or banks to be designated by the Council, they should be held strictly as special deposit or reserve fund, and any interest paid by a bank for their use as a part of its reserve should be added to the principal, and as profit of the officer charged with their safe keping. For his risk and the performance of the moneys are not his, and he has nothing to difficult duties that officer should be fairly and fully compensated by a fixed salar. But whether he be fairly compensated or not the moneys are not his, and he has nothing to difficult them except to receive them, to keep them safely, and to pay them out on the warmans of the Mayor and Comptroller, while he is in office, and upon the expensition of his term to deline that such is not the idea of the tax-payin of Chica

the Forty-third Congress. It Began Yesterday

> The Galleries Filled wit terested Spectators

WASHINGTON

The Second Session

Favorable Auspice

Vice-President Wilson Chair of the Senate

The President's Me Read in Both House

Full Attendance in the He New Members Sworn In

Proposed Changes in the ing Committees of the

The Appraisement of Imported in Chicago.

Exclanation of the Differences New York and Chicago

Fernando Wood Opens the paign for the Nex Speakership.

IN THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trib
Washington, D. C., Dec. 7.—The E

the scene of unwented activity for th day of a second session. Long before the galleries were packed dense and l crowds of curious spectators, and the to the south wing of the Capitol Bui blocked with visitors unable to gain Even the diplomatic gallery was filled bled to hear the passage of the Message upon Spain, something of the which had become known early lay. The floor was the scene grace and dignity they might, filed places which so many of them must so These who came to see bad humor disappointed. Each member had

but there were no apparent indicat; passions and prejudices of the last pol paign. The Representatives seemed lot of boon-companions met to tell of some social rout. The rancor of paign had left its mark upon few fac of apparent in the few words that we

When the minute-hand had reached d noon, Speaker Blaine tapped his g with the usual Parliamentary for munced that the second session of t find Congress had begun.

THE FIRST BUSINESS was to ascertain the presence of a quor blegate a committee to wait upon and awaited any communication have to make. The call of the lor lay, and laughs at it, to succhaise, whom finance theories drov Cass Caroenter, of South Carolins journalist Congressman, who comes the noted colored member, Fresigned to become Speaker of the Sou Logislatuse; and W. E. Finch, who levett, of Ohio, who resigned as reformed Presidents and the Railroad at \$40,000 a year.

THE GAO-LAW.

The new members sworn in, the first was made at legislation, and the attempt in has been the custom, out of respective, not to transact any until the message has been presented. William Walter Phelps, either ignoran custom, or overzealous to redeem be had made, presented a bill the Poland gag-law. He asked the incesideration of the bill. He failed it at first by reason of the necessity of the traitional coursesy to the Presider falled again later because one object ary the bill over. That objection was R. S. Hale, of New York. An attempt to object by Benjamin Butler, but I

is object by Benjamin Butler, but tral blundered with his parliamen and was cut off without a hearing. BUTLER REVENGED HIMSELF, towever, by stating to those about himself, towever, by stating to those about himself, towever, by stating to those about himself, and the same about the following the same about the following the same and the following that the Following and the following the reorganization of the Judiciar District, in 1872, when, by some over the same and the same and

was emitted.

Phelps' bill consisted of an amend ming for the repeal of the second as Poland gag law. This rection is has special reference to newspapers proposed to amend it by adding this:

Provision of the thirty-third section of the thirty-third section of the section of the

OPINIONS ON THE MESSA THE FINANCIAL PORTION THER Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tr Washington, D. C., Dec. 7.—The sonceded to be the ablest and most of any that President Grant has m pinions regarding it vary for the morning to the different schools of fin pecie-payment men approve it, but he repeal of the Legal-Tender act mu se repeal of the Legal-Tender act mu squance, and not a forerunner, of r senator Sherman, who represents the of this opinion. The opposite school much dissatisfied with the specie-paym mendations, but there seems at prese beliantion to make an issue on the query of the part of such pronounced it a Judge Kelley. He says that the mandie of incongruities, and is impraction.

SHIPMENTS IN BOND. CLASSIFICATION OF COTTON GOS
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tr
Washington, D. C., Dec. 7.—The C
Castoms Division states that the lead
of merchandise, which it is alleged ar
through Chicago at smaller valuation
lev York City, are the entire line
moda, including traditions repulsive. sods, including tarletans, muslins, salarge variety of similar goods. It of those goods are

the Forty-third

Congress.

Favorable Auspices.

Galleries Filled with Interested Spectators.

President Wilson in the

The President's Message

Read in Both Houses.

Ital Attendance in the House--

hoposed Changes in the Stand-

mappraisement of Imported Goods

manation of the Differences Between

mando Wood Opens the Cam-

in Chicago.

New York and Chicago.

paign for the Next

Speakership.

OPENING OF CONGRESS.

IN THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7 .- The House was

mene of unwonted activity for the opening

and a second session. Long before midday

selleries were packed dense and black with

mis of carious spectators, and the approaches

the south wing of the Capitol Building were

eled with visitors unable to gain admission.

from the diplomatic gallery was filled with memhas of the different legations, who had assem-bed to bear the passage of the President's

Message upon Spain, something of the nature of which had become known early in the

ling confusion. The members, with what

we which so many of them must soon vacate.

he who came to see bad humor went away

there were no apparent indications of the

ims and prejudices of the last political cam-

m. The Representatives seemed rather like tof boon-companions met to tell the story

sme social rout. The rancor of the cam-mad left its mark upon few faces, and was

parent in the few words that were spoker

mon, Speaker Blaine tapped his gavel, and, the usual Parliamentary formality, an-

ad that the second session of the Forty-

scertain the presence of a quorum, com-

in the usual way with the Senate, and

e a committee to wait upon the Preside inform him that Congress was in ses-

and awaited any communication he might to make. The call of the long roll dis-the fact that there were 238 Repre-

the House than is generally found fandance upon opening days. There were members to fill the places made vacant by mation and by death. These were S. B. Haden, of Brooklyn, to succeed Stewart L. Indied, resigned; Dek Schell, who boasts a be is an inflation; at representative the New York hard-money Democratic

ngress had begun.

lay. The foor was the scene of

MIS STORY OF HIS OWN DEFEAT,

New Members Sworn In.

ing Committees of the

chair of the Senate.

Her has on several occasions to last Council modes of reduc-table, as in regard to the enormous the sity—upon which he made a cation, May 4, 1874; also in the ed to bim and to me to ! HE 14TH OF JULY LAST

rred in the city, which has been clamprous demands for an im-of expenditures. The fire was the Fire Department after it at headway, proving that, how-drill and training, our firemen ageous and efficient, and reasonhageous and emicent, and reason-hed with apparatus and supplied the fire many blocks of property the business centre were cleared rectures, and the general secur-tely increased. Public opinion at the fire-limits were extended city, and the erection of frame and the fire-limits were extended city, and the erection of frame in the limits entirely prohibited. In the limits entirely prohibited, and of the fire ordinances and the line and thorough organization the property of the fire ordinances and the line and thorough organization. On have been judiciously exour Water-Works, tunnels, and the the new lake tunnel and pumpich another year would find comin the world would have such an unfailing supply of water. Our ide and straight, being nearly all and 100 feet wide and several miles. Chicago River meandered through a than 8 miles. The fire of 1871 thousands of frame houses, need by solid buildings of brick fire-engines were numerous and osition to do everything required protection was manifested by rities and the community. Yet, fall these facts, of these guarnessafety, the National Board of Unre frightened into a temporary bleago, and a powerful influence to bear in favor of the hasty exact through the built-up portion ward through the built-up portion

the lapse of time has brought bet-

eeded. With the assistance of brain, and capacity for organizand drilling men, the Fire Debrought to the highest state of a winter's careful study will reduce the most economical mode of han amount of money for fire my be needed for our protection, means. means.

all other expenditures, I would
if remark that the first endeavor
re and the departments of the
ut should be to derive all the
parameters pro-

nt should be to derive all the from the means heretofore promaed attention, industry, and ant, and to dispense with or postay of an unimportant or unprofiler. Our actual requirements are in we learn to suppose in things of and ostentation. And if is to be being as at least, if no other large to-the world that municipal attention with the model of the control o

LAW DEPARTMENT.

They Attorney, the Hon. Egbert on that the following city cases in the courts on Dec. 1, 1873: supreme Court, 6; United States 1, 9; Supreme Court, 5; Circuit uperior Court, 104; Criminal Court, 104; Cr

nanced since Dec. 1, 1873: United t Court, 6; appeals to Supreme-cent Court, 55; Superior Court, 3 Superior Court, 32; appeals to 33; appeals to Criminal Court,

ed of since Dec. 1, 1873: In Su-i; in Circuit Court, 60; in Superior Criminal Court, 303; in United

Court, 1.

aimed against the city in suits discourt and Superior Courts, \$223,100.

Tered against the city in above
it and Superior Courts, \$8,061.44;
a suits compromised by the city,

means to be the reformed President of the in- late at \$40,000 a year.

THE GAG-LAW.

Besew members sworn in, the first attempt waste at learnaint and the attempt failed. In the late attempt waste at learnaint and the attempt failed. In the late attempt failed in the late attempt failed. In the late attempt failed in the late attempt failed in the late attempt failed. In the late attempt failed in amitted.

Take bill consisted of an amendment pro
at for the repeal of the second section of

Foliand gag-law. This rection is one which

special reference to newspapers. Phelps

asset to amend it by adding this: "That the racion of the thirty-third section of the Ju-ract of 1789 shall apply in all cases, except as for libel and slander in courts created to Congress in the District of Columbia. In gave notice that on Monday next he all tak to suspend the rules and pass this

ion: Number of cases pending 457; number of cases commenced, als taken since Dec. 1, 1873, 572. Number of cases disposed of, 513; ed against the city in cases disposed of, 513; ed against the city in cases disposed of, 513; ed against cl.44; amount of judgments in fa-7.753; amount paid in suits comhecity, \$3.650.

Ing statement does not include suits taxes, special assessments, and the aunder the special supervision and of the Hon. T. Lyle Dickey, and Mr. Francis Adams, There were an appeal cases in the last term of Court, a portion of them from the function of them from the judgment of the Court. These cases involve 600.

THE FINANCIAL POBTION THEREOF. and to be the ablest and most suggestive tay that President Grant has made. The regarding it vary for the most part acis to the different schools of finance. The remainder that the state of the Legal-Tender act must be a conthe Legar Tender of resumption and not a forerunner, of resumption.

The opposite school are very sits of the class, is a critical.

The opposite school are very sits of the class, is a critical, but there seems at present to be notified to the part of such pronounced inflationists are kelley. He says that the message is a test incongruities, and is impracticable.

term, 1874. These cases involve 000.

al cases are evidence of the difficultienthe Administration has to considection of the taxes, and also insure which the present financial with upon all classes of people.

collecton's report.

port of George Von Hollen, Esq., I find that the total amount of received by him for collection dureviously, on hand, to be \$7,104, these \$5,186,790.12 was collected, bllected \$533,461.25. The amount clinquent to the Courty Collector 93.31. On special assessment for 98 was collected; for heanes, for coats of 1873, \$11,915.14. This bal collections from Dec. 31, 1874, inclusive, \$5,408,702.87, bllected amount of personal prop. 71, which is \$96,873.75, the banks, the collection of which was en

SHIPMENTS IN BOND. Mal Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—The Chief of the ion states that the leading articles andise, which it is alleged are imported Chicago at smaller valuations than in our City, are the entire line of cotton cinding tarletans, muslins, selicias, and triety of similar goods. It appears that goods are imported in bond that Burus Hatch will resign the position of agents.

OPINIONS ON THE MESSAGE.

TON, D. C., Dec. 7.—The message i

through Philadelphia, and that they are all elassified there by the Appraiser bew Board to conserve the interests of the all classified there by the Appraiser in bulk as cotton goods at 35 per cent duty, and 10 per cent off. The Cus-Began Yesterday Under

ruling:

A further application of the section above cited relates to certain cottons heretofore considered as not being embraced in the set of March 3, 1825, being under 100 threads to the square inch, and not finer and lighter than the goods described in the first clause of that act. These have in some cases been admitted to the square yard duty imposed in the acts in 1861 and 1862, or to 35 per cent ad yalcrem, as not provided for by the present act. The force of the acts of 1861 and 1862 entirely fails, and cotton goods essentially identical in character and uses with those described in the first two clauses of the act of March 3, 1865, new schedule, act of June 22, 1874, will pay the same duty, although under 100 threads to the square inch; but thin tissues used only as netting, lining, and open woven goods, intended for enveloping and inferior uses, will pay duty at 35 per cent, less 10 per cent, as cotton manufactures not provided for.

THE THEORY OF THE CUSTOMS DIVISION THE THEORY OF THE CUSTOMS DIVISION

THE THEORY OF THE CUSTOMS DIVISION of the Treasury Department in regard to the alleged differences of classification at the Chicago Contom-House is that the Appraiser's office at Chicago accepts the bill of merchandise as they come from Philadelphia without reclassifying them or arranging the goods according to proper classification. in Art. 33 of the tariff code. The Customs Division maintain that a large portion of the cotton goods which are imported to Chicago, classified simply as cotton goods, at 35 per cent, and 10 per cent off, are dutiable under the square yard duty, and not at ad valorem rates. There are reports at the Treasury now of hundreds of boxes of goods which it is claimed are liable to this higher duty.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—The Senate cauthe list of Standing Committees for the session It is not expected that any considerable change will be made. The only important changes suggested are Cameron, now Chairman of Foreign Relations, and Flanagan, Chairman of the Com mittee on Education and Labor. It was sug gested at the time the latter was made Chairman that the Committee had been abolished by

his appointment.

House caucus.

There will be a caucus of the Republicans of the House to-morrow night to consider the programme of business for the session.

gramme of business for the session.

BUTLER'S SCHEME.

Gen. Butler's first effort will be to secure the passage of a bill for the meeting of the next session of Congress on March 4. He uses two arguments: that as the people have decided that the Democrats are better rulers, the Democrats had better begin to rule at once, and that, as the Democrats intend to do little but investigate, it will be better to have the investigation end as soon as possible. The movement has no support with any Republicans.

Long Holiday Vacation.

LONG HOLIDAY VACATION.

It is expected by some Republicans that a long coliday vacation will be taken, and that no legis-

the Appropriation bills.

The Speakership by inviting the Democratic of the Speakership by inviting the Speakershi and Conservative Congressmen to a banquet, in congratulation, as his card puts it out, for the recent elections. The card has this legend at the top: "Justice is slow, but sure."

THE TABLET QUESTION.

It is not believed that any change will be attempted in the Tariff laws this winter, except those contemplated in what is known as the

hose contemplated in what is known as the Little Tariff bill, which passed the House last winter, but which was disagreed to in the Senate.

A Conference Committee on the part of the
House was constituted at the end of the session,
consisting of Messrs. Dawes, Starkweather, and Maynaid, and conferees on the part of the Sen ate will doubtless be appointed next Monday.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Gen. Garfield introduced to day the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive, Army and Navy, and Post-Office Appropriation bills, which were all set for consideration next Tuesday, beginning with the first named. The Appropriations Committee are entitled to creat credit for having located fauthfully in the last flaw weeks to g lapored faithfully in the last few weeks to edite the work of Congress.

expedite the work of Congress.

WANTS AN INVESTIGATION.

Congressman R. R. Butler, of Tennessee, tays it is his purpose to demand an investigation of the Suggfort claims swindle. He asserts his innecence and ability to explain away the circumcances cited as evidence that he was corruptly influedced in the matter.

CUTS OFF THEIR MILEAGE. Officers of the Government employed in civil capacities, complain that the amendment to the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive bill adopted on Judge Holman's motion last session works a great hardship to them by last session works a great hardship to them by cutting off their mileage. They formerly received 10 cents a mile, while they receive now nothing but their actual traveling expenses. In cases where these officials depended solely on fees for their remuneration, the offices are not worth holding. Especially is this the case with United States Marshals. A strong effort will be read a to have the law changed to as not to apply omice of have the law changed so as not to apply to civil officers aside from those in the Departments in Washington.

THE DISTRICT DEST.

A remarkable discrepancy is noted in the statements in the district of the District of the Statements of the officer of the District of the Distric

the New York hard-money Democ-tion and laughs at it, to succeed D. B. lian whom finance theories drove mad; L. a Garcenter, of South Carolina, another limits Congressmen, who comes to take the limits the noted colored member, Elliott, who ents of the debt of the District as given by the ments of the dett of the District as given by the President in his message, and the Board of Audit in their report. The President put it at \$13,995.613.24, while the Board of Audit, composed of R. W. Taylor, First Comptroller, and J. W. Broadhead, Second Comptroller of the Treasury, say that it amounts to \$19,949,760.24. [The regular report of the proceedings of Congress will be found on the sixth page.] rainate become Speaker of the South Carolina Livitage; and W. E. Finch, who succeeds aret of Ohio, who resigned as reformed Constant to be the reformed President of the balloud at \$40,000 a year. gress will be found on the sixth page.]

THE EIGHTH WISCONSIN DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Madison, Wis., Dec. 7.—The Supreme Court this afternoon denied the application for a writ of mandamus to the State Canvassers to give the certificate of election to Dr. McDill, Republican candidate for Congress in the Eighth District, nstead of Judge Cate, Democrat, to whom the official returns gave two majority, rejecting the vote of two precincts. The Court held that, while the tabular statement of the Wood County vote in regard to the First Ward of Grand Rapids and Lincoln was irregular, and there were indications of fraud, the State Canvassers or Court are powerless to correct it under the law and former decisions, while the written statement on the other side of the returns appeared complete, and must govern their action. The Court followed the ecision in the Bashford-Barstow contest, after which a law passed guarding against fraudulent statements of votes in excess of those legally cast, and suggested that a law now seemed necessary to prevent the returns of fraudulent votes and the rejecting of legal votes. Judge Cate thus gets the certificate of election to a position to which he has no right, both because his competitor has a majority of both because his competitor has a majority of votes and because of constitutional inhibition. Mr. McDill will contest the seat before the next gress, which, even though strongly opposed

NOT A CANDIDATE. NOT A CANDIDATE.

Special Districts to The Chicago Tribune.

Springffeld, Ill., Dec. 7.—Much has been said about the Hon. S. M. Cullom for Speaker of the House of Representatives. Mr. Cullom is not a candidate, nor is he seeking the place; yet, if he should be elected Speaker, he would feel it his duty to organize the House without regard to politics, selecting the best men, regardless of party to fill all important places.

earty, to fill all important places.

dent of the Company-Russell Sage Answers Eufus Hatch with a Bitter Personal Review—A Brighter Pros-pect for Stockholders.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was held to-day. Francis A. Alexander vas unanimously elected President, and William H. Fogg Director in place of Russell Sage, resigned. Mr. Alexander is the proprietor of the New York, Mexican & Havana Mail Steamship Line, and is favorably known in steamship circles. The result of the meeting is received with satisfaction in business circles, now that a prac-tical steamship man is President. It is expected stockholders. The present expensive offices

per cent duty, and 10 per cent off. The Customs Division here claims that this general classification at Philadelphia is inexact, and that these goods should be classified more closely, and that some of them are dutiable at much higher rates. It is now the intention to send a skilled Appraiser from the New York Custom-House to give more close attention to the goods imported to Western cities through that port.

The DISTINCTION IN THE CLASSIFICATION of these cotton goods is defined by the Chief of the Customs Division by the following recent ruling:

A further application of the section above cited relates to certain cottons heretofore considered as not being embraced in the act of March 3, 1825, being under 100 threads to the square inch, and not finer and lighter than the goods described in the first clause of that act. These have in some cases been admitted to the square yard duty imposed in the acts in 1831 and 1862, or to 35 per cent ad yalvenem, as not provided for by the present act. The force of the acts of 1861 and 1862 entirely fails, and cotton goods essentially identifies two clauses of the act of March 3, 1865, new schedule, act of June 22, 1874, will pay the same duty, although under 100 threads to the square inch; but thin tissues used only as netting, linker, and only inches and linker and linker and the control of the engineer of the Captain, first officer, and engineer of the City of Peking, when that vessel was at anchor in the lower bay preparatory to starting. Their places he would fill by whoever he could pick up in the short time before the hour of starting. He was boisterous and abusive before the possengers. Mr. Sage tells how he came to be President of the Company, which was by a mere chance, and then recounts how he has succored the Company from his own pocket and credit. "The habits of my life," he says, "have been habits of economy, and I have tried to practice that virtue in my official position in your Company." He admits an interest in a sale of stock or the Company, but declares it was not a "short" sale. He never sold or contracted to sell any stock but what he already possessed. He had sold "calls," but only when he had the stock to respond to them. He did not consider this wrong. Mr. Hatch had set on foot stories to his detriment, and he decided no longer to remain in contact with intrigue, deception, violence, and bad management. He closes with testimony to Mr. Alexander's integrity and ability, and observations on the fine property of the stockholders.

FOREIGN.

President MacMahon to Choose a New Cabinet.

The Gradual Renewal of the French Assembly Probable.

The Catholic Bills in Mexico.

FRANCE. MACMARON TO FORM A NEW MINISTRY. Paris. Dec. 7.-Information has been received rom sources entitled to credit that President MacMahon has decided to form a new Ministry at the end of January, one which will give hearty support to the constitutional bills. It is intimated that the Duke de Broglie will become a member of the new Cabinet, and Gen, Cissey, Minister of War, will resign when the bill on Military Cadros is passed. The idea of a partial renewal of the Assembly

by periodical elections is gaining ground among all parties, and a motion to that effect will probably be soon introduced in the Chamber.

ABMY INVESTIGATION.

The Committee appointed to inquire into the operations of the army in the east of France during the late war reported to the Assembly to day. They condemn Garibaldi for quitting his command, toward the close of the war, without leave, and say if he was a French General he should be tried by court-martial. should be tried by court-martial.

London, Dec. 8-5 a. m.-A Paris telegram to

the Standard says the Assembly will adjourn on the 29th inst. untl Jan. 11. ELECTION CASE. PARIS, Dec. 7.—The Bureau of the Assembly

charged with investigating the validity of M. Bourgring's election in the Department of the Nevre, have requested M. Tailhand, Minister of Justice, to furnish documents in his possession relative to the Bonaparte Election Committee. This the Minister refuses to do. Should the persist in his refusal, the Bureau will refer the matter to the Assembly, which would produce a Cabinat crisis. Cabinet crisis.

It is reported that Gen. Cissey, Minister of

War, has reconsidered his intention of resigning, a compromise having been effected in the matter of military cadres.

SPAIN.

DESERTS THE CARLIST CAUSE. MADRID. Dec. 7 .- The Bishop of Urgel, until lately an adherent of Don Carlos, has written letter announcing his abandonment of the Ca list cause, and stating that he has advised Do Alphonso to take the same course. He declare he will remain in his diocese, even if the Repub

lican troops regain possession.

ARMY ITEMS.

SANTANDER, Dec. 7.—Advices from the Carlist general headquarters have been received. Gen. Dornegarey has returned there, and been appointed to the command of the Army of the Centrol of the Carlist general headquarters have been received. tre. Gen. Tristacy commands in the North.

It is expected that Marshal Serano will order general attack on the Carlist lines in Navarre.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 8.—The articles of amendment to the Constitution, making change in Congress and creating a Senate, having passed Congress, were solemnly promulgated as the law of the land, with the firing of cannor ringing of bells, and a grand military review b the President.

Debate is now progressing in Congress on the

bill restricting the powers of the Roman Cath-olic Church. One clause provides for the com-plete separation of Church and State, and an-other for the expulsion of Sisters of Charity tree the Republic from the Republic.

CREAT BRITAIN.

STRIKE OF OPERATIVES. London, Dec. 8-5 a. m.—The operatives in the Dundee jute mill, to the number of 3,000, struck work in consequence of a reduction of

wages. THE INTERNATIONAL LAW. The Times states that Enriand in reply to Russia's invitation to attend the International Law Conference, to be reopened at St. Peters-burg, has declared her willingness to do so, but regrets that she is unable to anticipate any practical result from its deliberations,

DIPLOMATIC TRANSFER. THE HAGUE, Dec. 7 .- M. Bernhard de Werten-

berg, Minister Resident of the Netherlands at Washington, has been transferred to the Dutch GERMANY.

REFRACTORY DEPUTIES TO BE HELD TO BUSINESS.

BEBLIN, Dec. 7.—The Reichstag has decided to ignore the refusal of the Deputies from Alsace and Lorraine to serve in the Committee on the Budget and loan bills for those provinces. FORMOSA.

JAPANESE TROOPS RETIRE FROM THE ISLAND. Hone Kong, Dec. 7.—The Japanese troops retired from the Island of Formosa on the 3d inst.

THE PUDDLERS' STRIKE. Situation in Pittsburg Un-changed. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 7.—The situation among the puddlers and manufacturers present no new phase. Eight hundred furnaces are dark, leav-

phase. Fight number 1 trinaces are dark, leaving sixty-three running. The mill is still run on Muck Bar, and will continue till the atock is exhausted. Public opinion is decidedly against the puddiers, who look upon their action as suicidal. It will be some weeks before the effect will be severely felt. There are a great many reports, rather contradictory, in regard to the strike that have been sent all over the country, but facts as reported in The THERINE are correct, having reported in The Tribune are correct, having been obtained from trustworthy and reliable sources, and as published in the local press of

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 7 .- At a meeting of the State Central Relief Committee this evening, a resolution was passed declaring one Dr. H. B. Mitchell, now operating in St. Louis, not authorized to solicit aid for the people of Kansas, and request-ing the people of the Eastern States not to in-trust any gifts of money to him or any of his

THE COUNCIL.

Continued from Fourth Page.

First Meeting of the New Body.

joined. Or that personal property uncollected in 1872, which amounts to \$182,794.54, the banks owe \$109,353.47, the cellection of which was also enjoined. During the previous year the receipts from licenses were \$233,699.59, which is in excess of the present return. This is to be accounted for, firstly from the fact that the fiscal license year is from April to April, which leaves a large amount due the present year and not yet cellected; secondly, on account of the reduction by the Council of the rate on billiard licenses from \$25 to \$10, which the Law Department subsequently decided to be illegal, and which has delayed the collection on this source of revenue; and thirdly, on account of the extreme stringency of the finances of the city and country generally. The principal resources of the values is the laboring classes, and they have just now no money to spend upon luxuries.

they have just now no money to spend upon luxuries.

PUBLIC WORKS.

From the report of the Board of Public Works, herewith submitted, it will be found that the total expenditures of that department for the year ending Nov. 30, 1874, have been \$\$,625,-617.10. Of this amount, \$\$629.094.72 was on account of water fund. The expenditures for this fund included \$\$311,252.23 for interest on water debt; \$207,960.94 for pumping-works and engines: \$\$14,805.97 for tapping water-pipes; \$\$21,-170.89 for water-meters; \$\$7,442.72 for repairing pipes and hydrants: and \$\$36,461.97 for office expenses and salaries. For the new tunnet works, including the crib, there has been expended \$\$650,869.48; for the purchase and laying of pipe, and erection of hydrants, \$\$89.939.72. This makes the total expenditures for enlarging the water-works and mains for the year, \$\$1,040.809.20. For the sewerage fund purposes, including \$\$184,172.73 for interest, there has been expended \$242,178.47 for cleaning and repairing the oldsewers, and for office expenses. For new sewers, constructed under the appropriations of '73 and '74, there has been expended \$\$80,759.46. The total oast of sewers contracted for and unfinished under the appropriation of 1874, is \$\$191,414. The total value of material on hand for sewerage construction purposes is \$27,770.63. The total amount expended for cleaning and repairing streets has been \$338,317.69; of which \$64,817.17 was expended in the North, \$108,868.13 in the South, and \$\$164,632.39 in the West Divisions of the city. The amount expended in proving interestions of streets has been \$170,477.05; on Chicago harbor, \$53,622.74; for bridge-tenders' salaries, \$39,252.50; for repairing bridges. tersections of streets has been \$170,477.05; on Chicago harbor, \$53,622.74; for bridge-tenders salaries, \$39,252.50; for repairing bridges, \$27,758.90; for Halsted-street viaduct, \$106,607.41; on new Small-Pox Hospital, \$12,725.75; Fullerton avenue conduit, so far as constructed, \$119,815.63; for new police stations, \$14,144.65; for new engine houses, \$29,165.38.

The total amount expended by the Board of Public Works out of the general appropriation fund has been \$1,089.465.25; and the total expenditures of the Board, as above stated, reach the large total of \$3,625,617.10.

It may be well to state, here, in view of the existing-interest on the subject of fire prevention, that during the year 16.842 feet of 4-inch, 1398 feet of 6-inch, 68,712 feet of 8-inch, 150 feet of 10-inch, 22,802 feet of 12-inch, 9,747 feet

feet of 10-inch, 22,802 feet of 12-inch, 9,747 feet of 16-inch, and 7,282 feet of 24-inch pipe have been laid in the city—making a total of about 197,000 feet of new water-pipe laid in our city. 197,000 feet of new water-pipe laid in our city.

To complement this immense extension of water-pipe the city has also, during the past year, constructed new sewers as follows: South Division—30,658 feet completed, and 7,312 feet under contract. West Division—156,487 feet completed, and 50,425 feet under contract; North Division—30,439 feet completed, and 5,779 under contract. This makes the total number of feet of sewer completed in the three divisions. feet of sewer completed, in the three divisions, 217,584, and 63,516 feet under contract. This makes 41 1-5 miles of sewerage built, and ove 37 miles of water-pipe laid, during the year. These figures, I respectfully submit, prove that the authorities have not been so remiss in pre-scribing for the wants of the city in these directions as has been currently supposed.

The report from this important branch of the City Government is at this special time so important to every citizen, and so useful to the public generally, that I feel called upon to embody it almost entire for your inspection and consideration, and those of our constituents generally.

Wonths.	No. of fires	Number of false		Amount of insur-	Amount of insur-	Valuation of property immediately involved
1873.	•	12	8 29,565		A 100 MA	
Dec 1874.	38	12	\$ 29.565	8 213, 175	\$ 183,610	371,900
Jan	30	4		475,500	295, 560	821, 100
Feb	35	6	9.600		547,300	
Mar'h	30		34,695 16,715		309,515 144,985	855, 456 254, 70t
April May	42			509, 750		1,079,401
June.	45	- 8	239, 935	968, 200	628, 265	1,555,460
July	64	7	1, 431, 133	3, 246, 300	1,815,767	3,840,871
Aug	30	7			141,100	321, 27
Sept	81	3	22, 075	104, 150		
Nov	31	8	6, 845 12, 590		68, 455 64, 960	
Total.	46.	73		\$6,922,535 ES OF FIR		\$10,371.67
Childr Defect Defect Defect Firewa Lightn	en ive	with aud stov	matches, foul chim e and gas grate	neys		87 12 1
				e(s		
Incend	liar	y, k	nown and	supposed.		116
Lamp	ex:	plost	on			24
				n		
Sparks	fre	m e	himney, s	tove, etc		39
Sparks	fre	om l	ocomotive			
Overho	eatt	ng s	tove, furn	ace, efc		22
Mice w	rith	inat	ches			3
T	tal					469
Numb	er o	f co	mpanies r	eported fo	or violatio	on of
				-Posted 2		

the nee ordinance.

Number of violations discovered.

Number of complaints attended to, but no violation found. 203

Total.

Sumber of violations in the North Division.

Sumber of violations in the South Division.

Number of violations in the West Division. er of cases prosecuted for violations in the

Number of cases presented by North Division.

Number of cases prosecuted for violations in the South Division.

Number of cases prosecuted for violations in the West Division.

Total.....\$556,171.36

The following is a statement of the amount and condition of the apparatus and wires of the ire-alarm telegraph :

died when the 200 lately anthorized by the Council shall have been received and placed in the proper localities.

The chief want of this Department is new lines and a different system of building them. Much of the wire is old and nearly worn out, and most of it is laid over house-tops. The lines, it is assetted by those in charge of them, should be entirely rebuilt and placed on tall and substantial poles. Built in this way, it is claimed by the operators that they will last longer, cost less to maintain, and their operation be every way safer and more satisfactory.

In this connection I think it but a simple act of justice to the Board of Commissioners to state that Gen. Shaler, who has been invited to this city upon the recommendation of the gentlemen composing the Citizens' Association, in which the Commissioners joined, has simply recommended improvements which the Commissioners themselves had previously most carnestly urged upon the City Government. Indeed, Gen. Shaler went much further, so far as expenditures for new apparatus are concerned, than the Board ever ventured to do. So that I can only see that the views of Gen. Shaler and his action thus far are a complete and perfect vindication, not only of the previous views of the Board of Commissioners, but of their repeatedly-urged recommendations to this Council. The only reason for the refusal on the part of the Finance Committee and the Council to comply with the recommendation of the Commissioners was the great and pressing urgency at that time,

on the part of the people, that the burden of taxation should be reduced.

The report of the Commissioner The report of the Commissioners of Police, which is submitted, gives its expenses from Dec. 1, 1873, to Dec. 1, 1874, at \$687,945.05. Of this \$43,159.01 was expended on buildings, \$586,796.68 for salaries, \$57,989.16 for miscellaneous expenses. The number of persons arrested during the year was 26,222; the amount of fines, \$80,371; prisoners held on criminal charges, 929; sentenced to the House of Correction, 1,564. The charges against persons arrested were: Larceny, 2,843; robbery, 148; and burglary, 365. Of these persons, 15,170 were fined in the various police courts. The value of property reported as lost or stolen was \$191,314. The value of such property recovered was \$190,911.

In the months of March, April, July, and

The value of such property recovered was \$190,911.

In the months of March, April, July, and August last, upward of \$20,000 worth of property was recovered, which had been stolen several months previously, and the loss of which had never been reported. This, with the fact that the entire amount of property stolen within the last year is but little upward of one-half of that of the previous year, is sufficient explanation of the amount of property recovered, which closely approximates to the amount stolen.

Comparing the above returns with those of the year previous, I find the following result: Number of arrests for 1873, 22,217; no accurate report of flues returned; no report made of prispers.

number of arrests for 1873, 22,217; no accurate report of fines returned; no report made of prisoners held on criminal charges, nor of the number sent to the House of Correction; arrested for larceny, 2,100; for robbery, 181; burglary, 258; no report made of the number of persons fined in the Police Courts. Amount of property reported lost or stolen, \$359,091.74; amount of property as above recovered \$129,940. property as above recovered, \$172,940.77. HEALTH OF THE CITY.

I am happy to be able to inform you that the health of the city has probably never been better than during the past year. From the able and interesting report of Dr. Ben C. Miller, I find that the population per actual census of Oct. 7, 1874, was 395,400: the total number of deaths for tweive months. 8.109: the death rate per 1.000 reverse months, 8,109; the death rate per 1,000 of population in 1874, 20.5; and per 1,000 of population in 1873, 24. From the date of the great fire up to December, 1878, small-pox was very prevalent in the city. A system of visitations, vaccinations, and other remedial and preventive measures, had, however, reduced the number of infected houses from thighty to forty.

number of infected houses from thirty to forty by August last the city was almost altogethe free from the disease. Since then the case occuring have been brought to this city from other cities or towns. The system of visitation and inspection is, nevertheless, still persisted in, and so far with the best results. Much attention has been given to disinfecting packing houses by destroying gases issuing from rendering tanks by machinery, not patented, but suggested by the Board of Health. In fact, the city is troubled less now than ever before with those unpleasant odors which had heretofore afflicted

unpleasant odors which had heretofore afflicted it. A thorough system of meat inspection has also been adopted. The deaths for the year past have been 8, 109.

The report of Dr. John Reid, Health Officer, gives the number of nuisances reported and abated during the year at 21,487, which will give a practical idea of the extent of the work performed. This does not, however, include 5,049 notices to connect with sewers, of which 4,812 connections were made, besides immense quanconnections were made, besides immense quan-ities of provisions of all kinds, including meats and vegetables, condemned, 25,445 carcasses of animals and 23,161 loads of garbage removed beyond the city-limits. For violations of the Health ordinances, 443 suits have been brought, and \$3,103 collected in fines. The entire expenditures of the Health Department for the year pading. the year ending Dec. 1, 1874, have been \$94,675.66.

From the report of the Superintendent of the House of Correction, Charles E. Feiton, Esq., which is herewith submitted, I find that during which is herewith submitted, I find that during the past year 5,523 persons were received into that institution. Of these 4,087 were males and 1,435 females. There remained over in the in-stitution from the previous year 449 persons, of whom 324 were males and 125 females. During the past year 5,583 persons were discharged, of whom 4,106 were males and 1,477 females. This left in each female to Dec. 1,1374 but 388 perwhom 4,100 were males and 1,477 females. This left in confinement on Dec. 1,1374, but 388 persons, of whom 305 are males and 83 females. The total number imprisoned during the year ending Dec. 31, 1873, was 6,445. Of the discharged persons 3,972 left upon expiration of sentences, 7 died, and 6 escaped and were not recaptured. recaptured.

recaptured.

During the past year, the prisoners have been employed in the construction of awall to inclose the main structure, in making roadways, breaking stone, manufacturing brick, caning chairs, and other industries. During the past year the institution manufactured 4,500,000 brick, of which 3,000,000 remain on hand.

The cash receives of the institution during the

of which 3,000,000 remain on hand.

The cash receipts of the institution during the period from Jan. 1, 1874, to Dec. 1, 1874, from all sources, have been \$21,461.65. The general expenses for the same time have been \$52,287.83. This makes the yearly cost of the House of Correction to the city but \$30,326.18. Considering the clear of persons confined therein and the the class of persons confined therein, and the fact that a large number of them when received are physically incapacitated by dissipation and poor living from even the ruder branches of industry, the expenses of our institution, which furnishes food, clothing, and shelter for from 5,900 to 6,000 persons during a considerable portion of the very recognition for the portion of the very recognition of the very r tion of the year, are remarkably moderate.

CITY PHYSICIAN. The duties of this office, now acceptably ful-The duties of this office, now acceptably fulfilled by Dr. William P. Dunne, are mostly in connection with the inmates of the Bridewell, various police stations, and Small-Pox Hospital. Some 2,000 prescriptions have been made to various patients. Of small-pox cases in hospital, the total number for the year was 48, and deaths. 4. The physicians suggest that the police sta-tions be furnished with medicines for persons suffering under the effects of liquor, thereby preventing to a great degree the frequency of cases of delirium.

cases of delirium.

GAS-LIGHTS.

From the report of John E. Siebel, Esq., Gas-Inspector, herewith submitted, is will be found that the number of street-lamps has been increased during the year by 1,576. This makes the total number of public lamps of all descriptions in the city 9,032. This additional number of lamps necessarily increases the expense of lighting the city, including that incurred by the erection of posts and connections; nevertheless, the additional cost will be found, in a great measure, to be reimbursed to the community in enhancing the safety of life and limb, and also in virtually increasing the security to property. As a police measure alone, the proper lighting of the city should be looked upon as a very necessary and effective source of good municipal government.

of the city should be looked upon as a very necessary and effective source of good municipal government.

The street-lamps are distributed as follows: In North Division, 1.888; South Division, 2,701; West Division, 4.463. The cost of necessary repairs is enhanced by the large extent of territory, and the wilfulness of boys, who break a large quantity of glass in the course of the year. At my request the Inspector has given his views with respect to gas-burners for public and private use. His conclusion is that the most simply-constructed burner is the best, and that all attachments and globular appendages which give a strange and globular appearance are no more than ornamental. As the quantity of gas consumed depends upon the burner, great care should be used in their selection, both for public and private use. The supposed moerrectness of public and private weters is in most cases the result of imperfect burners. The Inspector's views on the subject of gas-governors will also be found useful. In public buildings the Inspector looks upon carefulness and watchfulness in the use of gas as fully as effective as the best description of governors. The Inspector's views as respects the utility of changing the present time-table so that it may accord more closely with the rising and setting of the sun, are that the difference gained is so small as not to justify any alteration in the present system. But it is the opinion of the Comptroller and myself that there should be a large reduction in the amount of gas consumed. This may be accomplished, firstly, by postponing the time of lighting, which, we think, could be done some thirty or forty minutes without serious inconvenience; secondly, by changing the burner, using a four instead of a five-foot burner; thirdly, by-adopting some means to regulate the pressure and prevent the waste of gas; and fourthly, in case of absolute necessity, by leaving off the use of a portion of the lamps. When I inform you that the yearly cost of lighting the city is \$600,000, you will at o government. sun, are that the difference gained is so small as not to justify any alteration in the present system. But it is the opinion of the Comptroller and myself that there should be a large reduction in the amount of gas consumed. This may be accomplished, firstly, by postponing the time of lighting, which, we think, could be done some thirty or forty minutes without serious inconvenience; secondly, by changing the burner; thirdly, by-adopting some means to regulate the pressure and prevent the wiste of gas; and fourthly, in case of absolute necessity, by leaving off the use of a portion of the lamps. When I inform you that the yearly cost of lighting the city is \$600,000, you will at once see the necessity of a strict economy, so far as it can be exercised without detriment to the public, in the use of gas. The quality of the gas depends, according to the Inspector, to a great extent upon the temperature, as in cold weather the luminous constituents of the Board of Education, for some facts and statistical statements respecting the condition of our city school fund, which I feel it to be my solemn duty to lay before you. If there is any one branch of our city administration when should be carefully and honestive conducted, and the regulations of which should be religiously enforced, it is the disposition of the funds raised for educational purposes. In modern times intellectual has, to a great extent, taken the place of religious instruction. Consequently, it is my solemn conviction that the man who, in these times, would filch from the partimony which enables our children to secure the means of obtaining a livelihood, would not a fair prices. If this land, the means of obtaining a livelihood, would not the means of obtaining a livelihood

refrain from filehing from them the means of securing their eternal salvation.

From the able, and, to every citizen of Chicago, personally interesting report, of its President, I learn that, in accordance with the rules of the Board, the annual election of officers thereof took place on the second Tuesday of September last, and the Standing Committees were appointed by the President on the last Tuesday of the same month. At this time the new organization found a large amount of very valuable property belonging to the School Fund in such a condition that it had never come

Fund in such a condition that it had never come setly believe that the affairs of the city, as rehad been devised for the benefit of said School Fund in such a condition that it had never come into the possession of the Board, and thus no income was derived therefrom. The lessees of School-Fund property owed for rent over \$230,000, and are still owing. All this will appear in detail by reference to the report of James Goggin, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on School Fund Property. Said Committee, I learn, have been unremitting in their efforts to realize that which is due to the school fund. The Law Department of the city have given all the time they could possibly spare to the same object. Several injunctions have been obtained restraining the city from collecting the rents due from certain of the lessees named. These injunctions are still pending. The remaining lessees have not paid rent, many of them not for four years last past. Judging from the past, probably they will never pay until they are compelled to do so. In view of all which I am decidedly of the opinion that until some decisive legal steps are taken, but little can be realized upon dobts that are partly due the school fund. Some of the original lessees have sold their leases at a bonus of \$10,000. These leases include lots having less than 50 feet frontage in Block 142, S. S. Addition. Some of these lots cannot be bought for that amount. Yet these parties pay no rent, therefore forcing an income of taxes to make up the deciciency, and thus compelling the people to pay "tribute money" to private parties. If the property could be managed as private individuals usually manage their property, I have no hesitation in saying that an income would be derived therefrom sufficient, with the annual "State dividend," to pay the selaries of to the nd in such a condition that it had never comno hesitation in saying that an income would be derived therefrom sufficient, with the annual "State dividend," to pay the salaries of to the amount of \$530,000. Though this is unattainable, yet the same amount could be realized by selling all of this property for the interest on the proceeds. The amount which would then be realized on the property in the shape of city taxes, and the yearly "State dividend," would amountly amount to \$550,000; in any event to not much less. Efforts have recently been made by the Board to sell such property as is not under lease, but no purchasers have yet been found who would offer what the Board considered a fair price for the property.

fair price for the property.

Since the 15th of October last, an income has been derived from the old Post-Office site, the lessess paying \$22,500 for three years, in monthly installments of \$635 each, leaving at least \$15,000 worth of permanent improvements. At this time such improvements are being actually made.

From the foregoing statement of facts I be From the foregoing statement of facts I believe sufficient has been shown to prove that unquestionably the best interests of the Board and city demand that some one versed in the law, and possessing the necessary qualifications, should be specially appointed to attend to the matters referred to. For some time to come this duty will take his entire time. I feel convinced that the benefits derived from such an appointment under the control of the Board of Education would be largely in excess of the expense incurred.

pense incurred.

By the 1st of January the Jones, and the school being erected on the corner of Twenty-seventh and Garibaldı streets, will be completed. The latter will have a seating capacity for seven hundred and fifty (750) pupils. This class of buildings, with furniture and heating apparatus complete, cost \$30,000. They are brick, three stories in height, plain and substantial.

stantial.

The number of children now enrolled in the public schools is 33,242. The average number attending is 35,975. Of these some 10,000 only attend a half-day of each school-day, for want of room. This is occasioned for want of funds. Were it not for the parochial private schools in some districts, thousands of children would be entirely unprovided for.

The High School has an enrollment of 767; the average number attending being 750. At

the average number attending being 750. At the time the High School was established its location was good. In other respects it answered the necessities of the period; but if it be sound policy, or deemed advisable, to continue this class of schools, then there should be one established it not at once at least as carly as recessions. lished, if not at once, at least as early as possible, in each division of the city. If not, inter mediate schools in each division should be erected. The present High School should then be removed, also the Scammon School, the locations being unsuitable for school purposes. Suitable sites could then be purchased elsewhere at one-fourth the value of the property on which there schools are now located.

these schools are now located.

I herewith submit the list of persons and the amount in which they are delinquent to the city of Chicago for GROUND RENT OF PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE This list is made up to the 17th of October, 1874:

 Hass & Powell
 \$1,261,00

 E. S. Wadsworth
 \$12,272,59

 Mary C. Baldwin
 987,91

 J. M. Collette
 \$76,25

 C. C. Merrick. Hermon Stitel. Elizabeth Parlete

, J. Neuberger & Rro

, M. Berlin

absoiom Viggers

Lubinstein . Denning...... . C. Von Mehron.. orge Boomer.

..\$230,842,18

The claim of \$30,000 against the Marine Com-The claim of \$30,000 against the Marine Company has been running since 1860. The record of the case was restored in court after the fire and is still pending.

The portion of the School Fund interest of the City of Chicago in Township 39, range 13, arising out of the extension of the city limits on the West Side, has never been set off to the city, or has any claim been made therefor.

the West Side, has never been set off to the city, nor has any claim been made therefor. As it is now nearly five years since the city lmits were extended, all claim of the city may be cut off by limitation unless immediate attention is given to the interests of the city.

Under the Morrison will, if the petition to perfect title under the Burnt-Record act is attended to, the city will (for the benefit of the schools, in the happening of certain events) receive property worth \$300,000 to \$500,000.

In June, 1873, the Board of Education contracted to sell 80 acres of land to Henry Wisner, and received from such contract a deposit of \$1,000. Wisner procured an adverse title immediately after the making of the contract, and

In conclusion, gentlemen. I am happy to inform you that the reports from the heads of every department of the city are most satisfactory, and, from all I can see, and all the information I can obtain by personal inspection, I honestly believe that the affairs of the city, as respects every branch of municipal operations, are being conducted in a manner to subserve the best interests of the tax-payers and of the public generally.

H. D. Colvin. generally.

H. D. Colvin.

Ald. Fitzgerald moved to refer the message to

the Committee on Finance.

Ald. Quirk moved that it be referred to the appropriate committees and published. This motion prevailed.

The Council adjourned.

RELIGIOUS.

CITY MEETINGS.

THE BAPTISTS.
The Baptist Preachers' Union assembled yesterday forenoon at No. 61 Washington street, in regular monthly meeting. There was a full at-tendance. The Rev. Dr. Cheney occupied the chair.

churches in Evanston, Oak Park, Oswego, the Swedish Mission, University Church, German Baptist, Austin, and other places. Generally the reports indicated progress and success,

The Rev. Dr. Everts, by request, spoke about the First Church. He said that the lot upon which the chapel had been placed, upon In-diana avenue, had been bartered to the Presbyterians for their lot on Wabash avenue, near Thirty-first street, they paying the manage-ment of the First Church \$5,000 on the trade. The congregation of the First Church will, how-ever, for the present occupy the auditorium of the chapel Sunday mornings, the Presbyterians

using it during the afternoon and evening.

The Rev. T. W. Goodspeed spoke of the Second Church, and referred to the tenth anniversary of his brother's pastorate. He gave a very cheerful picture of the religious condition of the

people.

The District Secretary of the Home Missions, the Rev. Mr. Hobart, urged upon the meeting the importance of liquidating the arrears due to the Board of Missions which had accrued by the payment of the salaries of the missionaries in the State since the great fire.

The gentlemen set down to read essays before the meeting—Drs. Morgan and Goodspeed—were both absent, the one it was said in New York, and the other detained by illness, and consequently no essays were brought up.

York, and the other detained by illness, and consequently no essays were brought up.

A general discussion took place upon "Revivalism, and the Best Means of Promoting Religious Revivals." Dr. Northrup, the Rev. Mr. Frost, the Rev. Mr. T. W. Goodspeed, and others, gave their experiences.

The Chairman read a letter from the Rev. J. W. Dean. A circular printed inclosed in the letter was of the Baptist Ministries' Mutual Aid Association, and a certificate of its genuineness and responsibility as a means of insurance for clergymen, to be signed by members of the Union who esteemed the Association as being worthy of their confidence and support. Mr. Dean declared his intention to give cheerful and liberal attention to the working of the Association, and without charge, doing it for the Lord. The desirability of securing the services of the Rev. Mr. Hammond in the contemplated work of revivalism was discussed, and the meeting closed after twenty minutes spent in prayers and other religious exercises.

THE PRESBYTERIANS. The regular weekly meeting of the Presby-terian ministers was held yesterday morning. The time was given almost exclusively to de-

votional exercises, led by the Rev. J. Munre Under the head of miscellaneous business, the report of the Committee on the Bethel Home was called up. The Committee reported that two Bethel Homes were found in the city, each engaged in the same work, and other difficulties were in the way of an immediate report. It appears that both Homes have asked the church for aid, and the labor of the Committee is to decide between the two, or whether the amount to be given shall be divided. The names of the Rev. Dr. Patterson and John V. Farwell were then added to the Committee, and another week allowed in which to report.

Dr. Mitchell, from the Committee to arrange for a ministers' union prayer-meeting, reported that he had done nothing in the matter himself, on account of sickness, but that other members had failed to receive the co-operation of the other denominations in the matter. The project, after some discussion, was then dropped.

It was agreed that the next meeting should be of a devotional character, and the Rev. Dr. Noves was appointed to lead.

Adjourned.

THE METHODISTS

terday morning. Dr. Jutkins called it to order, and the Rev. M. M. Parkhurst presided over the first portion of the meeting, which was one for the relation of personal and professional experience, the speakers being the Revs. Parkhurst, Hill, Jutkins, Thomas, Martin, Peck, Cantine, Loeber, Whitehead, Gurney, Jenett, Williamson, Nate, Antell, and Father Stewart. It was informally agreed to take the city missionary collections next Sunday, if possible.

Meesrs. Ellis, Frost, and Goodspeed appeared from the Baptist ministers' meeting to conferconcerning a union meeting of the preachers of the city. It was decided to join, and that the first meeting be held at 2 p. m. Monday next at the Clark Street Methodist Church.

The Business Committee reported for discussion next Monday: "The Methods of Revival Work," and the Rev. N. H. Axtell was appointed to open the debate. Adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE INDIANA UNIVERSALISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NORTH VERNON, Ind., Dec. 7.—The Annual
State Convention of Universalists which, met at State Convention of Universalists which, met at this place on the 3d inst., adjourned on Sunday night. Services were unusually well attended. The Rev. Mrs. C. A. Soule, President of the Women's Universalist Association, and the Rev. H. H. Pullman, General Secretary, of New York; J. S. Cartwell, editor of the Star in the West, Cincinnati; the Rev. W. W. Curry, Secretary of State, and the Rev. T. J. Vater, Secretary of the Convention, of Indianapolis, and a number of other distinguished divines, accompanied by their wives, were in attendance.

REDEDICATION OF A CHUBCH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., Dec. 7.—The First Baptist Church of Beloit rededicated their house of worship yesterday, having recently expended \$60,000 in material improvements. The sermon was preached by the Rev. M. G. Hodge, D. D., of Kalmazoo. Many were unable to get into the church, so great was the crowd in attendance. The pastors of the other churches took part in the exercises. After the sermon, \$2,000 was subscribed toward paying the debt of the church. This Society now has the most ornamental church edifice in the city, and is in every way in a prosperous condition.

THE AFRICAN METHODISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 7.—In the African Methodist Episcopal Quarterly Conference to-day, charges were preferred against W. H. Cartwright, of Racine, a candidate for license as local preacher, of having attempted indecencies with his mother-in-law, who states that he went to her house to settle an old difficulty, and, peace being restored, asked for a kiss, which she gave, he being her son-in-law. Then he made the attempt complained of. The accused indignantly denies the charge, and alloges his mother-in-law to be the most notorious liar in the country. Investigation was postponed till the next Conference, which takes place at Racine. The Conference otherwise was destitute of public interest.

CHURCH DEDICATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
KECKUK, Ia., Dec. 7.—The German Evangelical Society of this city have just completed a handsome new church edifice, which was dedicated yesterday. Services were held morning, afternoon, and evening, and were conducted in both German and English. A number of ministers from abroad were in attendance, and assisted in the ceremonies. The Rev. William Graum, pastor of the church, preached the dedicatory sermon. The new edifice is of brick, and cod \$10,000.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 7.—The printers employed at the National Democrat and Daily Evening News offices, in this city, have struck against a slight reduction in wages. He paper was issued to-day.

Beauty of the New Street-Architecture.

Business in " the Hub" and Throughout Massachusetts.

One Hundred and Twenty Thousand People in the State Out of Work.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune. Boston, Dec. 4, 1874. This city, or at least a portion of it, superbly illustrates the Democratic uses of architecture.
That witty purveyor of "brains," or what em, James Redpath, manager of the Lyceum Bureau here, said to your correspondent, some three years ago,—speaking of a fine piece of business-architecture, known as the Cathedral Block,"-that, in old days, men built cathedrals to the honor of God; now, they are designed for the worship of Mammon." The sarcasm is as apt as was that of John Ruskin "God shows what He thinks of when he said: riches by the kind of men he gives them to." THE NEW STREET-ARCHITECTURE

of Boston almost relieves the esthetic mind from its usual contempt for mere wealth. It is worth something to be rich when it enables those endowed to rear such monuments to taste and harmony as now cover the · Burnt District." In one of my occasional visits here, I witnessed that mighty conflagration. Less than twelve months later, I saw the district in which it occurred "pimple" over with the beginnings of construction. I think the ruins of fire were far more picturesque than the jumbles of reconstruction. But now, again retracing my steps to the "Hub" for a brief visit, I find myself enraptured with the superb blocks of buildings which have arisen on every

I have long held to the belief that Democratic life, such as ours, with its wondrous skies and broad out-of-doors, -our vast continental spaces to breathe in, -must breed its own art as well as literature. Much of the former must be spectacular in character. Architecture and sculpture are its muses and handmaidens. As our life is that of the people, our palaces are to be devoted to uses. Industry and commerce, with education and government, will claim the highest service. Our street-architecture is to be, in my judgment, the most attractive in the world. Here, then, in Boston's new streets, I find splended illustrations. If, as Madame de Stael once said, "Architecture is

once said, "Architecture is FROZEN MUSIC," surely there are all forms of that Divine language "thawing out" in these buildings. One must be grateful even for Fire, when its purification becomes esthetic, and, in proving that the cold, gray, hard grantle could not withstand the flanw, claued the ground which it cumbered, and removed from the atmosphere hues that made it more sometic, leaving to the eye the soft tones with which everywhere the new buildings designed to.

would hardly be possible to make one realize, without vision, the architectural beauty of the without vision, the areatectural beauty of the major portion of the new buildings which cover the "Barnt District," and afford a striking monument of both the taste and enterprise of this city. In disearding the inhospitable granite, which increased, not subdued, the Atlantic mists that so often darken the skies, the architects have also disearded the "Yansards," and, in west out; all the reat part, all the PITIABLE ATTEMPTS AT THE "RENAISSANCE"

ritable attempts at the "Renaissance tyle of construction, which Mr. Mallett affects to much. The Renaissance belongs to the Borrbons and Hapsburgs, —to the sensuous and debauched monarchies,—and has slways appeared to me a bactery in the midst of Republican suroundings. It is the architecture of the Kings, when in their decadence, -- of Royalty on "a when in their decadence,—or Royalty on "a bender" and reeling in meretricious coverings to its debauch. My theme is, however, not Rings in the ordinary sense. "It is better to be a King among than a King over forty millons."—so at least said a Democratic mystic to me on one eccasion. Looking at the promise of this city and of others,—the fountain in Cincipati, your own Phanix high structures those nati, your own Phenix-like structures, those towering in Broadway,—I can realize, in some

woven into the atmosphere by the building materials used. As I have said, the inhospitable granite has vanished, and in its place are great blocks of Vermont marble, soft and white, alternated or pleked out with layers of black, like the Academy of Design in New York; or, better still, long rows of a warm, cream-hued stone, like the bloom of a tea-rose's petals. This material is not as light as the flue brick, which is used in Milwaukee, but its effect is quite as charming. Whether used by itself, or to soften and enhance the brick which has been profusely used, this material is of the best character. There is another stone in use here which I have never seen before. It is a sandstone, the prevailing hue of which is that of a soft rose-red. It belongs to the same group as the Seneca aandstone of Washington; but it is so much softer in color as to please, not offend the eye as that does. SOFT AND HARMONIOUS TONES

so much softer in color as to please, not offend the eye as that does.

Altogother, except in the matter of widening the streets, Boston has gloried in her opportunities, and made the best use of them. She is to be excased, and probably approved, for refusing to straighten them. If it was the price of land that prevented doing all that was wished, one may be grateful, because the form of the streets adds greatly to the unexpected vistas down and at which one gazes in every turn of the improved maze that will always be known to Bostonians as the "Burnt District."

Leaving its precincts, and wandering towards the Charles River, one could almost have the hardthood to sigh for another fire, which should

hardthood to sigh for another fire, which should burn out the festering mass of old and dilapi-dated structures that are seen on every hand.

dated structures that are seen on every hand.

BUSINESS IN THE HUB

is better than in Gotham. So much seems certain, comparative as that may be. I speak now from the standpoint of the employed. There has not been in Boston itself anything like the wholesale discharges of labor which has been too frequent in New York of late. The fact of which I speak is largely due to the amount of building that has been, and still is, going on here. Though the "Burnt District" has been largely reconstructed, there is still a good deal doing and to be done. The money spent for and by builders and workmen has made a considerable degree of propagative all around the city. There is a large amount of building going on in all the suburban villages and towns within 50 miles. In East Roston, Chelses, and along the wharves,—in the National Actions within 50 miles. In East Roston, Chelsea, and along the wharves,—in the occupations dependent for activity on investant at thriving commerce,—there is as great a stagnation as in other parts of the country. Still, the large activity of the building trades makes a considerable bulwark to the poor and toiler. The machine-thops, ship-yards, repairshops, and similar industries, are nearly all idle, in whole or part. Boston, just now, is suffering most from

In conversation with the officers of the Bureau f Labor Statistics, the State Police, the Board if Labor Statistics, the State Police, the Board of State Charities, and other persons, public and private, whose positions render their judgments worthy. I find that the manufacturing interests worthy. worthy, I find that the manufacturing interests (textile) are really reviving; that the loss to this labor is in its lessening, and not its cessation; but that, in the other great staple industries of the State,—iron, leather, and boots and shoes,—there is almost complete stagnation. The latter has reduced production to at least one-half, and the other to as much and more. Unskilled labor is, therefore, very badly off, and the State is ewarming with men who have been attracted bere, in part, by the rebuilding which has been going on, and by other activities, but more largely by the fact that there was less distress here than elsewhere.

ere than elsewhere.

It is the loss of time, or the lessening of pro-LABOR HAS SUFFERED MOST.

The census of 1870 gives the number of em-ologed persons in Massachusette, in all classes f occupations, at 579,844, of whom 128,891 are

ales. These figures are again subdivided as

.. 72,810

and personal services. According to the estimates given me at the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and by others, the increase in the number of establishments and employes since 1870, especially in textile manufactures, is about equal to the number of both—factories, mills, workshops, and employes—that are now idle. If this is correct, it may be considered, then, that there are 72,746 operatives employed in textile manufactures at full time, but that they represent some 22,500 wholly unemployed, the hours being reduced an average of fifteen per week,—the running mill-time now averaging, all over the State, forty-five hours per week, instead of sixty, as would usually be the case. There are, in fact, about 90,000 mill-operatives in this State working on two-thirds time. Ten thousand will be a moderate estimate for the number of mechanics and others immediately affected in shops, such as those of repair, beits, etc., etc., which depend upon the mills. They lose time in the same proportion. So it may be set down as not overdrawn, that there are 100,000 working on two-thirds time, or, agaregating the reduction,

25,000 wholly unemployer,
in the State.

in the State Of the 83,000 persons engaged in trade and or the 83,000 persons engaged in trade and transportation, the ratio of enforced idleness will certainly be one-fifth, and perhaps one-fourth. Certainly the reduction in pay is greater,—ranging from one-third to one-fourth of the pay received two years ago. The estimate given of the reduction of force will be 16,600 persons. of the reduction of force will be 16,600 persons. The number of persons usually employed in the manufacture of leather, and of boots and shoes, is set down as at least 65,000, allowing for increase. Of this total, not less than one-fourth are wholly idle, while the remainder are employed but three-fourths of their usual time, if as much. These figures will add 16,000 persons to those out of work; and aggregating the sons to those out of work; and, aggregating the reduction felt by the balance by one-third, it

reduction felt by the balance by one-third, it would give in this group a total

ENFORCED IDLENESS of 28,000 PERSONS.

There are about 12,000 usually employed in the manufacture of straw goods. At this season that business is always stack, but now it is nearly at a stand-still. It may be safely said nearly at a stand-still. It may be safely said three-fourths are without employment. These figures leave at least 80,000 persons employed in other occupations, two-sixths at least of whom are connected with iron-works, machine-shops, and related industries. Of these, 26,000 or so, over one-half, are out of work. In other occupations, the number may be fairly estimated at one-third. So the total of unemployed in this State, at the present time, may be recapitulated set follows:

as follows: Textile and dependent manufactures. Trade and transportation Leather, boots and shoes traw goods.... Making a total of107:600

sonal and clerical services; and, in the former, it is stated in Boston that the supply of good ouse-help equals the demand for the first time in years.
The total is about 133,000 persons. Of these, at least 80,000 belong to the category of wages-laborers. Probably one-sixth are unemployed, or about 13,000 persons. This would increase the total number out of work in this State to

To this must be added those engaged in per-

of the whole population. I have not included agriculture in these estimates, as that will probably not lessen its labor any more than usual, only the pay thereof. The most fortunate thing in this situation is the fact that so large a proportion of the total labor of the State has comparatively stady work even if not as much 120,000, or

propertion of the total labor of the State has comparatively steady work, even if not as much of it as desired. The estimates I have given will make idle nearly one in every five of the whole laboring force throughout the State.

Another encouraging sign in the situation here is the rapid depletion of the textile stocks throughout the country,—not more than six weaks! full samply have on land,—thus making weeks' full supply being on hand,—thus making a revival of manufacturing activity quite certain

at no distant date.

Apart from all other considerations, are not these estimates a sufficient explanation of the late political surprise? R. J. H.

THE TURF.

Races of the Louisiana Jockey Club at

New Orleans.

New Orleans, Dec. 7.—At the Louisians
Jockey Club races the first event was for the Howard Stakes for colts and fillies 2 years old, \$25 entrance, play or pay, with \$700 added, second horse to receive \$200, third \$100; 1 mile, to carry 2-year-old weight; ten nominations, four started. Won by Pauline Sprague, beating Puss Broadno, Naunis F, and Leap Year. in the same order. Time, 2:06. Purs Breadno had the lead until reading the distance-stand, when Pauline Sprague went to the front,

stand, when Fauline Sprague well. to the front, winning by half a length.

In the pools Cettetell's entries, Leap Year, Puss Breadne, and Nannie F, seld for 200; Stone's Fauline Strague, 30. Before the start the betting was 100 on Cetterell's to 5 on

The second race was for the consolation Club nati, your own Phenix-like structures, those two consists of a debate, music, essays, and select consists of a debate, music provides and provides of the past few days, at the second and not won a race during the meeting; \$300 to first, association is in a very vigorous and flourishing condition, and promises to be one of our permanent institutions. Several lectures have been most struck, in a second and not won a race during the meeting; \$300 to first, association is in a very vigorous and flourishing condition, and promises to be one of our permanent institutions. Several lectures have been most struck, in the feedings. Though only in the meeting; \$300 to first, association is in a very vigorous and flourishing of Mr. Gladstone's papers had reflected on the word of the past few days, at the second and not prove the provided and prov same order Time 1. The race was well contested. Won by half a

> In the pools on Saturday Crown Prince sold at \$120, Mary L and Carrie \$118, Boo Britton and Capt. Jack \$35, King Amadeus \$45. Before the race Carrie P and Mary L were the favorities, selling for \$40 in pool of \$100. The third race was for a club purse of \$1,200

Time—8:34; 8:39 %.

In the pools Jack Frostsold at \$200, Col. Welligan, \$50; Falmouth, \$30; P. T. Leonard, \$30; Tom Leathers, \$5.

The track was very heavy; weather clear and collisions of large process. cool; attendance not large.

CASUALTIES.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribune.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 7.—A melanchely accident occurred yesterday afternoon, 6 miles east of this city, on the south fork of the Sangamon of this city, on the south fork of the Sangamon River, by which four children were drowned. There were about a dozen children, ranging in age from 7 to 14 years, who had collected on the river for the purpose of skating. But five of these, however, would venture on the ice, and, when they were about 15 feet from the shore, the ice broke, and all went down. A little boy of 14 tried hard to save his little sister, but before he reached the shore he had to let go, and the little girl sunk out of sight. The boy saved himself. The names of the children drowned were William, Hiram, and Ida Hornbecker, children of poor widow woman who lived near by. The other was Edward Ward. The bodies of all the children were recovered.

STRICKEN WITH APOPLEXY-RUN OVER. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 7.—John J. Hill, a bolored barber, was stricken with apoplexy while eading the Bible at the colored church, and will

Martin Brent, a section hand on the Vandalia Road, was fatally hurt yesterday by over. Both legs were cut off at the hips.

TWO LITTLE BOYS DROWNED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Lincoln. Neb., Dec. 7.—Two little boys of David Haversack, of Milford, Saime County, were drowned yesterday by preaking through the ice on the Big Blue-River. Several other persons narrowly escaped sharing their fate in brave efforts to save the unfortunite boys. efforts to save the unfortunate boys.

SMALL-POX SCARE AT SYRACUSE. SYEACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 7.—The exaggerated reports published in some of the papers of this State concerning small-pox in this city, have

called out a statement from the Board of Health that there are four mild cases of small-pox and nine of varioloid, but none of a serious nature. The disease is fully under the control of the Board of Health authorities. BEECHER'S BILL OF PARTICULARS. ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 7 .- In the appeal case of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher against Theodore Tilton, the Court takes the ground that the

Court below had a right to order the bill of particulars asked for by Mr. Beecher.

It is stated that in consequence of this decision of the Court of Appeals, the Beecher case must be postponed.

REVENUE SEIZURE. New York, Dec. 7.—Thirty cases of foreign goods, belonging to the Rev. J. P. Newman, who is abroad inspecting United States Consulates, were discharged on Saturday from the Kate Kearney, from Hong Kong, China, and conveyed The remainder are employed in professional contents are not known. to the seizure-room at the Custom-House. Their

DAKOTA AND COLORADO.

Rapid Progress of the City of Yankton.

Dakota Not Starving on Account of Grasshopper-Depredations.

The Development of the San Juan Mining Region in Southern Colorado.

Assays of Ores from Some of the Most Productive Lodes.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune YANKTON, D. T., Dec. 2, 1874. Perhaps a few items from this,

THE CAPITAL CITY OF DAKOTA,

may not be uninteresting to the readers of THE TRIBUNE. Its rapid growth and natural advantages give promise that, in the near future, it is destined to become one of the wealthiest and most populous cities of the Northwest, and the metropolis of the State of Dakota that is to be. Yankton is far more prosperous than many cities of greater age, and for many reasons. It occupies a commanding position on the Missouri River, about 65 miles west of Sioux City. What has often been said of Washington is, in a grea measure, true of Yankton. It is a "city of magnificent distances." There is an abundance of building-room, and those who, at an early day, laid out the town-site, seemed to realize this fact, by laying out broad streets ; and their successors have thus far shown no deare to interfere with this wise precedent. Narrow streets and alleys are an abomination to any city, and the prospect is, that Yankton will not suffer, in this respect at least, as long as there is such an abundance of land.

The town, especially since the Dakota Southern Railroad has had its terminus here, which is now nearly two years, has

PROGRESSED WITH RAPID STRIDES. Real estate has advanced, and all the departments of trade have been stimulated into a more vigorous and healthy growth. Improvements have been rapidly carried on, -of a character, too, which would do credit to more pre tentions towns; and the citizens realize the fact that a new era of prosperity has dawned upon the city of their choice. The vacant places are rapidly filling up with substantial and conveinent business-blocks and warehouses; and the pluffs overlooking the city are becoming dotted with residences, many of them elegant and costly. It is estimated that, during the past eason, at least \$300,000 has been expended in various improvements, -- a very creditable showng when we consider that Yankton is a town of nly about 4,000 inhabitants, and that among her ritizens there are but few who can be designated as wealthy men. This is also the point from which most of the Government and Indian supolies are shipped to the different posts and agenies along the Upper Missouri, and this is a valnable acquisition to our business. The Northwestern Transportation Company-whose headquarters are here-bave expended some \$4,000 e past season in constructing ways; and hereafter all repairs upon their boats will be made ere. The Company is composed of energet to enhance the prosperity of our young city.

Nor is Yankton forgetful of those other inter ests which are an index to the

of its people. A little over a year ago the la dies made a vow that Yankton should no longer be without a public library, and at once began ne good work of organizing a Library Associa on, which has been duly incorporated. The tion, which has been duly incorporated. The Association now occupy an elegant suite of rooms, and the library contains some 1,500 volumes, with several hundred dellars in the treasury. The undertaking has every evidence of permanent success and vigorous growth; and, if the success of the future can be measured by that of the past, in a few years, at most, our city will have a library that will be of great value. But, while speaking of the ladies, we must not forget the Young Men's Litrary Association, whose weekly meetings are well attended, and, in the main, very interesting. The order of exercises main, very interesting. The order of exercises consists of a depate, music, essays, and select

eminent speakers as Mattida Fietcher and Col.
Sanford, who have always been greeted by large
and appreciative audiences. A course of fectures will snortly commence,—the opening one
by Dale Armstrong, of your city.

Much has been written concerning the amount
of damage done by the grasshoppers during the
past season, and many erropeous statements
have been made. It is true that, in some sections of the Territory, the crops were badly damaged, and, in a few instances, entirely destroyed.
Yet it is nevertheless untrue that starvation is
staring us in the face. Dakota has

"BREAD, AND TO SPARE."

test, under the supervision of a practical assayer employed for the purpose; and, during the summer, Prof. Endlich, of the Smithsonian Institute,—a thorough and experienced mineralogist,—visited their mines, and made extensive assays of the different ores, and expressed the opinion that the mines of that district were the richest on the Continent. Prof. Endlich had charge of one of the three divisions of Prof. Haydon's Exploring Expedition, which has been engaged during the past summer in examining Hayden's Exploring Expedition, which has been engaged during the past summer in examining the mineral regions of the country,—one division being in Northern Colorado; another, under Prof. Hayden, in the Central; and the third, in charge of Prof. Endlich, in the Southern part. It has been proven beyond all cavil that Southern Colorado is as rich,

IF NOT RICHER, in silver ore, than the far-famed mines of Mexico and Peru.

and Peru.
These mines are already attracting the attenthese mines are streamy attracting the attention of prominent capitalists,—among whom are E. B. Greenleaf, President of the First National Bank of Milwaukse, and also of the banking firm of Greenleaf, Norris & Co., New York City, and J. J. Crook, a leading manufacturer, of New York. Both of these gentlemen have visited the purpose—the former being levely interested in mines,—the former being largely interested in them, and confident that there is more money to be made there than in the banking business. THE ASSAYE.

THE ASSAYE.

of some of the most productive lodes show the Yankton Lode—Width at surface, 60 feet; argentiferous galens, milling ore; assay from surface-specimen, 63 ounces of silver per ton, and a trace of gold. The Yankton Extension is of the same general character.

acter.

Vermillion Lode—75 feet wide on surface; argentiferous gray copper, smeiting ore; assay from surface, \$283.80. Burrows No. 2 Lode—Width on surface, 8 feet; character of mineral, gray copper; yield from three assays,

below surface yielded \$17.50, \$143.42, \$180.04, and \$230.04.

Deposit Lode—Surface width, 10 feet; mineral, fine galend and gray copper; three assays from specimens near surface yielded \$69.00, \$188.36, and \$640.49; one assay for gold gave \$51.00.

Hed Cloud Lode—Mineral, coarse galena; width at surface, 8 feet; three assays from specimens near surface gave, per ton, \$90.95, \$77.33, and \$193.44.

E. S. McCook Lode—Width at surface, 8 feet; mineral, argentiferous copper; four assays of specimens selected from surface, and from a depth of 12 feet, yielded, in silver, \$129.00, \$134.29, \$151.65, and \$229.00; this mineral carries from 45 to 60 per cent copper.

Lion Lode—Width at surface, 20 feet; mineral, argentiferous gray copper; yield of silver, one assay, \$343.86.

F. J. De Witt Lode—Surface-width, 12 feet; coarse

\$43.80. P. J. DeWitt Lode—Surface-width, 12 feet; coarse fe. J. DeWitt Lode—Surface-width, 12 feet; coarse galena, carrying gray copper; four assays from specimens taken within 5 feet of surface gave \$99.90, \$82.70, \$12.44, and \$222. Executive Lode—Width at surface, 6 feet; mineral argentiferous gray copper; three assays from selected specimens 4 feet from surface gave \$452, \$430.25, and \$1,634.

\$1,634,

The above is only a portion of the mineral-bearing property owned by these parties,—the general character of the remainder being much the same as that already described.

The development of Dakota, McCook, and Burrows No. 2, has been more extensive than that of the other lodes. Ores from the E. S. McCook

Accook

Thew a diploma

at the Colorado Territorial Fair for the best argentiferous copper ore. At present, the nearest railroad point is Canyon, about 40 miles west of Denver, and about 200 miles from the San Juan mines. Preparations are being made to extend the road to Trimidad, a point about 50 miles south of the mines; and the President of the Rio Grande & Colorado Railroad Company, with other railroad-magnates, has recently been on a tour through that region, for the purpose of perfecting the necessary arrangements, and it is perfecting the necessary arrangements, and it is quite probable that the road will be completed to quite probable that the road will be Trinidad some time during 1875. COMSTOCK.

FIRES.

AT FRANKLIN, IND. FRANKLIN, Ind., Dec. 7 .- About 8:30 to-night the Court-House here was discovered to be on fire in the cupalo, and in a few minutes the en tire building was in flames and was totally de-stroyed. It was undoubtedly the work of an in-cendiary. This the third incendiary fire here in

AT FREDERICKTOWN, O. CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 7.—A fire at Frederick-town, O., on Saturday night, destroyed the doubling-mil of Kuykun, Hall & Sellers. The loss is \$15,000; insured for \$7,500 in Western

DR. DOELLINGER.

An Interview with the "Revolting" Prelate-Elis Views About Mr. Glad-stone's L'amphlet. Munich (Nov. 15) Correspondence of the New York

It was my privilego yesterday afternoon to At was my triving yesternow attended to have a long and interesting conversation with Dr. Doelinger at his house, No. 11 Von der Tann strasse. I found the aged Professor in good health, and, having just completed the perusal of Mr. Gladstone's pampilet, and having become somewhat mixed up with the Bismarck-Arnim affair, more communicative than usual.

Speaking of the reception of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet here, Prof. Doellinger said: "The pamphlet has generally been misjudged in Germany, and especially in Bavaria, and it is very curious that there is a certain hostility against Mr. Gladstone perceptible in the Angeburg Allgemeine Zeilung, which gives the tone to the South German press. The Germans do not uncerstand the question of Ritualism which occur THE PAMPHLET IN GERMANY. derstand the question of Ritualism which occu-pies the attention of the English so much; and, since Gladstone has written in favor of Ritualism, their prejudice against him is very visible in whatever they say about his new vising in which has nothing to do at all with litualism. The fact is that Mr. Gladstone sees clearly the great danger which the decrees of the Vatican Council will produce in Iroland and wherever there is a large Irish population, as in the United States.

DOELLINGER'S CRITICISM OF THE ENGLISH CONSERVITY PRESS

"The Conservative papers of England," continued Prof. Von Doellinger, "have generally criticised the pamphiet very severely; but, then, it is perfectly understood that when an ex-Prime Minister writes anything it is looked upon as a political work—as a step taken in order to bring himself into unblic favor again, and with a view of himself into public favor again, and with a view of the bootsining again a majority in Parliament. This obtaining again a majority in Parliament. This is the way in which the Conservatives interpret whatever Mr. Gladstone writes, and this, in my opinion, is quite unjust. Mr. Gladstone is a man of deep religious convictions, at the same time a good patriot, and he judges the situation of England and Ireland with the eye of a statesman who sees the dangers resulting from these man who sees the dangers resulting from these same Vatican decrees approaching. Now, if the Conservative papers had reflected on the way in which Archbishop Manning has spoken publicly of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet and on the Vatican decrees, they would, as everybody does, I suppose a great why that these a real political as

THE ULTRAMORTANE INFLUENCE IN ENGLAND.

"You are aware that the antire representation."

Much has been written concerning the amount of damage done by the grasshoppers during tha past season, and many errobeous statements have been made. It is true that, in some sections of the Territory, the crops were badly damaged, and, in a few instances, entirely destroyed. Yet it is nevertheless untrue that starvation is staring us in the face. Dakota has.

"Inasmuch as the acquisition of wealth is a matter which all are striving for, and the question of finance is at present the atl-absorbing theme among private individuals, as well as those who have the national finances committed to their keeping, it may not be out of place to give the readers of The Tamburs some statements in regard to what is being done to develop the vast mineral wealth of what is known as the San Juan District, in Southern Colorado, Over a year ago, Mr. A. W. Burrows, of this city, and a business-man of some prominence, left here on a tour of inspection through Southern Colorado, and was induced to visit the then but little-taiked-of and newly-discovered mining region above mentioned. His researches proved highly satisfactory, and, having discovered several locke, which, upon being assaved.

PROVED OF GIERAT VALUE.

He commenced a correspondence with several gentlemen here; and, last spring, Messers George W. Kingsbury, J. B. Hanson, and C. H. McIntyre, with soveral Wisconsin gentlemen, went thirther, and renained during the summer, prospecting and "staking out claims." The region in question extends over an area of about 10 miles square, surrounding the forks of the Animas River. The ores discovered are chiefly silver, though there is one gold mine—"The Little Ginnt"—of great richness. The parties above mentioned had, while in the mines, an assay-furnace, with all the necessary appliances for subjecting their ores to a thorough and of the downfall of the Change of Ministry would have taken place then; but as Disratel and thou they be defined the manual place of the distance of the distance of the distance of the distance of the distan and of the downfall of the Liberal party in England is to be found in the rejection of that Irish University bill. Though Air. Gladstone does not say this in his pamphlet, you may read it between the lines; and he says so in a very clear way, and at the same time his conviction is that in future at every new opportunity the same thing will be repeated. The members in Parliament are entirely dependent on the Bishops, and the Bishops receive their instructions from Rome, consequently from the Jesuits in the last instance.

THE CONSERVATIVE AND ULTRAMONTANE ALLE

"There is a great danger for another reason," continued Von Doellinger. "In the present situation of parties, whenever the Conservative party and the ultramontane Irish members throw the weight of their united vote into the seales they can decide any important questions." scales they can decide any important questions and can make a majority; and, since the ultraand can make a majority; and, since the ultramontane party is entirely ruled by Rome, the
Pope has got a positive influence in the internal
interests and questions of English politics,
which is a very threatening and dangerous
thing. An order from Rome may decide
the most important vote in Parliament,
simply because the ultramontane Irish members
are ruled by the Bishops and the Pope. And the
ultramontanes are united: they vote on all occasions as one man. There is no party in the House
which is so united as the ultramontane Irish
members, and all the Catholic lay members are
utramontane. Therein lies the true danger and
difficulty of the situation. The pamphiet of Mr.
Gladstone is intended to direct the attention of
the English nation toward the true state of
things. Until now it was not understood of the
English themselves. Most of them did not see
the did not even know the danger." things. Until now it was not understood of the English themselves. Most of them did not see it, did not even know the danger."

it, did not even know the danger."

DR. MANNING REFUTED.

Then Dr. Doellinger spoke of the nature of the Vatican decrees, which, he said "have passed by and are almost forgotten. People do not know what was decreed at the Vatican Council. People do not know that the Pope has been made paramount and immediate superior of every Catholic clergyman and layman; that it has been declared the duty of conscience of

from average specimens at a depth of 12 feet, \$150.79, \$223.34, and \$308.46,—average, \$227.59.

Lakota Lode—Surface-width, 10 feet; mineral, fine galena; surface-syledded \$127.50, \$143.42, \$180.04, and \$230.04.

Leposit Lode—Surface-width, 10 feet; mineral, fine galena; surface yielded \$127.50, \$143.42, \$180.04, and \$230.04.

Leposit Lode—Surface-width, 10 feet; mineral, fine galena and gray copper; three assays from specimens near surface yielded \$69.00, \$188.36, and \$840.49; one assay for gold gave \$51.00.

Led Cloud Lode—Mineral, coarse galena; width at surface, \$6 feet; three assays from specimens near surface gave, per ton, \$29.95, \$77.53, and \$194.24.

E. S. McCook Lode—Width at surface, \$6 feet; mineral, the says that the civil elections since 1870. In: Glastone brings this tax day
in his pamphlet. He says that the civil elections
in every Catholic country are now a thing quite
uncertain, because they depend entirely upon
the will of a foreign potentate. This is the side
of the question which ought to be studied in the
United States, too."

CRIMINAL ITEMS.

CUT BY A TRAMP. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, O., Dec. 7.—Shortly after noon yesterday a tramp called at the house of Con Seaman, night fireman at the water-works, and asked for something to eat, but was refused. Afterwards, meeting Seaman on his way to the engine-house, the tramp began to abuse him. engine-house, the tramp began to abuse him, when Seaman knocked him down. The tramp went away muttering vengeance, and about 5 o'clock returned to the engine-house with two companious and attacked Seaman with a knife, making three long, but not deep, gashe knife, and and arm. Seaman seized a club and knocked his principal assailant down, but the latter got

his principal assailant down, but the latter got up and away. At this stage, Charles Porch, one of the engineers in an adjoining room, hearing the melee, came to Seaman's assistance, but as he opened the door the desperadoes retreated through another door to the outside, one of them firing three shots at Porch, none of them luckiny taking effect. Seaman was taken home and his wounds dressed, which, though severe, are not thought to be dangerous. Two persons have been arrested on suspicion. Iwo persons have been arrested on susp and the police are on the elect. There is strong talk of reorganizing the Vigilance Committee which did such effective service eight or ten years ago to rid the city of the tramps and theeves that are overrunning us. The citizens begin to feel that they can expect no security from the present City Government,

STOLE TWO HORSES AND A GIEL. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 7.—A regular dime-novel

which is shamefully incompetent, to say the

elopement took place from Dewitt, Saline County, last Friday. David Wood, a youth of about 21, who had been blacksmithing in the town, and Miss Lizzie Castle, a stephaughter of John Claybough, decamped on the taking with them one of Mr. Claybough's he and one of William Wild's. They have not been anglit, although officers have been after them or several days. Wood left a number of debts schind him and a box of goods ready to ship to nchana, which, however, was opened and re-

DARING ROBBERT.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 7.—An Enquirer special gives an account of a daring robbery at Spader Station, Ind., on Saturday night. Four men entered the Store of F. & J. S. Cotter, and with drawn sevely a damped de money. After pataining

revolvers demanded money. After obtaining about \$30 in cash, two stood guard over the inmates, while the remainder loaded a wagon with goods. Two of the thieves were arrested on Sunday. The others have yet been captured. AFFRAY AMONG COLORED MEN.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 7.—Two negroes, named Chaoman and Craycroft, got into a dispute at Guthrie, Martins & Co.'s pork-house this vening. Chapman knocked Craycroft down, then Craycroft's brother drew his revolver and shot at Chapman, missing him and hitting other negro named Dan Carter in the shoulder, producing an ugly flesh wound, BURGLAR AND INCENDIARY ARRESTED.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune. WARBEN, O., Dec. 7.—John Huffers, one of in Geneva, O., was arrested in Bristol's wood o-day and lodged in jail here. He confesses all HANGED BY A MOE.

St. Louis, Dec. 7.—The Republican has a special saying that Dr. Rush, charged with committing several burglaries and arson the past few months in Concordia, was hanged by a mod last night 6 miles form that village.

MURDER OF A NEW YORK EDITOR. NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—George Hunter, one of the editors of the Scotsman, was tundered on Saturday night in Thirteeuth street, near Four-teenth avenue. No arrests.

A FATAL FIGHT. Boston, Mass., Dec. 7.—Edward Noonan was tilled on Sugday morning in a right with some mknown persons.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7 .- For the Upper Lake region and the Northwest, clear or fair weather, southerly or westerly winds, increasing in force, rising temperature, and falling barom-

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

6:53 a. m. 30:60 31 67 N. brisk 61 Cloudy, 1:18 a. m. 30:10 30 78 N. brisk Fair. 2:60 p. m. 30:10 34 69 N. brisk Gloudy, 3:53 p. m. 30:11 32 79 N. brisk Gloudy, 9:00 p. m. 30:21 31 79 N.W. gentile, Gloudy, 0:18 p. m. 30:21 31 79 N.W. gentile, Gloudy,

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, Dec. 7-10:18 p. m. Station. | Bar. The Wind. | Barn | Weat!

NEW RAILROAD BOUTE OPENED. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
Peoria, Ill., Dec. 7.—About fifty excursionists, rincipally from the Town of Maroa, Ill., arrived in this city about 7 o'clock this morning, on a visit of business and pleasure. They celebrate by their coming, in a measure, the opening of a new route between this city and Indianapolis, by which Marca is brought in direct communication with Feoria. The visitors appeared on 'Change in a body, and were formally welcomed by Mr. Eliot Callender, Vice-President of the Board. Enoch Emery, of the Transcript, made a short address, congratulating Maroa and Peoria on address, coegratulating maroa and Peoria on the great advantages that would accrue to both places by this connection. Mr. John H. Crocker responded on behalf of the guests, thanking the citizens of Peoria for their hospitality and good will, and assuring them that it was fully felt and appreciated. Peoria expected large additions to ber grain and mercantile interests by this new railroad communication. railroad communication.

INDIANAPOLIS CITY FINANCES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 7 .- The Finance Committee of the City Council submitted a statement last night showing the total funded debt of the city to be \$1,594,500, and the annual interest account to be \$85,023.50. Two hundred thousand dollars of city payments are due April 1, and a like amount in September and November of next year. The total taxable property of the city aggregates \$74,029,656, an increase on last year of \$8,500,000. The tax is he collected only year of \$5,500,000. The tax to be collected only amounts to \$450,347.35, and it will be necessary to borrow more money and issue more warrants to meet current expenses. This is another piece of Democratic demagogery of low taxes.

STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 7.—President Edwards, of the State Normal University, is busy at work on his annual statement of the condition of that institution, and will produce a document far more comprehensive and elaborate than any previous report from the Normal. In it he will answer many of the objections heretofore urged by legislators and others, and will produce the fullest statistical compendia to show the work done and happy does

missioners to revise and codify the Ohio laws;

OHIO LEGISLATURE COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 7.-In the Senate a bill was introduced for the appointment of three Com-

to compel foreign insurance companies to deposit \$100,000 in bonds before commencing business in Ohio.

In the Senate a bill was introduced to admit to the privileges of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home only those children born since the close of the

HOWIS IN THE HIPPODROME.

Terrific Combat Between a Male and a Female Ehineceros.

From the New York Sum, Dec. 5.

Among the animals in the Hippodrome are a male and female rhinoceros. The female is about two-thirds the size of the male, and was put in the Hippodrome about a month ago, when Mr. Barnum's big show returned from the South. Mr. Barnum's eig show returned from the South. The male, a monster of strength and ugliness, is kept in a pen, surrounded by iron bars, in the east end of the menagerie, and next to the four elephants. The female was confined until yesterday in the cage in which she has traveled for a number of years.

About a week ago Mr. Hurd instructed the exprenter to enlarge the pen of the male ani-

carpenters to enlarge the pen of the male animal to double its original size, so that the female might be admitted. Yesterday morning at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ clock the work of transferring the animals was begun. The elephants were driven into one of the large dressing-rooms, and then the male rhinoceros was driven into the elephant pen. The cage containing the female was drawn up, and she was safely landed in the large pen. Then the male was driven back to his old home. He waddled in, passed the door, and then sud-denly stopped. He had just caught sight of the female as she calmly eyed him from the other

female as she calmly eyed him from the other side of the pen.

The monster paused only a moment. Then with a roar of rage he started for the intruder. She was in no mood to play the coward. She firmly braced herself against the solid planks of the pen, and awaited the collision. The hard, horny noses of the two animals clashed. The male drew back again and eyed his unwelcome visitor. Then, his mouth foaming, with a loud roar, he rushed forward again. He struck the female with his horn on the left side, cutting a deep gash, lifted her about six feet from the ground, and nearly threw her over the wall of the pen.

The fight was getting desperate, and Mr. Cos-

The fight was getting desperate, and Mr. Costello and his aids hastened to rescue the female. Pitchforks, wagon-bars, and every weapon that was attainable was used upon the infuriated monster. He was held at bay for a time, and large planks were shoved through the bars to form a fence between the beasts.

The male made one furious dash, carried the barricade away in an instant, and again the poor female was raised upon his horny nose and thrown into the air. The bellowings of the combatants were echoed by the roar of the lions and the fearful laugh of the hyenas. The wild beasts scented blood, and every cage in the great menagerie was a scene of wild excitement. The lions and the tigers, the leopards and the bears, jumped, and howled, and roared, and above all arose the dismal wail of the frightened elearose the dismal wail of the frightened ele

For over an hour the combat lasted, and the male rhinoceros, being the larger of the two, was rapidly using up the weaker female. At one time the two huge bodies came together with a crash against the iron bars of the pen, bending crash against the iron bars of the pen, bending them like so many wires, and the heavy planking of the framework cracked and broke like reeds. The beasts were frothing at the mouth, and the cow was bleeding. At length, just as the male was preparing for another attack, one of the employes thrust a pitchfork into his mouth, the only vulnerable point that ould be reached from the outside, and, with a roar of mingled pain and rage, the brute drew rear or mingled pain and rage, the brute drew back, and for a few moments stood in his corner, eyeing his antagonist. Advantage was taken of this hull in the fight, and the two were sparated by a fence of planks and wagon-bars, which were thrust across the pen from the outside, and

securely lashed to the bars. Over this was stretched a piece of canvas, and the beasts were thus shut from each other's view.

It required two hours more of coaxing to get the cow back to her old cage. Notwithstanding the thickness of her hide, which is like iron, the horn of her note course had coved her trightful. the thickness of her finds, which is like iron, the horn of her antagonis had gored her frightfully. On the left side were two deep gashes, from which the blood was flowing freely. The male was uninjured, having only a slight wound back of the left ear. He ran as nimbly as a thinoceros can run around his pen, and seemed to glory in his victory. As soon as the cow was removed he pecame as gentle to his keepers as eyer. he became as gentle to his keepers as ever.

One of the most touching incidents of this remarkable battle was furnished by the large ele-

markable battle was furnished by the large ele-phant. "Betsy." A large dog is always in the corner of the elephant's pen, near Betsy. This is "Carlo," a prime favorite of everybody con-nected with the Hippodrome. Carlo and Betsy are much attached, and when Betsy was taken to the dressing room. Carlo, followed. The door. the dressing-room Carlo followed. The door was left open, and Carlo, hearing the noise, ran was left open, and Carlo, hearing the noise. Fan to the door, peeped out, and then steeped out. Betsy followed him to the door, stretched out her trunk, seized him, and drew him in out of the reach of danger. This was done four times, and then Carlo yielded to the force of circumstances and law down beside his notector. stances, and lay down beside his protector Though badly burt, it is thought that the

female rhinoceros will live BUSINESS FAILURES

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
CONNERSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 7.—Eli Shepheard & Son, extensive millers and wholesale grocers. iade an assignn Springfield, Mass., Dec. 7.—Josiah Cum-nings, truck manufacturer, has failed, with liabilities estimated at \$120,000; assets unknown.

CCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. Antwere, Dec. 7.—The Red Star steamer Switzerland arrived here yesterday noon. New Yors, Dec. 7.—Arrived, steamer City of Broodlyn, from Liverpool. Lowon, Dec. 7.—Steamships Arragon, from ew York, and Caspian, from Portland, have an

"Independents" and "Organs."

From the Trenton (N. J.) Gazette.

The report that the Philadelphia Press had been sold out to Col. Alexander McClure, and was, under his management, to join the ranks of the New York Tribune style of "independent newspapers," turns out to be untrue. The Pre-

sterday morning positively denied that there any truth in these rumors.
We are very glad of it. If there is one humbug We are very glad of it. If there is one humbug which rises in sublime pre-eminence above all other humbugs of the present time it is the so-called "independent press." These independent papers are simply soreheads. Their defection from the support of the party whose principles they had pretended to espouse invariably has its inception in disappointed aims of their own.

We are no admirers of the slavish and subservient style of party "organ," which never dates to utter a thought or opinion of its own at varance with the policy or conduct of the party management. On the contrary, we believe that the most useful, influential, and valuable party journals are those which most frankly and fearlessly criticise its faults and shortcomings.

The Concaso Tribune is our model of a Republican paper. It supports the party out of love for its principles, and out of a conviction that, however it may be with the few persons who happen for the time being to control the party machinery, the party as a great whole is inspired by patriotic, upright, and righteons principles. It believes that as much public virtue resides in the vast rank and file of the party as when animated by the sublime impulses of its earlier days. It believes that this party is a more trustworthy guardian of the invaluable achievements of the War than the party which

achievements of the War than the party is a more trustworthy gaardian of the invaluable achievements of the War than the party which existed upon its antagonism to those achievements. It asks no favors of the party save that it will be true to itself, and this it insists upon even though it may draw upon itself the frowns of the wire-pullers and cabale, busily engaged in constructing their own eyries out of the of the wire-pullers and cabals, busily engaged in constructing their own cyries out of the ruins of the party. The Philadelphia Press has been conducted on much the same plan, and the New York Times is another example of high principled independent Republican journalism. If the counsels and admonitions of these wise and faithful friends shall be heeded by the Republican party, or rather, by the men who for the time control its destinies, the disaster of the late election may be retrieved in 1876. If they shall be disregarded, we shall have to wait until a later period to retrieve that disastrous day.

The Arizona Miner has this romance of real life. Some years ago, in Norway, two lovers were united in matrimony, and came to the United States, where the better half incontinently skedaidled and left the husband inconsolable. Fortune smiled on him, however, and in business pursuits he wandered to South America, and recently brought up in San Francisco, the nees pursuits he wandered to South America, and recently brought up in San Francisco, the happy possessor of \$30,000, but still mourning the loss of his wife, when he accidentally met an acquaintance recently from Prescott, who teld him his wife was here, living a lewd life. The infatuated man at once started for Arizona, reaching Prescott on last stage. He sought out the erring wife, and, with all his eloquence and \$30,000 to back him, failed to induce her to go with him. He had her photograph, which he had preserved through all these years in evidence of his love, but neither his constancy nor cash had any effect on his obdurate spouse, and he left on last Wednesday's bucit-board, with the best wishes of all who were cognizant of the circumstances. CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

SENATE.

to order promptly at noon by Vice.
The Rev. Dr. Sunderland, the Chaplai
Prayer, returned thanks to Divine Pr
many blessings bestowed news many bleesings bestowed upon our many bleesings bestowed upon our many was acknowledge our chastleement. we may be corrected through them. We besseth it to show Thy favor upon this people, and help the cernment in its great responsibility. Help the Court of the United States, May the cambe of the Legist them through every difficulty, "Vice-Fresident Wilson then took the chair-

Vice-President Wilson then fook the chair.

THE HOUSE NOTIFIED.

Mr. Anthony, from Rhode Island, offered a Mr. Anthony, from Rhode Island, offered a rechtion instructing the Secretary of the Senate to inform
the House of Representative that a querie of the Senate
the House of Representative that a querie of the Senate
that assembled, and that the Senate was ready to
proceed to business. Serged to,
Mr. Anthony also submitted an order providing that
the hour of meeting of the Senate should be daily at

the hour of meeting of the Senate should 12 o'clock until otherwise ordered. Agreed to. COSMITTEE TO WAIT UPON THE PRE-Mr. Conking of Greek. The PRE-

and inform him that a quorum of each H gress had assembled, and were ready to communication he may desire to make, and the Chair appointed Mesers. Conding man a Committee on the part of the Sens.

Mr. Morrill (Maine), from the Joint Se tee appointed at the last session to frament for the District of Columbia, spinson report, accompanied by st for placing the District v

The Chair laid before the Se

ed and order d also as to the manner rm their duties. In ord

BILL TO ABOLISH THE WESTERN J

pected (remark) lows:
Gurzalis proper of the high

The Senate took a recess, and, on real

the Judiciary Committee.

INDIAN DISTURBANCES.

Mr. Ingalls submitted a resolution instructing to Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into a recent disturbances in the Indian Territory, and port to the Senate what measures are necessary fet in protection of life, liberty, and property, and to preservation of law and order in that remain and whether the best interests of civilization do not amand the immediate establishment of course the United States in said Territory, as provided by the treaties of 1866. Laid on the table until the appointment of committees.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

The Chair laid before the Senate the r

Secretary of the Treasury, Department of Justice and Comptroller of the Currency, which were ordered hit on the table and printed. Adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The hour preceding the opening of the season was present by memora in greetings, handshaking, and uppressions of regret or rejoining over the results of the recent elections. The galleries were crowded, and the corridors were almost impressable.

recent elections. The galleries were crowded, and in corridors were almost impassable.

At noon the proceedings were formally opened with prayer by the Chapain, Mr. Butler, who prayed among other things, for the purification and increased power of the great engine, the press.

The First Clerk then called the roll, which showed the presence of 238 of the 3ul members constituting the House.

Four new members—Messra, Schell and Chittenia, of New York; Carpenter, of South Carolina; an Flinck, of Onio—had the cash administered.

THE PRINCIPLE STATES AND ASSESSABLE AND ASSESS

be no objection.

The bill was read. It amends the second section of the act of the 22d June, 1874, by providing that the provisions of the thirty-third section of the Judicary act of 1739 shall apply in all cases except in action of libert and simple; in the course created by the act of

At 12:35 the House took a recess of half as how.

The recess was forther extended for half as how, and at the end of that time the irredent's message was received, and read to the House by the Cark.

The reading of the message was cancluded at hil It was ordered printed.

Appropriation MILL.

Mr. Garfield, from the Committee on Approximate, reported the Legislative, Executive, and labrid Appropriation it I, which was made the special care for Tuesday of next week.

Mr. Hase (Mc.), from the same Committee, received the Naval Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Wednesday of next week.

Mr. Wheeler, from the same Committee, received the Naval Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Wednesday of next week.

Mr. Tyner, from the same Committee, reported a id-appropriating \$30,000 for the purchase of scale for the use of the Post-Office Department in executing the law requiring the prepayment of postage on per-papers.

law requiring the prepayment of postage of activative papers.

Mr. Cox wanted to offer an amendment exercising from the operation of the law cases where subscriptions were taken prior to the lat of January, 15%, and allowing postage in those cases to be paid at the plan of destination.

Mr. Tyner declined to allow the amendment to be offered or apoken to by Mr. Cox.

The bill then passed.

Mr. Cox thereupon introduced a bill to carry out to object indicated by him. Referred.

Mr. Phelps gave notice that he would, next Mondy, if he got the floor, move to suspend the rules suffrass the bill which he sought to furfoduce and pass to day, to receal the "Press-Gag law."

A Reminiscence of the Privilege.

From the New Fork Sun.
The only one of Cot. Doge's old associates whe is living is Mr. Garles Forrester, the present Superintendent of the Newspaper Department is the Post-Office. He remembers when Cot. Heeside, the great mail-contractor of forms days, and to bring a house behind his mail-out from Washington to Now Josey as mailmaise. The animal was forwarded by a member of Congress under the fracking privilege.

A Reminiscence of the Franking

interes is interested in the i

RESSIONAL RECORD. SENATE. Senate.

5. C., Dec, 7.—The Senate was called at moon by Vice-President Wilson. Gerland, the Chaplain, in his original charles to Divine Providence for the stowed upon our nation, and pray that our chastisements, and pray that of through them. We besset These upon this people, and help the Govern the control of the Lord at responsibility. Help the Congress ales, May the candle of the Lord at responsibility.

ced and ordered

ARTMENT REPORTS, efore the Senate the reports of the cessury, Department of Justice, and Currency, which were ordered laid

P REPRESENTATIVES.

Ing the opening of the session was a treatings, handshakings, and experiencing over the results of the che galleries were crowded, and the unitary assets.

eadings were formally opened with spain, Mr. Butler, who prayed, for the purification and increased engine, the press. BOLL-CALL. then called the roll, which showed of the 301 members constituting

deser. Daves. Rale (of New York) cinted such Committee on the part of the part

\$10,633 494
10,976,005
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850,000
18 PAPER POSTAGE.
be sume Committee, reported a bill of for the purchase of scales for titlee Department in executing the preparament of postage on newspreparament excepting

offer an amendment excepting of the law cases where subscrip-tor to the lat of January, 1875, and those cases to be paid at the place

ad to allow the amendment to be by Mr. Cox.

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Friess-das Hill.

note that he would, next Monday, note to suspend the rules and se sought to introduce and pass to be sought to introduce and pass to be seed to the contract.

nce of the Franking

Privilege of the Francisco of the New Fork Sun.
Col. Load's old associates who Charles Forrestor, the present the Newspaper Department in the remembers when Col. at mail-courtractor of forner a horse behind his mail-coach to New Jersey as mail-mailer arwarded by a member of Conceptability of the Privilege of the Privilege of Conceptability of the Privilege of the Privilege of Conceptability of the Privilege of the Privi

lessity for Economy-County Finances-The Contract System. ocestion of Procuring Supplies to Be Investigated.

> The new Board of County Commissioners met mean Board of County Commissioners met gatariay afternoon. The full Board was in at-gatage. Commissioner Jones was chosen tem-pary Chairman. CREDENTIALS.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

the Board.

The Clerk gave notice of baving received the

commissioner Holden moved to proceed to ell of yeas and nays, and called for the yeas nd nays upon his motion.

Commissioner Crawford objected to this plan. gice of Chairman. He was opposed to open wing believing that voting by bailet was the way to secure the free and honest action of an member. If he were put in nomination, would prefer to be voted for by ballot. By stand prefer to be voted for by ballot. By standard course a permicious example would be signified to trouble hereafter. Commissioner Holden declared that he had take the motion in good faith, believing it to

the best way to proceed.

The motion to vote by year and nays was carfield be believed the following vote:

Jan-Bardick, Basse, Carroll, Clough, Couley,
Gamber, Herting, Holden, Jones, McCaffrey,

enather, Herting, Holden, Jones, McCaffres des Crawford, Johnson, Lonergan, Russell 4.

The RESULT.
The being no other nonmation, the year and the were called, with the following result:

For Burdick-Commissioners Burdick, Busse, Cartagon, Conley, Quenther, Rolden, Jones, McCaf
Schutz-10. in, Shmitz—10.

for Johnson—Commissioner Crawford—1.

for Interpan—Commissioner Horting—1.

for Crawford—Commissioners Johnson and Loner-

For Clough—Commissioner Russell—1.

The Clough—Commissioner Russell—I.

Toon motion of Commissioner McCaffrey, the decim of Commissioner Burdick was declared as manimous.

PRESIDENT BURDICK'S ADDRESS.

The President-elect, upon taking the chair, remed that this result was not wholly unexaged to him, and that he had written out some marks, which he proceeded to read, as foliated.

the essuing year. Another position is mean and the position is not seen spontaneous, and the position is no have seen at to place me was unscought a chettad. For this not, expressive of your contact andly feeling, I express my, thanks, and all to assure you that the remembrance of this on which is associations will be treasured to the

rian is associated with the district the district.

I may no claim to special fitness for this position, but sceptif, tusting in your forbearance for any errors I may commit in the execution of my dulles, and in your co-pession to serve all classes of citizens, without distinction or discrimination; not forgatting the

County.
It will not be thought improper, I trust, and may be of interest to some of you at least, that I should make statement of the principal facts as relates to our testement of the principal facts as relates to our features.

The bonded in debtedness of Cook County to-day is AM 60). This amount is made up as follows: \$2,459, m of 7 per cent War bonds: \$98,000 of 7 per cent

and it off expenditures for the various institutions, duffies, etc., are kept within a reasonable limit, we sail be prepared to facet all our ougagements, and ase to be operawers soon. For more desinied statement, see the Treasurer's report. Our finances are wift as good on Mitton as we might desire, but, big the circumstances, as good as we could expect. The dreumstances referred to are, first, the fact that weigneditures for the past year have exceeded the empate accuracy of the same by a large sengate appropriations for the same by a large sount; second, that our slary system which went meffect a year ago has not proven as satisfatory and seemical as enticipated; third, that the change is well as enticipated; third, that the change is well as enticipated; third, that the change is well as enticipated; third, that the change is medically and fourth, the fact that a much larger and of our taxes for the wear 1878 remain ungoid say; and fourth, the fact that a much har again of our taxes for the year 1873 remain unit in former years. Add these facts and figurater, gentlemen, and you will understand why mer Board found it necessary to make a tempor in and leave our Treasury low. The appropriation the current year, which are now being extending the tax-books, are made with the expenditude the past year as a basis, and thereof mad the appropriations for 1873; and alcondent that, with judicious and economic management of affairs intrasted to us, we will be a

and the appropriations for 1873; and I is consident that, with judicious and economical amagement of off-airs intrusted to us, we will be able imported condition. The amount of revenue being needed for the current year is \$1.275.390, or 40 cents in the 180 of a valuation of \$18,000,000.

Allow me to recommend that some action be taken to movide code of rules for the government of the varian insulations over which we have control. The comp Englial I believe is the only institution profided with rules adopted by this Board; the Insuperation, Feor-House, and Gounty Agent's office, charists of which Gook County pays \$2,00,000 per annum, law neede of rules. Allow me to suggest for your resident with rules. Allow me to suggest for your residential the lives. Allow me to suggest for your residential the propriety of doing away with the meant contract system for the purchase of supplies, fars practicable, provided your good judgment an abeliance some plan less objectionable by which a satisf to the county could be made.

In consistion, gentlemen, allow me to express a stiment which some of you have heard me expression, and that is, find. though party organizations analyses made that is, the though party organizations analyses and the store of Cook County, by acting upon this principle we shall elevate our sting to the care and the store of Cook County, by acting upon this principle we shall elevate our sting, care to its support our opponents, and make is conceived a record of which we shall not be stand. Again, gentlemen, accept my thanks.

If an Manner of Purchasing supplies.

HE MANNER OF PURCHASING SUPPLIES.
The Board having voted to proceed with the Board having voted to proceed with the Board refer of business, Commissioner Holden dered the following:
HIRRAR, The discursements by Cook County for canada purposes now aggregate a very large cant, as appears by the following exhibit, to-wit:
for Imane Asylum for year ending Dec. 1, 1874,
In Poor-House for year ending Dec. 1, 1874,
Ass. 100.

The County Agent's office for year ending Dec. 1.

For County Agent's office for year ending Dec. 1, 184, \$172,639.15. or County-Hospital for year ending Dec. 1, 1874,

18.14. Its value relief in outside towns for year ending to suddor relief in outside towns for year ending 1.1.154. \$13.844.33. Its state institutions care of paupers for year ending to the large and the large religious control of the large number of surface, 1.184, \$955.302.00; and arrans, In consequence of the large number of any outside the large number of the large of the lar

TRIALS. It is the bounden duty of this Board to stain and adopt that plan in its disbursements for many and the summer. It is the sum of the summer, but had not only prove the summer, but had at the same time relieve anortunate poor which are thrown on our hands are for; therefore, be it seems to be a summer of the summer of the best of the county, and the manner of distributing same, and sport to this Board the result of the summer of the summer

The resolution was referred to a special com-tice consisting of Commissioners Clough, when the commissioners clough, and McCaffrey.

To motion, a Committee on Rules was ap-tived, consisting of Commissioners Clough, only, Orawford, Lonergan, and McCaffrey, the aliman being added on motion of Commis-ter Clough. vember was presented and ordered

12 p. m. Board adjourned until Friday of this week

Pardons on Thanksgiving.

lo incident of Thanksgiving could have been worth witnessing than one in the Massatia State Prison, where it is customary on heliday to announce the pardons by the more. Over 700 convicts were gathered in

the shapel, and were told by the Warden that an envelope which he held in his hand contained the orders to free four of them. Who were the favored four he did not know, he said, and while opening the packet perfect sience attested the intensity of interest. Not less than fifty of the prisoners, whose friends had been trying to gain the Governor's clemency, were hopefully expectant. The first name read, and greeted with hearty applianse, was that of Timothy Cronin, an old man who had been there twelve years on a . Burdick Elected Chairman of old man who had been there twelve years on a sentence for life. His wife had earned a home during his long imprisonment, and was waiting to take him to it. The second pardoned man was also a life prisoner, and his two sons and a daughter were there to take him home for a Thanksgiving dinner. The third and fourth were friendless callege where good each out in were friendless fellows, whose good conduct in prison had gained their pardon, and they looked almost sorry at parting with their fellow-con-

THE COURTS.

Record of Business Transacted Yes-

terday.

AFRAIGNMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES COURT, W.H. Sargent, for breaking into post-offices at pleutials of the newly-elected members of the placksonville and Princeville; Michael Con, for a similar offense at Elmira, and John Jackson, for and Guenther. The members were duly as- a like offense at Ash Grove, were arraigned yesterday before Judge Blodgett, and pleaded "Not guilty." Henry B. Sargent and Lester Kimball, charged with attempting to help themselves to Uncle Sam's money at Princeville, pleaded guilty and were remanded. James Rittenhouse, Elisha Rosecranz, William Houliham, Joseph Bush, and Patrick Handrahon, accused of counhe wished the Board to be untranmeled in its terfeiting, donled the soft impeachment, and size of Chairman. He was opposed to open were sent back to jail to await trial.

Julius Rodbertus complains that his wife Bridget is too much addicted to the flowing bowl, and accordingly asks for a divorce.

THE UNITED STATES COURTS. The Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company filed a bill against W. C. Dunn and J. P. Dunn, of strain them from infringing complainant's well-

D. S. Rich began a suit for \$3,000 against Francis, Jenny L., and Franklin Fowler. J. T. Maser sued J. C. Garland for \$2,000. The First National Bank brought suit for

\$2,000 against E. B. Locke.

The Central National Bank sued J. P. Revolds, W. W. Corbett, and H. T. Thomas for The United States begun a suit in debt against he Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, aving damages at \$500,000 for unpaid internal

only \$4,234.63 in liquors, \$4,500 represented by firtures, and \$5,000 in bills receivable. The papers were sent to the Register, and Bradford Hancock appointed Provisional Assignes. An

Hancock appointed Provisional Assignee. An injunction was also issued to prevent certain parties from selling the bankrupts' stock.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Charles Mader began a suit for \$10.000 against the National Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Philadelphic.

Sidney Myers filed a precipe, intimating his desired of the State of the Sidney Myers filed a precipe, intimating his desire to obtain \$1.500 from Simon Lebracht.

George C. and Charles M. Smith began a suit for \$1,300 against David A. Gage.

John H. Gatiss commenced a suit against William Hill to recover \$4,000.

H. J. Christoph sued H. J. Lenzen for \$1,000, and Joseph Brost for a like amount.

The City National Bank began a suit in attachment against C. G. Beelt graining \$1,000.

achment against C. G. Boalt, claiming \$1,000.

CHOCUT COURT.

Catherine B. Wright filed a bill against Lucius B. Otis and Michael Evans, claiming dower in the W 1/2 of the E 1/2 of Lot 8, Eleck 117, in School Section Addition.

L. B. Converse began a suit in replevin against T. M. Bradley to recover a large amount of study, boards, and lath, valued at \$2,000.

The People of the State of Illinois, for the use

of the Town of Lake, began a suit in dabt against W. F. Thompson, J. B. Creuny, and Thomas Haulon, laying damages at \$5,000.

THE COURTY COURT. Yesterday being the first day of the call of the him docket for the November term, the flowing claims were allowed; Henry B. tuler, against the estate of Jacob tuler, \$2,740; Darris Butzon, against the Butler, \$2.740; Darris Butzon, against the estate of Christian Butzow, \$125; F. W. Ful-lam, against the estate of Francis Crockett, \$185.50; James Barnett, against the estate of Mary \$185.00; James Barnet, against the estate of Mary E. Duryea, \$40.75; Charles Henrotin, against the estate of Jacob Enders, \$302.16; William Wolf, against the estate of Gustave Escha, \$131; Charles H. Barnum et al., against the estate of William Huot, \$70; Alonzo Beverly, against the estate of Lysander Baverly, \$75.

In the mitter of the estate of Joseph Becker, bis will was proven and letters testamentary

his will was proven and letters testamentary issued to Katherine Beeker, under an approved bond of \$20,000. The following is the will of

I, Joseph Becker, of the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, of the age of 42 years, and

and transfer the same if she is in need, for her and my daughter's (or child) support, and that no bonds be required of her.

Fifth—Should my beloved wife intermarry, then I desire that my beloved child should have out of the rents and income of my real estate property her share, for her own use.

Sixth—Should my beloved wife intermarry, then she shall have what the law provides for, and nothing further.

shall have what the law provides for, and nothing further.

Seventh—After the death of my beloved wife, if she stays in widowhood, all the property thence remaining shall go to my beloved child.

Last!y—I hereby appoint my beloved Catherina Becker sole executive of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills by me made.

CHIMINAL COURT.

The December term of the Criminal Court convened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, with the Hen. Lambert Tree on the Bench. The first business in order after the opening of court was

stays in widowhood, all the property thence remaining shall go to my beloved child.

Lastly—I hereby appoint my beloved Catherina Becker sole executrix of this my last will and testanent, hereby revoking all former wills by me made.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The December term of the Criminal Court convened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, with the Hrn. Lambert Tree on the Bench. The first business in order after the opening of court was the impaneling of a Grand Jury to serve for the present term. The names of the jury men summoned were called by the Clerk, and every one, twenty-three in all, answered. The names of these jurors were published in Sunday morning's Tribuns. After they were all sworn in, Judge Tree delivered his charge, which will be found in full in another column of this morning's paper. During the morning, State's-Attorney Reed announced that he had sent a notice to the counsel for Mr. W. F. Storey, assing him to appear before the Court and file his plea, so that the day for the trial might be fixed, but up to yesterday morning had received no response, when he again notified him to appear, and remarked that unless the course at tended to the matter he should cuter a motion to have Mr. Storey's bail-bond declared forfeited. The petit jury was called, and only four jury-way appeared. The Court ordered a motion to have Mr. Storey's bail-bond declared forfeited. The petit jury was called, and only four jury-way appeared. The Court ordered a motion to have Mr. Storey's bail-bond declared forfeited. The petit jury was called, and only four jury-way appeared. The Court ordered a motion to have Mr. Storey's bail-bond declared forfeited. The petit jury was called, and only four jury-way appeared. The Court ordered a motion to have Mr. Storey's bail-bond declared forfeited. The petit jury was called, and only four jury-way appeared. The Court ordered a motion to have Mr. Storey's bail-bond declared forfeited. The petit jury was called, and only four jury-way appeared. The Court ordered a motion to have Mr. Store pear, and remarked that unless the counsel attended to the metter he should enter a motion to have Mr. Storey's bail-bond declared forfeited.

The petit jury was called, and only four jurymen appeared. The Court ordered a special venire to fill up the panel, and discharged the four till this morning. Not less than twenty-seven more will be drawn, and the State's Attorney requested the bailif, to whom the venire was given, to exercise especial care, and select none but honest, intelligent men for jurors, as there are several very important cases to be tried during the term. Amongst them are the Finucane and Italian murder cases, the warehouse cases, and the Mo-Donald-McCarry case.

JUDGE BLODGETT—To end of calendar.
JUDGE GANY—2 to 24, except 4, 18, and 19.
JUDGE MCROBERTS—6 to 29, except 164, 18, 19, and 28.
JUDGE ROBERTS—6 to 29, except 104.
JUDGE FARWELL—SI to 18014.
JUDGE FARWELL—SI to 190.
JUDGE FARWELL—SI to 190.
JUDGE FARWELL—SI to 190.
JUDGE FARWELL—SI to 190.
JUDGE GANY—2 to 24, except 194.
JUDGE GANY—2 to 24, except 194.
JUDGE RADGERTS—6 to 29, except 104.
JUDGE BLOOGETS—JUDGE BLODGETS—E. P. Allis *a, W. D. Machester and T. W. Anderson, \$3,829.65, and skinsed.—J. D. Sayston w. W. H. Wellington; verdict, \$70.25, and motion for new trail, SUPPRIOR COURT—CHARLES AND ALLESS.
JUDGE GANY—C. W. Woodward vs. Henry H. Walkington; verdict, \$20.25, and motion for new trail, SUPPRIOR COURT—CHARLES AND ALLESS.
JUDGE GENS—JOHN A. Ellison vs. Ira Holmes, \$20.652.
JUDGE BOOTH—CHARLES AND ALLESS AND A

FINANCIAL COMPLICATIONS.

Mr. Stephen P. Lunt Finds Himself in Trouble.

Great Wrath of His Creditors---How He Did Them.

Departure of H. T. Thomas.

STEPHEN P. LUNT.

A DISGRACEFUL CASE.

Among the recent failures in this city, the most disgraceful one is that of Stephen P. Lunt, proprietor of the smelting-works at Forty-second and Clark streets. This gentleman is a relative of the senior partner of a well-known banking firm of this city, who, however, had no connection with his establishment. He bought out the Baulbach works about a year ago, and represented himself to be worth \$350,000. Busiess appeared to be brisk with him, and he was apparently doing well and making money. One of the commercial directories rated him N,"-i. e., a capital of between \$150,000 and \$200,000, -and as to credit he was marked "B," which signifies "excellent." Within the past month, however, he began to exhibit signs of loancial weakness, and four or five days ago closed down entirely, with liabilities in the neighborhood of \$150,000, of which \$92,000 are unse-

and a Mr. Longien, who will settle for \$16,000. In addition, there are two or three coal dealers, several hardware merchants, and others, whose ilis amount to from \$100 to \$3,000. with is very angry at the manner in which he was swindled, and others would not give the amounts of their claims for the reason that they considered it a disgrace to lose money in such a

considered it a disgrace to lose money in such a way. The officers of the bank are furious, and go so far as to threaten

A CHEMINAL PROSECUTION for obtaining money under faise pretenses. The manner is which Mr. Corwith was swindled was this: He is a dealer in lead, and Lunt would contract to deliver a certain quantity, got the mand advances and fail to deliver the matal sing the money, it is supposed, to take up his til to-day, when a meeting of the creditors will be held to take some action. Mr. Lunt's wife is reported to have abundant property, but that cannot be touched; hence the victims doubt if they will get 10 cents on the dollar.

A CASE OF PROBABLE INSANITY.

The announcement that H. T. Thomas, one of ie principal stockholders in the Prairie Farmer, and funior partner in the firm of Reynolds, Corfrom the city, will cause considerable surprise among his friends. He was a large-hearted, ous gentleman, and it was his liberality that got him into trouble. It was the general belief that he was worth \$75,000, and his style of living certainly justified it. He lost heavily in the big fire, but the fact seemed to make no diference ; he was as extravagant as before. Reently he become heavily involved, and, to make

centry he became heavily flyvolved, and, to make himself straight,

noned perfect to PAY PAUL.

In other words, he issued warehouse receipts for wool, etc., without the knowledge of the other members of the firm, and, with those as collateral control of the property of the firm, and, with those as collateral thanks. btained money at several banks.

with several friends, but deposited no money in Mr. Themas was seen a few days ago

strangely of late, and it is

FRARED THAT HE IS INSLAW,
since that dreadful disease is known to have existed in his family. The effects of the firm are
in the hands of a Receiver, but the Prairie
Farmer will not be injured by his transactions. Among his outside creditors are J. C. McCord, W. B. Clapp, and Miles Alney.

THE GRAND JURY.

Judge Tree Directs the Grand Jury to Give the City-Hall a Thorough Ex-

amination. The new Grand Jury made its bow to Judge and had their attention invited to the condition of the City-Hall building. The Judge's charge

was as follows:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, before you retire to commence your labors there are one or two matters upon which I desire to say a few words to you. Of course you understand without instructions from the Court that it is your duty to investigate all offenses which may be called to your attention, either by the State's Attorney, or by people for that purpose to appear before your body. It is also within your province, and you have the right, either at the suggestion

appear before your lody. It is also within your province, and you have the right, either at the suggestion of the Court or upon your own purpose, to inquire into matters which concern or the public health. Thus, for example, you may inquire into the safety of a particular building, or the manner of conducting a no slows trade, and whether such building or trade, as it is erected or conducted, constitutes a common nuisance, dangerous to the public safety or health. In this connection, it is proper that I should tell you that a common nuisance is defined to be an offense against the public, either by doing a thing which tends to the annoyance of the whole community, or by neglecting to do a thing which the common good re-

the building, as well as to summon before you such witnesses, scientific or otherwise, as will enable you to arrive at a just conclusion.

If you flud that these rumors are founded in fact, and that the public records are in danger of destruction, that the jury-rooms and court-rooms are unwholesome and

Annersous to Health and Life, either by reason of defective construction and poisonous adors arising from the situation of the building or one adors arising from the situation of the building or

After listening to this, the Grand Jury went After listening to this, the Grand Jury went over to the City-Hall, smelt the smells, examined the dons, and held converse with Judges and other tenants. Judge Rogers said his room was the best, and yet it was abad one. Mr. Prindiville admitted it was not very superb upstairs, but on the lower floor they could get along pretty well. The Grand Jury will probably report in a day or two.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Inaugural Address of Gov. Chamber-

lain.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 1.—Gov. Chamberlain was inaugurated before the Legislature at Columbia to-day. He delivered his inaugural address, giving his policy for the reform of Government abuses in South Carolina. He calls attention to the fact that in the late canvass the two political parties which sought supremacy were equally emphatic in their demand for the were equally emphatic in their demand for the correction of abuses. Only two parties appeared at the polls, both of which professed to seek similar means. Gov. Chamberlain save that he will therefore rely for support upon those mem-bers of the General Assembly who were opposed borhood of \$150,000, of which \$92,000 are unsecured.

HIS PRINCIPAL CEEDITORS

are the First National Back, to which he owes \$45,000; N. Corwith, who has a claim of \$25,000;

administration of the Government. In his

opinion our evils are chiefly those of the ad-ministration, and the earliest and most earnest ministration, and the earliest and most earnest attention should be directed to the subject of the collection, appropriation, and disbursement of the public funds. He admits that the valuations of property for taxation have been unjust and oppressive, but the total assessments have been reduced thirty or forty million dollars this year, and he stands ready, he says, to co-operate with the General Assembly in any measure calculated to obtain a just valuation of all property for favation according to its true money. him, no county shall have just cause for con-plaint. The taxes, he says, shall be strictly limited to the actual requirements of the Gov-ernment, and contingent funds should be to-tally abolished. The legislative expenses must be reduced to an economical limit by reducing the length of the session to tuirty days, by avoiding the considera-tion of special acts which can be covered by concern leave by reducing the number of subtion of special acts which can be covered by general laws, by reducing the number of sub-ordinate officers and attaches, and by cutting off the contingent or incidental Legislative expan-ses. The public printing system he declares in-capable of defense or excuse; in three years its cost was \$918,629. He urges also that the ex-penditures of the State be kept within the re-curs. The issuing of certificates of indebted. penditures of the State be kept within the receipts. The issuing of certificates of indebtedness, and of orders or warrants, when no money is on hand to pay them, is condemned. In the matter of abolishing unnecessary offices and reducing ealaries, Gov. Chamberlain will acree to any measure which the General Assembly may adont. In emphatic words he declares that the settlement of the public debt under the act of last winter must be regarded as final as far as Legislative and popular influence and action can make it so. About \$2,000,000 of bonds have been founded under the act in question, and the entire State debt, when so funded, will amount to only \$5,740,018. For the outstanding bills of the Bank of the State, Gov. Chamberlain helds the State to be responsible, and advises that the State to be responsible, and advises that they be declared receivable for all past due taxes, and be receivable in installments for future taxes, as was done in a similar case by the State of Tennessee.

MICHIGAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune. LANSING, Mich., Dec. 5 .- The State Pomological Society closed its winter session at Ionia veserday. There were entered for exhibition 319 varieties of fruit and 3 specimens of native wine.

The reports of the Society show that the fruitregion of Michigan is not confined to the district long the lake-shore, but that some interior ounties produce more fruit than some in the fruit-belt." Deputy C. L. Whitney, of the State Grange,

dressed the Society on Organization in Agri-lture. There are, he said, 30,000 Granges in a United States, with a membership of 2,000,-10; and the organization is so perfected that, in freen days, the statistics of the whole crop can e gathered and published to each Grange in the The Society elected the following officers for 875: President, G. Parmles, Old Mission; Sec-etary, J. P. Thompson; Treasurer, H. Seymour, Grand Rapids; additional members of the Executive Board, W. S. Webber, Saginaw, and D. R. Waters, Spring Lake.

The female opinm-smoker mentioned in Dickens' "Mystery of Edwin Drood," and known as "Lascar Sal," died maserably a short time since in a court in Blaegate Fields, St. George's-in-the-East. She was attacked with scarlet fe-

Tree in the Criminal Court yesterday morning, ver, now prevalent in the neighborhood, and her

A DVERTISERS WHO DESIRE TO REACH 20,000
A formers and country desiers can do so in December
issue of the Western Home, at a very small expense,
Advertisements received for five days at 39 South Canal-A LL GOOD CAST-OFF CLOTHING WILL BE A bought at the highest price by JUNAS A. DRIEL SOM, at 807 South Clarkest. Orders by mail promptly ttended to.

A DVERTISERS WHO DESIRE TO REACH COUN-A try readers can do so in the best and cheapest man er by using one or more sections of Kellogg's Great News aper Lists. Apply to A. N. KELLOGG, 79 Jackson-st. A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND A miscellaneous gueds of all kinds by sending to JUNAS GELDER'S Lean Office, 528 State-st.

(ASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, pamphlets, regs, motals, bottles, &c., at PETFF-BONE'S, S26, 283, and 280 firth-av. Stock called form any part of the city, free.

any part of the city, free.

DON'T BE DECEIVED — LIVE AGENTS WHO want to make money fast and sure, call at 102 East Madison-st., third floor.

PLEGANT FURS AT A SACRIFICE—IN ORDER to close out at once a lot of elogant furs, purchased at the bankrupt sale of a first-class New York fur house, the following attractive bargains are offered:

Set of mink. French seal, lynx, marten or ermine mut and bons, price, \$10. set of mink. French soal, lynx, marton or ermine min and boa, price, \$10. Handsome mink muff and boa, or collar; price, \$18. Handsome mink muff and boa; price, \$20. Splendid mink muff and boa; price, \$25. Also several exac diangly choice, extra quality, mink sets; prices, \$20 to \$120. All warranted new and perfect first-class goods. Private residence 515 Michigan-av., north of Sixteenta-st.

To! FOR THE SOUTH!—LABORERS FOR THE ALSouth, if you want correct information about work in Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans, cheap transportation, two through trains daily (no humbur excursion trains), call at the Company's office, corner Lake-st. and Alchigan-aw, foot of Lake-st., near Central Depot. Please note the address. JAMES BRYCE, Agent. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN BLACK Walnut and cherry lumber, send quotations and address to MANUFACTURER, care C. A. Cook & Co., Chicago, III.

THE ADVERTISER IS DESIROUS OF FORMling a connection with a commission noise; can introand 6 Monroe-et.

WANPED A FIRST-CLASS MIXING-TUB, HOLDing about 10 barrels. Call with price, etc., at 2,
4, and 6 Monroe-et.

WANTED-TO BUY A SALOON LICENSE. C. A.
MAY, 185 Fast Adams-st., cigar-stand.

A UCTION—WESTON & CO., 196 EAST WASHING-ton-st., have sales of horses, carriages, and sleighs every Tussday and Friday at its. m. Parties wishing either to purchase or dispose of such stock should attend those sales, as great bargains are certain. those sales, as great bargains are certain.

FOR SAEE—OR TRADE FOR CITY REAL EState near the city—Horse, herness, and begry; the
horse is 7 years old, sound and fast; buggy new. Call or
address A. TRIGGS, 81 Thirteenth-si, corner Throup.

MOR SALE—FAMILY CARRIAGE, POLE, AND
forceman at depot, northwest corner Union and Carrell-sts.

FOR SALE—A CAPITAL GOOD WORK OR DRIVing mare; must be sold to-day at some price. Stable
to real. 45 West Adams-st. to rone. 46 West Adamsest.

S LEIGHS—A NOE ASSORTMENT OF TWO, FOUR, and six-passenger soligins for sate cheep. PRNN OYER & CO., jo. 10 Kest Washingtonet.

W ANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND COUPE FOR cash. Address J.S. Telbung office.

IF YOU WANT A NOVEL, SCHOOLBOOK, OR book of any description, save half the regular price by buying it at Gilbert's old book-store, 165 South Clark.

550 AWILL BUY THE FIRST IT VOLS, NEW Works, 15 vols.; half calf; 230. Bancrott's United States, 9 vols.; sheep; 217. OHAPIN BROS., 514 and 316 Kast Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE-BARGAIN-HUNTERS, ATTENTION. I We are doing an extensive loaning business; some loans must be foreclosed; the owners will sell for whatev-er they can get; with \$300 to \$1,500 you can make your own price. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av. FOR SALE-WEST WASHINGTON-ST., 50 FEET, south front, between Robey and Hoyne, beautiful lot, very cheap. E. C. TREAT, Room 3 Methodist Church Block. Church Block.

TOR SALE-LOT ON OAKLEY-ST., BETWEEN
Kinzie and Hubbard, \$500 cash; lot on Diller-st.,
north of Hubbard, \$600. ISAAC R. HITT & BRO.,
Koom 19, 145 Lasalle-st. OR SALE-50 FEET, MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR

Forty-second-st.; one-tenth cash, balance eight years at 8 per cent. A splendid chance for a residence lot. S. E. GROSS, Room 14, 106 Fifth-av. FOR SALE LAKE-ST. -40x180 FEET, BETWEEN Clark and LaSalie-sta. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 FOR SALE-MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTHWEST COR For Harrison-st. -711150 ft. J. ESAIAS WARREN FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—99 YEARS' LEASE OF 40x170 fc., east front, north of Sidridge-court; no re-appraisals during entire term. J. ESALAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce. FOR SALE MICHIGAN-AV. VERY DESIRABLE residence, 3-story and basement, marble front, near Thirteenth-st. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 13 Chamber of Commerce. FOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-AN EQUITY OF

L'about \$700 in a nice cottage and lot; possesses some special advantages. Will take suburban lots. Address V 26, Tribune office. FOR SALE - AND EXCHANGE - BUSINESS blocks on South Water-st. and other good TEVENS & LORD, 14 Methodist Church Blo POR SALE-THAT ELEGANT CIRCULAR-FRONT residence, No. 68 Centre-av., near Adams-at. Would take first-class unincumbered real-estate in part pay-ment. MEAD & COE, 155 LeSalle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. OR SALE-\$100 WILL BUY A LOT AT PARK Ridge, \$15 down and \$5 a month until paid; on from depot; property shown free. Cheapest prop-market, IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. HOR SALE—VALUABLE PINE LANDS—I OFFEH
a quantity of pine lands situated in the Counties of
Coonto, Wis, and Marquette County, Mich., comprising in all about 12,000 acres. The timber now standing
thereon has been estimated at over 18,000,000 feet. For
particulars apply to JOHN J. MACD-ONALD, Trustee
of Dodge & Co., 9 Nassu-st., New York City.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TEXAS, ARKAN
ass, Missourt, Kansas, towa, and Illinois lands and
farms for merchandise or the equity in Chiongo reality,
and in some cases will advance is or 25 per cent cash. E.
H. CUMMINGS, Office, Rooms I and 2, 102 East Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

LOOR SALE—TWO SECOND MANOR. OR SALE-VALUABLE PINE LANDS I OFFER dolph-st., Cateago. III.

FOR SALE-TWO SECOND-HAND LIGHT DE-livery wagons; also one second-hand top buggy and one open buggy, cheap, at 251 South Canal-st.

W ANTED-FOR \$25,000 CASH, AND 40 ACRES IN Cleero, near Ogdon-av., unincumbered, an unocupled business building. R. P. BLANCHARD & CO., 124 East Washington-E.
W ANTED-A \$15,000 FARM WITHIN 3) MILES OF Chicago, west, for improved city property clear. STEVENS & LORD, 14 Methodist Church Block. WANTED-FROM 1 TO 3 ACRES OF LAND BE tween Thirty-pinth and Forty-seventh-sts., for each and clear property. B. F. HEAD, 38 Washington-st. WANTED-A GOOD FARM IN CENTRAL PART of this State; also, one in southern portion; un-incumbered; will exchange for ety property, unincum-bered. Address S 2, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

BOARDING AND LODGING. South Side.

14 ELDRIDGE-COURT-2 SINGLE ROOMS, WITH board; the times considered.

284 MICHIGAN-AV. — LARGE ELEGANTLY furnished room to rent, with board, at moderate rates; also single room for \$\tilde{\text{e}}\text{Type}\text{ per week.}

588 MABASH-AV., NEAR TWELFTH-ST.—DEscription of the country of the countr

Hotels.
NEVADA HOTEL, WABASH-AV., BETWEEN
Madison and Monroe-First-class board at \$7 and upwards per week; day-board, \$5 per week.

A FAMILY INTENDING TO OCCUPY IN JANUARY A large new brick house with all modern improvements, in a good location, desire to take a pleasant family of two to four persons as bearders. Parties seeking such an opportunity, and willing to pay wall for first-class accommodations, may address P. O. Joe this. BOARD WANTED.

BOARD-FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN A PRI-vate family south of wenty-second-st, and east of State. Best of references given and required. Address Y 55, Tribane office.

LOST AND FOUND. OST-A. POCKETBOOK CONTAINING ONE I note of \$300, one \$573, one \$400, one \$240, and one \$75. Reward will be given for locure to LOUIS DEGENEN, Proviso, Cook County, Ill.

OST-A. SORREL HORSE, WITH AN OPEN LOUIS, Any one that will being it to the owner, 168 Archer-av, will be rewarded by MATT GOTTFREID. OST-ON SUNDAY EVENING, DEC. 6, brown overskirt, while coming from Douglas-place LOST-ON ADAMS-ST., BRTWEEN HOYNE

Madison-st.

I OST-DOG-A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE
puld for the return to No. 73 Wabash-av. of a livercolored or dark brown pointer dog; lost on Sunday
evoning.

WANTED-ONE OR TWO GOOD SHIRTMAKERS;
noae but first-class need apply, between 8 and 10 a. NOTICE A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE PAIL STRAYED-FROM 1098 WEST WASHINGTON-ST

STRAYED-CAME IN MY YARD, A COW, AT MUSICAL.

N ESPECIAL CHANCE—A BRAND NEW ANI magnificent F. C. Lighte & Co. New York plan-FOR SALE - A NEW, MAGNIFICENT BAUER piano, unsurpassed in tone and finish, latest improvements, warranted, at No. 331 Oak-st., near the

ORGANS AND MELODEONS TUNED AND RE paired and put in first-class order, at the Organ Factory, 63 East Indiana-st. Cactory, of East Indiana-st.

OTORY & CAMP. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN planes and organs; will retail instruments during the bolicasy at wholesale prices. Now is your time to secure t famous Dacker, Bradbury, or Story & Camp Piano, or stey Organ. Also a large stock of second-hand instruments ranging ms 22 upwards. We sell on installments, or rent, al-wing rent to go toward purchase, if desired. 211 State-, near Adams, st., near Adams,
U PRIGHT PIANOS—NEW AND SECOND-HAND,
for sale or reat, cheap for each, direct from the
manufactory. Tuning and repairing a specialty. I. T.,
SAFFORD, manufacturer, 708 West Washington at.

AGENTS WANTED. AGENTS WANTED—COMMERCIAL TOURISTS and traveling men take notice—You can get an agency to self to the trade an article in demand in every city, town, village, and hamlet of the land. Will not incomed you in traveling or interfere with your other business, and to men of reputation and character it will pay handsomely. For particulars, apply at 195 and 197 East Lake-st., up-stairs. East Lake-st., up-stairs.

A GENTS WANTED—\$10 PER DAY—TO SELL THE
Home shut le sewing machine, price \$25. Reader!!
you can make monoy selling the "Home Shuttle"
whether you are experienced in the business or not. If
you wish to buy a sewing machine for family use, our circulars will show you how to save money. Address JOHNBON, CLARK & CO., Chicago, Ill. A GENTS WANTED TO SELL FINE FAMILY
Bibles on installments. Easy work and good profits.
Best line of works in the city—English and German,
Catholic and Protestant. GEO. MACLEAN & CO., 121
East Lake-st. Mark Lake-st.

A GENTS WANTED—SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS—
Mawant a first-class agent in every county in the United
States, to sell the world-renowned Wilson Shuttle Sewing
Machines, and the Wilson manufacturing machines, te
whom we are prepared to offer extraordinary induced ents. For full particulars, apply to, or address, WIL ON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, 197 State-st.,

SEWING MACHINES.

INGER SEWING MACHINE—PRINCIPAL OF high Histate-st. Machines sold on monthly payments per cent discount for cash. io per cent discount for cash.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 216 SOUTH
Halsted-st., city agent. Machines sold on monthly
parments, rented, and repaired.

TWO GROVER & BAKER, TWO SINGER, AND
one Domestic, in perfect order, late improved, at
half cost. Loan office 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

WANTED—A GOOD SINGER SEWING-MACHINE
for light and heavy tailoring; must be cheap for
cash. 1 South Clark-st., Room 6. TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE TOOL, MACHINERY, ETC., Of a good manufacturing business for a farm or good lots, clear. D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st. lots, cloar. D. COLLE & SON, 188 Wost Madison-st.

WANTED-PLUMBING, IMMEDIATELY, IN EXchange for a new parior organ or plano. Inquire of
S. H. NICHOLS, at Kimball's, 209 State-st.

WANTED-HOUSE AND LOT IN GOOD SUBURB
SI, 400 or under, in exchange for a house and lot on West
Herrison-st. Apply at 125 South Clark-st., Room II.

Z5 RESIDENCE LOTS IN ENGLEWOOD TO EXB. LANGLEY, 121 South Clark-st.
B. LANGLEY, 121 South Clark-st.

EXPENSIVE AND LANGLEY

DEPSON A I. PERSONAL.

NEGEMATION WANTED-FRANCIS HANNA, formerly of Shankhill Road, in the Town of Beifast, in Ireland 'stonceuties' who emigrated to Now York upwards of lo years ago. The person inquired after was a brother of Harrison Hanns, of Peters Hill, Beifast, Medical Dector, decessed, under whose will considerable property is bequeathed to him. If living, he will please communicate with the advertiser, to whom rollable information, with particulars of his present whoreogeneous cite, is requested to he forwarded. WILLIAM HARPER, Solvetor, 81 Donggallett., Belfast, Ireland.

PERSONAL—PERSONS OF GOOD ADDRESS, either male or female, can find employment by calling at Room 1, 159 Clarkest.

MACHINERY.

WANTED-MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c. WANTED-CLERK, GOOD AND RAPID PEN-man; must have a knowledge of bookkeeping; one who has been in the auction business preferred. Apply to LEONARD & CO., Auctioneers, 36 East Washing-ton.st. WANTED-A RELIABLE DRUG CLERK, CAPAe of preparing prescriptions. WANTED-AN HONEST, ENERGETIC MAN speaking English and German, competent to sell Y speaking English and German, competent to sel 'Domestic Sewing Machines." Must furnish A I references. To the right party a liberal salary will be given Apply to or address WM. BUCKLEY, Houghton, Mich. WANTED-A SMART, PUSHING IRISHMAN, for tea and grocory store; give age and salary expected. W 78, Tribune office.

WANTED-AT N. H. TAYLOR'S, 74 MADISON-ST., WANTED-A GOOD WATCHMAKER. INQUIRE at Merchants' Hotel, corner of Lake and Clark-ste., to-day, between 12 and 2 o'clock. WANTED-GOOD TIN ROOFERS OR SHEET IROS WANTED-A GOOD BARBER FOR SOUTH CHI-cago; steady work. Apply at 314 South Halsted-st. M. ST. JEAN. Apply a J. M. ST. JEAN.

WANTED-4 OR 5 FIRST-CLASS GOLD AND
silver plate burnishers, male or female. Apply
this morning at 182 State-st. CHAS. BERKANGER.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS IRON-WORKER.
Apply to WM. S. McKNIGHT & CO., No. 6
Calhoun-place.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED-LABORERS-GO SOUTH FOR THE winter. Another laborers' excursion for the levee work near Memphis will leave Chicago this evening sure. Parties wishing to join should apply now and secure passage. Steady employment; Government work; sure pay. Direct route; all rail; no transfers. Great reductions to all points South. Information cheerfully given. Apply at 101 Clarket., corner Washington. WANTED-KNERGETIC MEN AND WOMEN TO sell De March's popular books, "Night Scenes, W ANTED—REFERENCE TO MEN AND WOMEN TO sell De March's popular books, "Night Scenes," Our Father's House, "and "Home Life;" magnificent holiday presents. Call on ZIEGLER & MCCURDY, Fifth-av. and Adams-sts., Chicago, III.

W ANTED—MEN SELKING PROFITABLE EMployment to sell new articles. Agents make \$5 to \$40. American Novelty Co., 118 East Madison-st. Room 22. WANTED-BY A WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOP W ANTED—BY A WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE house, a boy who writes a good hand and is accurate in figures. Address, in hardwriting of applicant, with reforences, Y ss. Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY TO DO CHORES FOR HIS board; also, nurse girl, at 592 West Congress-at., corner Faulina.

WANTED—LOCAL LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS.
Apply for one week at Merchants' Hotel, from 7 to 9 p. m., or address Box 184. W. D. KELLOGG. WANTED-MEN-THIS MAY BE JUST WHAT WANTED—ARN—THIS MAY EF JUST WHAT
you want; if out of business, a 30c sample will cost
you nothing, but do not send for it if dead broke; you can
nake \$70.a week if you can put your hand on \$20 to \$100
cash. RAY & CO., Room is, 164 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE NEW STEAMwasher (Woman's Favorite). Cull at Steam-Washor Association, 143 LaSalle-st., Room 48.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

Downestics.

WANTED GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK:
bring good recommendations. Apply at No. 275
Robey-st.

WANTEE A GIRL WHO IS A COOK, WASHER,
and import: Garman Sweds of Son Washer, w and ironer; German, Swede, or Scandinavian preferred; bring reference. Call at 48 West Randolph-st.
W ANTED-A GRIL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE.
Work in a small family. Inquire at 1291 Indiana-av.
WANTED-A GOOD FEMALE COOK AT NO. 316
Michigan-av. WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work for a small private family at 1153 Michigan av. WANTED-A SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN GIRL FOI general housework; small family, easy place. Ap ply at 206 West Van Buren-st. ply at 26 West Van Buren.st.

WANTED—A CAPABLE GIRL FOR GENERAL
work, where a man is kept. Scandinavian preferred. Apply at 1088 Indianasv.

WANTED—A GRIE TO DO THE HOUSEWORK
of a small family, one who can take full charge of
everything, and can come well recommended; in one but a
neat and reliable girl need apply at 18 South Green.st WANTED GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK Call Wednesday at 844 Cottage Grove-av., up-stairs WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, with references: no Irish: at 368 West Monroe-st. WANTED-A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl for general housework. 363 West Harrison-st. WANTDD-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; good wages; at No. 38 Egan-av. WANTED-IMMEDIATELY, A COMPE ENTGIRI
for general housework in a private boarding house.
Apply at 39 East Randelph-st., up-stairs.

WANTED-TO-DAY, A WOMAN COOK. STEADY employment: moderate wages. Apply in restaurant, No. 32 West Madison-st. Wanted-A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS NURS for infant and mother. Inquire at 1430 Prairie-av. WANTED -A GOOD NURSE GIRL AT 316 NORTH WANTED-A NURSE GIRL, BETWEEN THE age of 14 and 16 years, German preferred. Apply immediately at 91 Calumet-av.

Seamstroases.

WANTED - A GOOD BUTTON-HOLE MAKER;
must be competent to finish. Inquire 213 Maxwell.

WANTED - TWO GOOD MACHINE GIRLS AT 48
Thistographs. for shon,well WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SHIRT-MAKER AT 125 South Clark-st., Room 50.

Misce laneous.
WANTED-AT 30 SOUTH CLINTON-ST., A YOUNG women to attend cigar store. WANTED A LADY CASHIER. MUST COMI well recommended. D. COLE & SON, 188 Wes WANTED-SEVERAL LADY AGENTS TO SELL the new steam-washer (Woman's Favorite). Call

TO RENT---HOUSES.

TO RENT-FLOOR OF SIX ROOMS, WITH GAS, water, and water-closet. Sil West Madison-st., in Thompson Block: Rent low to good tenant. By W. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st. TO RENT-FOUR NEW STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwellings corner North State and Illinois-sta., \$50 per month; also one brick dwelling, \$88 Illinois-st. Inquire at Room 48 Eachanga Building. Inquire at Room 48 Exchange Building.

TO RENT IN BIST NEIGHBORHOOD ON NORTH
INGO, within one block of Prof. Swing's church, the
handsome 8-story and basement brown stone front house
No. 138 Rush et. Apply to R. S. McCORMICK, Room
I McCormick Music Hall, corner North Clark and Kinzis,
TO RENT A GENTRELY-FURNISHED RESI.

dence situated in one of the pleasantest locations on
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TO RENT-COTTAGE, WITH BARN, 99 PARK-av., 8 rocms, \$30. JOHN F. EBERHART, 157 Washington-st.

TO EET AT MERELY A NOMINAL PRICE TO Ta good tenant, a new 2-story and basement brick house on Indian-av., near Thirty-eighth-st. MONTGOMERY d WATERMAN, 90 LaSalle-st. TO RENT-42 CASS-ST., 3-STORY BRICK, WITH all modern improvements—runt vary low to May next. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

Suburban.

To RENT-AT RIVERSIDE, NEAR DEPOT, A house of about B trooms, water, gas, and furnace, all in good order; will rent very cheap to a good party; tent now so much as object as occupant for house. F. A. MITCHELL & CO., 120 LASalle-et. TO RENT AT OAK PARK-GOOD TWO-STORY house, near depot. Stores can be rented if desired. Rent very low to good tenant. Inquire of Mrs. S. W. STONE, Oak Park, or A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 86, 149 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT-FLOORS AND SUITES OF ROOMS CEN-trally located on Sangamon-st. Rent low to good ten-ants, by WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st. TO RENT-ROOMS FURNISHED FOR HOUSE-keeping; \$2 per week; six rooms at \$5; no children. EDWARDS, 557 Milwaukee-av. TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS; ALSO, ONE large suite, cheap to respectable parties. Inquire of P. F. RYAN, 286 West Madison-st. TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY AT 384 TO RENT-ON ONTARIOST, EAST OF NORTH I Clark, two furnished or unfurnished front rooms in a private house. For particulars address Y 7, Tribune office.

office.

TO RENT-NIOELY FURNISHED BOOMS. INquire at Room 51 Central Union Block, northwest
corner Market and Madison-sis.

TO RENT-5 ROOMS, ALSO 2 ROOMS FOR LIGHT
housekeeping, on Twenty-second-st., near Wabashav. HENRY WOOD. Room 3, 123 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS AT THOMPSON I House, 169 South Clark-st. Transients taken. Office E. TO RENT-THE LOWER PART OF COTTAGE house No. 20 Gold-st., 6 rooms, cheap, to good tenant. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT-2 FURNISHED ROOMS, CONNECTED, with large closet, desirable for light housekeening of I with large closet, desirable for light housekeeping of two young men. 268 West Randolph-st., corner Sanga

TO RENT-VERY NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, 164 and 166 East Washington-at. Room 44. TO RENT -- STORES. OFFICES. &c

Stores.

TO RENT-FINE FIRST-CLASS STORE ON TWENty-second-st., near Wahash-av., cheap. HENRY
WOOD, Room 2, No. 12 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-STORE CORNER OF MADISON AND
Halsted sts., now cocupied as an oystor-house. Will
rent it with or without fixtures, or will soil fixtures cheap.
D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

HORSALE—A LADY'S GOLD ENAMELED WATCH; sot with diamonds; cost \$75; will sell for \$35. Apply at 131 Lytie, between Twelfth and Taylor-sta.

FOR SALE—A BLACK WALNUT BENCH, TWO gold cushions, 30 pounds of smelt, and many other small amount of colors, all cheap for coash. Call at 68 Archer-av., from \$0 to 11 a. m.

FOR SALE—RID YOUR HOUSES OF THE LOATH-borne cockroach while they infest your warm room, by using Oakley's Cockroach Exterminator, warranted. Contracts taken. Call on or address ARTHUR OAK-LEY, 880 State-st. LEY, 680 State-st.

NOR SALE—THREE SETS OF MINK FURS IN splendid condition, very cheap. Loan office 126 Clarkst., Room 2, up-stairs.

NOR SALE—FOUR BOWLING ALLEYS FOR SALE; they are stored and can be laid at any piece wanted. Inquire at 40 South Water-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BUSLuses man, whose time is occupied during the day,
desires to devote the evenings and—if required—part of
bulday as salesman, bookkeeper, or any other respectbulday as salesman, bookkeeper, or any other respectbulday from the defense of the first property. SITUATION WANTED—TO LUMBERMEN—THE services of a practical lumberman, who has had 20 sears' experience in the "West," and can secure a large trade in the West, North, and Southwost, may be secured by addressing, for four days, V 75, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK, BOOKKEEP— er, or cashier, in hotel, by an experienced man; best or reforence given. Address II 2, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARKIED man, in some wholesale establishment or office; out-door work preferred; best reference given. Address 0 45, Irbune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY Sirst-class inventive machinist and engineer, equal to any emergency; best reference in Chicago. Address FA

Coachmen. Teamsters. &c.
SITUATIONS WANTED-BY A MARRIED MAN
S(Swede) as coachman and his wife for housework; understands washing and ironing. Please call or address for two days JOHN A. KLEIN, 323 West Huron-st., up CITUATION WANTED BY A SWEDE WHO UN-D derstands the care of borses; can milk and make himself generally useful. Address Z 8, Tribane office.

STRUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO take care of horses, do chores, or to go in the country; is strong and willing. Address X 99, Tribune office.

STRUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO take care of horses and to do general work about the house. Address care JOHN W. RUMSEY, Room 17, 26

Miscellaneous.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDE, 22
S years of age; will be willing to make himself generally useful in any kind of work. Call or address 123 Argher-

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

Domestics.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, TO
do general housework. Apply at 370 West Twelfth-st.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL,
to do general housework in a small family; is a firstclass cook, washer, and ironer. Apply 112 Second-st., rear. STUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY,

as second-girl, and to do plain sewing and braiding;
good references. Apply at 88 South Saagamen-st.

STUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL. TO
do second-work or general housework is a private
family. Please call at, or address, 150 Wost Polk-st. STUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, as cook in a first-class family; good city reference given. Apply at 78 North Halated-st.

STUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE of the control of the con

CITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK on a hotel, bearding-house, or residence; 12 years' experience. Address Z 3, Tribune office.

FIFUATION WANTED—FOR A GOOD GIRL TO DO second work, minding children, or general housework in a small family. Please call at 13 Aberdeen-st. in a small family. Please call at 13 Aberdeen-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BY TWO SWRDISH
Ogirls, one to cook and the other to do second work.

Please call at 118 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE
ogirl to do dining-room or chamberwork. Call at or address, for three days. 725 South State-st., up-stairs.

CITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT
ogirls, to mind children and do second work. Address
311 North Market-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, in a hotel or boarding-house, or restaurant. Call or address, for two days, its West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE of it, to do general housework, or second work with some nice family. Please call for two days at 22 Sholtonian transfer and the second process of the control of the second process. SITUATION WANTED—FOR A MOST REFIGIENT Swedish servant, qualified for any kind of work; city reference, 221 State-st.

Seamstresses.

Situation Wanted-By A Young Lady of experience, seeing by day or week at house with board; only respectable parties need answer. Address W, Westville, Ind. O'ITUATION WANTED—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE would like to do plain sewing at home; can give reference. Apply at 124 West Madison-st. SITUATION WANTED TO DO PLAIN SEWING.

NITESS.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE
Sirl to take care of children and to sew for them, or
to do second work. Call at 118 White-st. Lanndrosses,
WANTED - BY A FIRST-CLASS
Washer and ironer, in laundry or private family.
Pléase call at 2.9 Thirteenth-place.

Housekeepers.

VITUATION WANTED - A YOUNG WIDOW

wishes a situation as housekeeper to an elderly gentle
man, or widower with children; best of references given
Address NELLIE, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-BY AN ELDERLY FRENCH

Morgan-st.

STUATION WANTED - BY A MIDDLE AGED
clucated German, as housekeeper, or to take care of
children, sewing, and do light work, in first-class family.
Address T 98, Tribune office. Employment Agents.

CITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, so Milwankee-av. FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS CITY PROP MEAD & COR, 185 LaSalle-st. MONEY TO LOAN ON PIANOS, FURNITURE, house on leased tots, and other good collaterals.

No. 143 Clark-st., Room 5. K. WINNE. M ONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
Singer machines, and other collaterals. Private loas
office 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up-stairs. MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854. STOCK PRIVILEGES, ON SAME TERMS AS
Sthose of New York brokers. Send for particulars. D.
T. HIGGINSON, 80 Washington-st.
TO LOAN—ONE SUM OF \$3,000 FOR 5 YEARS ON
Chicago real estate. E. C. COLE 4 CO., 128 LaSalle-st. TO LOAN-MONEY, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, upon improved city property, at current rates. First-class purchase-money mortgages wanted. J. D. HAR-VEY, 56 Washington-et. \$10 TO \$1,000 INVESTED IN STOCKS AND GOLD TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, 2 Wall-sts. New York.
\$1,000 TO LOAN FOR THREE YEARS, AT the good margin; cash in hand. TURNER & MARSH, 102 Washington-st. \$2,000 TO LOAN FOR THREE YEARS, ourity. TURNER & MARSH, 139 Washington-st.
\$20,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED OR UNimproved Chicago property: or to buy prime mortgages. Money here and must be used at once. L. CURRY, 6 Tribune Building. once, L. CURRY, 6 Tribune Building.
\$25.000 WANTED ON FIRST-CLASS MINING
\$47LES, Commercial Hotel, corner Lake and Doarborn.
\$40.000 TO LOAN ON INSIDE REAL
gwards, Also good commercial paper bought. JAS. B.
STOREY, 84 LaSalie-st., Room 25.
\$40.000 TO LOAN ON WATCHES, DIAstore Dear Store Market Store Sto

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A ONE-THIRD INTEREST IN WATER-MILL IN plenty of water; two years in use, best approved machinery; in good section for custom, and growing country. Will exchange, if preferred, for merchandise, inquire at Room 29, 126 Washington-st., between 2 and 3 or 4 and 5 o'clock p. m. A SMALL STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS GROCERES And fatt es for sale; also two show-cases, some dry goods and notions, creckers, etc., at very low figures. Inquire at LYNCH FRON', 197 South Water-st., or at the place in Bownanville, Cook Co. B. PORTMAN.

A NICELY-STOCKED AND WELL-LOCATED Advantage for real estate; a bargain. J. E. KIMBALL, Room II Methodist Church Block. Block.

A FIRST-CLASS PAYING CASH BUSINESS, HAVing netted \$3,500 last year, for sale. Part cash and
good real estate taken. B. J. NOCKIN, isl and 123
Clark-st., basement.

A CASH PURCHASER WANTED FOR A HAIM
from Chicago of about \$5,00 (habitants: no competition;
reason for selling going East. Address Y 68, fribune
office. RARBERS OR LAUNDRY-MEN TAKE NOTICE-A D rare opening to engage in above business, or either of them; can be had by applying immediately. A little capital necessary. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Figh. av.

PARTNER WANTED A FEW HUNDRED DOL-lars will secure a half interest in an old established cash business, paying \$600 monthly. Call or address 127 South Clark-st., Room 45. South Clark-st., Room 5.

DARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR OTHERWISE.

A splendid opportunity is offered by the advartiser to a respectable man to join him in his dry goods business; small capital only required; position A I. Address, in the first instance, G C. Tribune office. PARTNER WANTED-IN NEWSPAPER AND printing business. Address GEORGE EARLIE, Elgin, III.

FOR SALE-AT A BARGAIN-ELEGANT PLUSH Parlor suit, hair-cloth parlor suit, and Turkish library suit. All new and in splendid order. Residence, 545 Michigan-av. Michigan-ev.

DARTIES WANTING PARLOR SETS, MARBLEtop or black-walnut chamber sets, cooking, heating,
or parior stores, or any kind of goods or marchandise,
should call and see us, as we sell this week to make our
advances, regardless of value. ROUK WELL, WILLIAMS & CO., Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-et.

INSTRUCTION. Tribune office

WANTED-A LADY TEACHER TO TEACH THE

WEnglish branches in the pitvate school No. 477 Wentworth-av., corner Twenty-ninth-st. Apply to-day.

THE RIGHT OF A VERY DESIRABLE PATENT I for Chicago or State of Hinois for sale. An article for winter use, which will find a ready sale, as overy per-son needs it; easily manufactured; does not require much capital. Address for further particulars V 9, Tribune

PARTNERS WANTED.

1874.

BATES OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE). Cr. Weekly 2000 Weekly 2000 Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give PostMice address in fall, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, PostOffice order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week
delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week
ress THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Clark street, opposite Snerman House. Kelly & Leon's Minstrels. "Grand Dutch S." HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of John Brougham. "The Lottery of Life." ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsied street, between Mad-ison and Monroe. Engagement of Frank Mayo. "Days

HALSTED STREET OPERA-HOUSE-Corner Hal-sted and Harrison streets. Morrissey & Moore's Harp of

FARWELL HALL—Madison street, between Clark and LaSalle streets. Lecture by Charles Bradlaugh. Sub-ject, "Cromwell and Washington." SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ASHLAR LODGE, No. 308, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meeting this (Tuesday) evening, in their hall, 72 Mouroce-ti., for business and work on the M. M. Dogree. The fraternity cordially invited. C. H. CRANE, Sec'r. ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS.—Special Conclave of pollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., this (Tuesday) eveng, at 75, o'clock, at the Asylum, for work on K. T., der. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By der of the E. C. B. B. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS!—Chicago Command-ry No. 19, K. T. Special Conclave this evening, at 20 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the Sir Knights com New Orleans, together with their visitors. Members Sister Commanderies courteously invited. By order of es courteously invited. By orde GEO. F. SINCLAIR, Recorder R. OF P.—Special meeting of Cosmopolitan Lodge, No. 6. All members are requested to be present at the Grand Lodge Hall this (Tuesday) evening, at 7:30 sharp, to make arrangements for the funeral of our deceased brother, J. F. BURKHARDI. By order. JUHN BREENAM, C. C.

BUSINESS NOTICES. HOUSEKEEPERS-THE ATTENTION OF TO HOUSEREFFERENCE THE invited to the superior quality of Burnet's Flavoring Extracts. They are entirely free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitions fruit flavors now in the market. They are highly concentrated, have all the freshness and delicacy of the fruits from which they are prepared, and are less expensive. Meats, Soups, etc., may be greatly improved by Burnett's kxtract of

they are prepared improved by Landau.

Celery.

We have sold them for a long time. ALWAYS FIND

TERM PURE AND RELIABLE."—Rockwood Bros.

TERM PURE AND RELIABLE."—Rockwood Bros. Five years' constant sale; THE BEST AND CHEAPEST;
FAR SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS, "-E. S. Ireland & Co.
For sale by good grocers and druggists.

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTS AND NOTICES—See seventh page.
AMUSEMENTS—See eleventh page.
NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS—See elev enth page.

FOR RAILROAD TIME-TABLE—See eleventh page.

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FOR STEAMSHIP NOTICES—See eleventh page.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, December 8, 1874.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

The message of Mayor Colvin, delivered yesterday to the new City Council, embraces vithin itself the substance of the reports of the Comptroller and of the various Boards which manage the several Departments of the City Government. We have not space this morning to review it in detail.

Judge Tree's address to the Grand Jury. suggesting the propriety of indicting the city anthorities for maintaining a public nuisand in the shape of a City-Hall, ought to meet the hearty concurrence of tax-payers. The building on Adams street, in which the city offices and some of the court-rooms now are, is not only a disgrace, but a positive injury to the people of Chicago.

Mr. William Walter Phelps, the young Congressman from New Jersey, has the credit of first introducing a bill for the abolition of the press-gag. He proposes merely to strike out the section which includes newspapers within the provisions of the judicial act, er security has been undoubted, capital has leaving the rest of it untouched. Mr. Phelps was perhaps too forward in presenting his but he showed a good spirit. He has given notice of a motion to pass the bill under a suspension of the rules next Monday.

The transit of Venus will occur this evening, beginning about 8 o'clock and ending at 36 minutes past midnight. We do not publish a mass of information concerning it, for the reason that none of our readers will have an opportunity of observing the phenomenon. It may, however, be interesting to remember that, as the great majority of the residents of the Northwest are going to bed to-night, the great astronomical problem of the nineteenth century will be in process of

Fernando Wood's manner of working for the Speakership of the next House will commend itself, we feel sure, to many of the new Democratic members. Mr. Wood assumes that the way to a statesman's heart lies through his belly, and he has accordingly spread a banquet for all the prominent Democrats in Washington, including the members of both Houses, to commemorate the recent successes of the party. It is understood, of course, that the claims of so generous a gost to the Speakership cannot be despised.

Mr. Morrill's bill for the reorganization of the District of Columbia Government, which was introduced in the Senate yesterday, provides for a Board of three Regents, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, which shall have entire control of District affairs. The people will be allowed to elect three members of the Board of Education, but beyond this they will have no share in the City Government. The plan appears to ible and reasonable. At the worst it would be a vast improvement over the system of self-government under Mr. Shepherd's ad-

The City and County Governments were partially reorganized yesterday, the officers osen at the late election being installed. In the County Board, Commissioner Burdick, an honest and competent man, was made ident, defeating Mr. Crawford. on of Crawford would have been e misfortune. Ald. Dixon was President of the Common icil by a unanimous vote. He has been ood presiding officer, and, it appears from vote of last night, enjoys the confidence and esteem of his colleagues in an unusual degree. We do not know that a similar compliment has ever been bestowed by the Council.

The Chicago produce markets were rather alow yesterday except in provisions, and most of them were tinged with weakness. Mess pork was active, and 15@20c per brl lower, ng at \$19.55 cash, and \$20.15@20.20 seller February. Lard was active, and 10@ subjected to no such uncertainty, is protected in his dealings with us, and thus the great

quiet and easier, at 6 3-4c for shoulders, 1-2c for short ribs, and 9 7.53 for short clears. Highwines were in fair demand and steady at 97c per gallon. Dressed hogs were quiet and firmer, closing at \$7.75@ 8.00 per 100 fbs. Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat was quiet and 1-2c lower, closing at 89 3-8c cash, and 90 3-8c for January. Corn was rather more active and firmer, closing at 75 1-2c for old, 67 1-4c for new, and 73c seller May. Oats were quiet and 1-4c higher, closing at 54 1-4c. Rye was dull and easier, at 93@94c. Barley was quiet, and 1@2c lower, closing at \$1.26 cash, and \$1.27 1-4 for January. Hogs were inactive and weak. Limited sales at \$6.50@7.30. Cattle were dull and unchanged. Sheep were n demand at firm rates.

In the notable debate now progressing in the German Parliament, in which the Government is resolutely defending itself against the Ultramontane attacks, Prince Bismarck has struck some sturdy and telling blows. His last one is very suggestive, and opens up a possibility of some startling developments His announcement on Saturday last, first, that the Ecumenical Council was cut short on account of the Franco-German war, and that the Council's votes would have been very different had the French been victorious, and, second, that Napoleon, after striving for peace to the very last, was forced into war by the influence of the Vatican, was evidently thrown out for the purpose of having a chance to develop some important testi-mony. It is not probable Bismarck would have made such an announcement without knowing where he stands. If the Ultramontanes press the matter, therefore, there is every probability the fire will fly.

The deplorable conflict between negroes and whites in Vicksburg vesterday, particulars of which are given in our news columns this morning, arose from political differences. The white people of Vicksburg lately met in mass-meeting and ordered the resignation of certain county officials, most of whom were colored. It is said by the Republican correspondents that the officers denounced in massneeting were not merely requested to resign. but threatened with assassination. The Democratic correspondents make no mention of such threats. It is too soon, perhaps, to fix responsibility for the twenty or more ives which have already been lost in the prosecution of this quarrel, and for the scandal and disrepute which it will bring upon the City of Vicksburg and the Southern whites generally. This much, however, we are prepared to say at once: That the mass-meeting plan of dispossessing officers duly elected cannot be, and will not be, tolerated by the National Government. It may be true-the dispatches from all sources say it is-that Gov. Ames has incited and assisted this negro nsurrection. If so, he has been injudicious and hasty; but he has acted more within bounds than those whites who forced the colored officers to resign. There were legal remedies for both sides which had not been exhausted.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSACE

The message of President Grant, read yes terday to Congress, is a most interesting document. Of course the great leading topic is the state of the finances, and to this the President addresses himself with clearness and vigor. The opinions expressed by him ast spring have evidently become a conviction; his earnestness is more than usual in a State document, while his arguments are forcibly stated. The President, referring to the prostration

of business and industry which has occurred

during the last year, calls attention to the fact that during this whole period the two essential elements of prosperitylabor and capital-have been abundant, and both have been largely unemployed. Wherevattainable at moderate rates : and where labor has been wanted, it has been abundant at cheap rates. If to these be added the conditions of our soil and climate, our varied capacity of production, and our actual surplus of products, he thinks wise statesmanship should ignore the past disturbance and adlress itself to the future. With a sound curency, a foreign debt is the only element that can seriously disturb ordepress our industries and prosperity. As a necessity of the War, a system of currency was devised which has proved to be impossible to keep at par with the recognized currency of the world; its value being fluctuating, that currency became unsafe to hold as an investment, and hence became a subject of speculation in itself. The foreign indebtedness was a necessity contracted in good faith, and should be paid in gold or its equivalent. To pay this debt requires that our commerce should be encouraged, our shipbuilding and carrying capacity ncreased, foreign markets sought for our products and manufactures. Wherever a new narket for any of our productions is opened, a new means of utilizing our idle capital and abor is found, but the first step in this direction is to secure a currency good wherever civilization reigns, and one that will flow wherever it is wanted. He thinks there should be no delay in fixing, by legislation, the mode of a return to specie payments. He declares that, in his judgment, there can be no prosperous and permanent revival of business and industries until a policy is adopted, with legislation to carry it out, ooking to a return to a specie basis. revival of productive industries is needed by all classes, and by none more than the holders of property of every sort with debts to liquidate from the proceeds of sales. Even the debtor and speculating classes who may think it an advantage to cheap money will, in the end, be disappointed if the value of the legal-tender medium of exchanges be always kept in doubt. He regards any expansion of permanent de preciation of the currency as little better than any other form of repudiating all debts. public and private. Delay in the preparation for final resumption partakes of this dishonesty. A season must at last arrive for the work of redeeming our pledges. That season will never come, except by positive

the nation and of individuals. The President believes it is possible fo Congress to devise such legislation as will start the nation afresh on a career of prosperity. A nation dealing in a currency below that of specie labors under the disadvantage, that having no use for the world's currency the latter is driven out; and that the currency in use being of fluctuating and uncertain value with only just what it will purchase of gold, a large margin must be left to cover this fluctuation. The foreign producer,

action of Congress or by national di

It must be reached by general bankruptcy or

by maintaining the credit and integrity of

asters.

hardship of depreciated currency falls upon the working and producing classes. plan proposed by the President and the Secre tary of the Treasury for resumption of specie payments embraces the following measures : 1. The repeal of the Legal-Tender act, to take effect on a certain date, and to apply to all contracts made after that date. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury to be anthorized to sell bonds for gold as it may become necessary, and the establishment of a revenue sufficiently in excess of expenditures to insure an abundance of gold to sustain redemption. 3. Free banking, allowing the utmost elasticity to the currency in the transaction of business. He regards it unsafe to leave to Congress or to the Executive to fix the amount of currency in circulation. The banking monopoly should cease, and a redeemable currency be authorized to any extent that business should demand.

This in brief is the substance of the President's argument and of his recommendation. we understand it, it involves the ultimate withdrawal of the greenback currency, and its use by the Government as a convenient means for refunding all the 5-20 or other 6 per cent bonds in bonds at a lower rate of interest. To do this will require some time, but it will have the effect of ultimately severing the Government from all connection with currency making. The bills of the National Banks being secured by deposits of bonds, their redemption will at all times be a certainty. Neither the President nor Secretary name any date at which the repeal of the Legal-Tender act should take effect. The whole tone of the message is of that character which cannot fail to have an assuring effect upon the national credit at home and abroad.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR CONGRESSMEN.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report on the National Finances, speaks strongly in favor of a return to specie payments. does not treat the matter indefinitely. proposes that the Legal-Tender act be repealed at a date to be fixed by Congress, and that a date be fixed for the resumption of specie payments, and that the Secretary be authorized to sell bonds from time to time for the redemption of greenbacks. He also makes the excellent recommendation that the greasy, ragged fractional currency be recalled and destroyed, and silver issued in its place. He also recommends that the coinage of gold be made free to prevent the exporta tion of bullion. As part of the general plan for a return to specie payments he recommends free banking.

In the matter of internal revenue he advises the removal of the tax on bank checks, watches, cosmetics, and drugs, and that the loss of revenue be made good by an increase of the tax on whisky by the addition of 10 cents a gallon. He takes the very clear ground that the removal of the tax on tea and coffee was a great mistake, involving a loss of twenty millions of revenue without the least benefit or relief to the public. The tax removed was simply added to the price at the place of production by an export tax, and by the sellers. On the general question of the tariff he says that, at present, the question is one of revenue, not of protection or free trade. He advises that commission be appointed to consider and

report to the next Congress. The Secretary strongly recommends a discontinuance of the present system of elaborate and costly public buildings, and advises Congress to scrutinize the future appropriations therefor. Millions of dollars can be saved in this particular. He reports that the clerical force of the Treasury Department has been reduced, as provided by the last Congress, but he does not think the lowest limit of economy has yet been reached.

The Secretary makes a statement that meets an important question now before Congress. and that is the granting of subsidies to individuals and corporations. He declares that the present condition of the Government will not justify any increase of the public indebtform to private enterprises of any kind. In this he will be heartily sustained by the honest part of the country. There is nothing whatever of justice or right in the appeals to the Government by individuals and corporations for gifts called "aid and relief." That Government is the wisest and best which interferes the least with the industry of the people. So long as the people are left free to engage in whatever business their habits, or experience, or means, may suggest, and the Government abstains from any obstruction or hindrance thereof, either directly or indirectly, by bounties and gratuities to the few, the industry of the nation and its production will be promoted. The Government cannot discriminate in favor of one production except at the expense and to the injury of all others. It cannot select one branch of production, and foster and encourage it by bounties, save by an unjust taxation of all

The United States Government has no in come or revenue except what is produced by taxation. Every dollar expended by the Government is obtained by a tax which is paid by the people. This tax is the withdrawal of that much money from the active businesscapital of the people. A dollar paid in tax satisfies a dollar of the public debt, or meets a dollar of public expenditure; the same dollar left in the hands of the public becomes an agent of production, and may in the course of a year be used to produce equal to its own value two or three times over. There should, therefore, never be a dollar of public debt incurred, nor a dollar expended, by the Administration save for the indispensable wants and necessities of the Government. All money taken from the people in excess of the indispensable wants of the Government, is so much private prop-Nor is this fundamental truth in the less

erty taken without just cause, and so much taken from the means of production. changed when the Government is asked to expend the revenue derived from axation for the purpose of giving employment to labor on works in which private capital cannot be induced to invest. Thus, private capital can hardly be induced to employ labor in any work that is unproductive. or which has no promise of being productive. Employment of labor at that kind of work is waste of money, -an absolute destruction of it. Ten thousand laborers might be employed continuously bailing out Lake Michigan, but at the end of a year, or any number of years, the lake would be as it is, and nothing would come of the expenditure. It is not sufficient to say that during these years there were 10,000 families supported by the wages paid to the laborers. Labor that does not reproduce capital is as valueless to the country and to the community as if not employed at all. If these 10,000 laborers employed in converting leather shoes, or clay into bricks, or into wood into furniture, or iron into shovels,

wool or cotton into sloth, there would at the

end of the time be the wool, cotton, iron, wood, clay, and leather, all increased in value by the cost of the labor expended on them. The country would have that much added to its wealth. In addition to the support of the ten thousand families, there would be the product of their labor added to the previous value of the raw material. Any expenditure for any purpose save productive labor is a waste, an improvident destruction of the people's accumulation, as much so as to pay men for rolling stones up a hill that they might be rolled down again. Nor the case changed because the proposed expenditure is speculative. A pretty safe test of the probable productiveness of any enterprise is the willingness of private capital to become invested in it. Railroads have been built on speculation : but in every case the nominal cost of the same has been mostly made up of money wasted, and which ever must remain lost and unprofitable. It is no less a waste of money to expend it in building railroads where they are not wanted, or through the sandy desert or frozen wilderness, than to expend it digging holes and filling them up again. Fifty millions of dol lars may be expended in paying for labor for the one work as for the other, and with equal results. The United States expended \$64,000,000 on the Pacific railroads; the Companies expended an equal amount of their own bonds; and there is in addition perhaps a capital stock of \$130,000,-000. The United States have already paid out more than \$20,000,000 for interest on its bonds, and by the time the bonds mature will have paid \$64,000,000, making an aggregate cost of the roads at that time of \$250,000,000, not including the land donated. All of this immense sum, contributed and to be contributed by the Government, was all wasted; is not and never will be productive, and, so far as it was an addition to the national wealth, might have been cast into the sea. All that remains to show for it is not more than equal to the money expended outside of the Government subsidy. It gave employment for a time to labor, and supported a number of families; but this \$128,000,000 advanced and to be advanced by the Government would have done the same had it been expended for labor in pumping out the Atlantic Ocean. Had that \$128,000,000 been left with the people, to be by them used in paying for labor

product of that labor would have been added to the national wealth. The applications before Congress for sub sidies to carry on private enterprises, so unproductive that private capital will not touch them, include the building of a railroad through the sandy deserts of Texas, New Mexico, and Southern California, and another though the uninhabited wilderness of the North. Specula tive-perhaps dishonest-contruction companies, which have sunk and buried all the private capital they could inveigle into their obs, now appeal to Congress for subsidies of fifty to a hundred millions of dollars each to enable them to give employment to labor; and Congress is asked to take that sum from the hands of those who are using it produc tively to sink and destroy it irretrievably. They are asked to take from the man who is using his money for labor in cultivating the land, or in manufacturing, the means necessary to his business, to bury it in New Mexico or along the boundary of British Columbia. This money left with the people will employ more labor and support more families than if given to these construction companies, and at the same time will produce dollar for dollar in rapid succession, to the benefit of the whole neonle and to the increase of the general wealth. Who is it in Congress representing the people will vote to tax and confiscate their property to have it thrown away and destroyed in useless and unproductive specula-

that produced something, the families would

have been supported just the same, and the

THE LOUISIANA CASE. The Executive officers of the State of Lonsiana are at Washington urging Congressional action, with a view of having the Kellogg Government formally declared the legal and legitimate Government of that State. The necessity for this action will become obvious upon a simple review of the facts. At the time of the election of 1872 Warmoth was Governor. All the returns of the election of that year were sent in conformity with law, to the Secretary of State, and were by him transferred over to the Board of Canvassers organized by Warmoth. Judge Durell, in one of his orders, prohibited this Board from declaring any canvass of the returns, and ordered that no person should be admitted to the State-House or pretend to act as a member of the Legislature save such persons as should be declared elected by the Lynch Board of Canvassers. The Warmoth Board had all the official returns, and the Lynch Board had none. The Lynch Board announced the result of the elections without any returns; as Mr. Lynch explained in his testimony at Washington before the Senate Committee, they made out their figures "as they thought they ought to be. Upon this canvass by the Lynch Board. Kellogg, and the State officers, and the Legislature, were declared elected, and were installed in office under Durell's orders. At the election in November, 1874, the Democrats elected a majority of the House of Representatives in the Legislature. In the Senate matters are mixed and doubtful. Two years ago ten Democratic Senators claim to have been elected who were counted out by the Lynch Board. The Legislature meets in January, and the Democrats propose to first organize the House, and then that the House should only recognize a Senate in which these ten Senators thrown out in 1872 are admitted. This being done, the Senate will also be Democratic. All this being accomplished, the two Houses of the Legislature are to meet in convention and count and canvass the official returns of the election of State and other officers in 1872. This is made by the Constitution a part of the duty of the Legislature; but the Legislature of 1872 (the Lynch-Kellogg) never had the official returns, and of course never could perform the duty The Warmoth Canvassing Board in 1872, upon being enjoined by Judge Durell, reained possession of all the official returns of the election of 1872. The Kellogg Government has tried every means during the last two years to recover possession of them, but has never succeeded. Their place of deposit has been kept a secret, but it is supposed they have been hidden in Louisville, Nashville, Baltimore, or elsewhere in the South,-certainly outside of Louisiana. When the Democratic Legislature wants them they will be forthcoming When the Democratic Legislature canvasses the returns, of course it will appear that Mo-Enery was elected Governor in 1872, and not

elected. Having declared this result, Mc-Enery will be recognized as Governor by the Legislature, and Kellogg will be treated as an usurper, and ousted. In view of this inevitable train of circum-

stances, Kellogg's friends are appealing to

Congress to interfere in advance, and by some

measure recognize the Kellogg Government

as the only legitimate Government of the

State. Exactly how Congress is to do this, we do not know. In 1873, the House of Representatives admitted three members of Con gress who were elected with Kellogg. The Kellogg Legislature elected Pinchback to the Senate, but that body refused to admit him. It is now proposed that the Senate shall admit Pinchback, and thus have the quasi recognition by that body of the legality of the Kellogg Legislature. No act of Congress,that is to say, act of legislation,-is proposed. Here we have a complication in which Kellogg and his associates seek to involve the Republican party of the country. The contemplated proceedings by the Democrats of the Louisiana Legislature are undoubtedly flagitious, wholly indefensible, but are they without precedent? How did the Kellogg Legislature act two years ago, when they in voked the judiciary and the Federal troops to install themselves in power, and when the Legislature ejected everybody who was an obstacle to their supremacy? As we said a few days ago, we think the Republicans, as a party, have carried Kellogg and his associates long enough: they have kept him in power by force for two years, against the solemn judgment of the Investigating Committee of Republican Senators that he was an usurper Behind that judgment the Republican party

that is too decisive to be questioned. One of two things should be done : either order a new election for Governor, or let the party which carried the late election govern the State, even if Kellogg loses an office which he cannot hold an hour save by the aid of the Federal army and navy.

FINANCIAL FOLLY.

The Chicago Times gives editorial prominence to the following attempt at argument in support of the wildcat project to replace, all the National Bank notes with greenbacks The mere substitution of United States notes for bank notes would not necessarily mean permanent ir-redeemability, nor would it necessarily cause any de-preciation whatever. The National Bank notes, ever since the first of them was issued, have circulated on the credit of the Government (?), and not at all on the credit of the associations emitting them (!) . . The value of the circulating medium depends mainly on the work it does. Our currency would have just the me work to do if it were all in the form of green cks that it has now, when nearly half of it is in th form of bank notes, and it is reasonable to conclude herefore, that it would be worth just as much, espe

into coin would be just as good. At present the United States, with an outstanding issue of \$382,000,000 in greenbacks, cannot meet its promises to pay, and shrinks from naming any day, no matter how distant when it will meet them. If it cannot redeem \$382,000,000, it will certainly be far less able to redeem \$760,000,000, which would be about the sum of its circulating paper if the National Bank notes were replaced with legal tenders. If a man staggers under a weight of 200 pounds, he will not walk more easily when that weight is doubled. The reason that the greenback has any purchasing power is it is redeemed in gold, not by its maker, but by the brokers of Wall They have bought it, since its first issue, at a discount of from 9 to 60 per cent, and the amount of gold they have been willing to give for it has fixed its value from day to day. The improvement of the prospect of ultimate and not distant redempion has induced the gold-brokers to pay more for those unredeemed notes each year. Any policy or measure which looks to postponing the day of redemption must necessarily depreciate their purchasing power. Any material increase of the quantity of those notes st diminish the prospect of redempti and cause the gold-brokers to pay less for them, and consequently depreciate their

To double the issue of an irredeemable currency must necessarily weaken the probability of redemption, and therefore cause depreiation, as it would produce a belief in permanent irredeemability, which in fact is equivalent to repudiation. Hence to substitute irredeemable United States notes for the bank notes would necessarily result in great

depreciation. The Times' third fallacy is, that the National Bank notes have circulated wholly on the credit of the Government, and not at all on the credit of the banks. These notes are secured, first, by an United States gold bond of \$100 for every \$90 of bills in circulation and, second, by the credit of the banks. Of what does this credit consist? It consists of the surplus funds of the banks, of their real estate, of the individual liability of the shareholders over and above the amount of their stock, and of the collaterals held in security for loans. These collaterals represent the cattle, horses, and hogs in transitu to market, the stocks of unsold merchandise and manufactures, the cargoes of vessels engaged in inland and outland trade, the grain in storage and in transitu, and a good part of the enormous mass of property represented by the shares of American corporations. The bank notes circulate, then, indirectly on the credit of the United States as represented by the bonds on deposit at Washington, and directly on the credit of the banks as represented by the tremendous aggregate of wealth we have catalogued. Substituting greenbacks for bank-notes would deprive \$356,000,000 of the national circulating medium of the credit t now derives, not only from about \$400,. 000,000 in United States bonds, but from all the other property held by or pledged to the National Banks, amounting probably to \$1,200,000,000. The \$356,000,000 would be no longer based on tangible wealth, but on that airy nothing known as "the faith and resources of the country,"-the shibboleth of the believers in irredeemable rags. So much for fallacy number three.

Number four can be answered in a few words. The Times asserts that the currency it advocates would be worth as much as it is now, because "it would have just the same work to do"! It follows from this wondrons plea that as long as a currency has a certain amount of exchanges to effect, one sort is as good as another. Bits of blank brown paper, then, would make as good a currency as gold anywhere, because they "would have just the same work to do." The force of folly can no further go.

If Congress should enact that National Bank notes after a given day shall cease to be redeemable in greenbacks, the consequence would be that they would bound up to the value of the world's currency-gold, because only in that medium could they be redeemed. It is the greenbacks that keep down the value of the National Bank notes to 86 or Kellogg, and that all the officers who have been serving for two years were never

90 per cent of what they ought to be. The to indulge her national rapacity to the fuller capital, credit, and collaterals are sufficient to maintain their notes at par of gold if they were only cut loose from the dead carcass irredeemable Government shinplasters.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM IN INDIANA.

aughty Republicans of Indiana gerrymandered that State in a shockingly sinful man ner, and rode rough-shod over the pure prin ciples of Civil-Service Reform. All this would be changed, quoth the Democratic stumpspeakers, if the people would but recognize the Spartan virtues of the Indiana band of Bourbons, and restore them to place and power. Give us a chance at the public crib, they cried, and see how we will resist temptation. That old idea about the victor's ownership of the spoils was first put in practice, we must admit, by number of our supporters continue

patriot Jackson, for whom an unseem to vote to-day; but it forms no part of the principles of the regenerate, the chastened, the high-toned, the moral Democracy of to-day. As for the gerrymandering, did not a Massachusetts man, and therefore a Republican, invent it? The Democracy has ever abhorred it. The people of Indiana reposed a simple, very simple, faith in these professions. They elected the Democratic ticket,-thanks to the blindness of the schismatic Republicans who voted for "Independents," "Anti-Monopolists," "Prohibitionists," and other men of isms, and succeeded thereby in securing the election of the ticket which they liked least of all. The promise that all this would be changed

has been kept. It has been changed. The cannot now go, particularly when the people Republicans are said to have gerrymandered of the State have affirmed it by a late vote the Democrats used the charge to overthrow them; and now the Democrats are about to gerrymander! The Republicans filled petty offices with men who were Republicans; the Democrats cried out against this alleged disregard of Civil-Service Reform; and now the Democrats are practicing with the official guillotine in order to be ready to use it on all available official heads as soon as the Legislature convenes! This is literally reform with a vengeance.

The Legislature of Indiana has to elect State Agent, who goes to New York from time to time in order to pay interest on the State debt; a State Librarian, who makes a number of neat commissions on the books, sta tionery, etc., which he buys for the Legislature and the Library; the Boards of the State Charities, and a miscellaneous lot of clerks, sergeants-at-arms, doorkeepers, etc. The men who have been clamoring for Civil-Service Reform now propose to eject all the present occupants of these places and elect a new set, every one of whom must be a rockrooted, dyed-in-the-wool, Bourbon-flavored Democrat. It is not easy to see why a man is incapable of paying out State funds to the holders of State bonds because he believes in National sovereignty, and rejects the dogma of State sovereignty with the right of secession which that implies. The Librarian might possess the skill needed for buying books, paper, pens, and ink without having the ability to subscribe to the iron-bound creed of Democracy. A man's power to manage a prison or an asylum does not necessarily depend upon his power to show that he voted a certain ticket on the last election day. The clerks could probably read and the doorkeepers could probably open and shut doors as well if they did not cast off their Republicanism. If the Democracy of Indians were even semi-sincere in their professions of reform they would not show this indecent haste to turn worthy and capable men out of minor offices in order to fill the places left vacant with men whose chief claim certainly, and whose sole claim possibly, is that they are Democrats. Nor would the party, if were sincerely desirous of reform, proclaim its purpose of practically depriving a large part of the people of Indiana of their rights by gerrymandering the State. This is Democratic reform!

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN. The strong language on the condition of

Cube which the President uses in his mes sage can scarcely fail to make our Spanish relations the subject of the most earnest consecond street, and within twelve moutls to the city limits. So far, this is all well and good; if the people, or a major ity of the people, on Wabash avenue do the common Council and the Council and t sideration at the present session of Congress. Spain has herself furnished our Government with an opportunity to revise these relations, and insist upon a treaty that shall protect us from the outrageous discriminations put upon us in our trade with Cuba and Porto Rico. For more than a year the Spanish Government has trifled with us about the indemnifibe required to keep the rest of the street in re-pair. The fact that the rest of the street is the cation justly fixed for the infamous slaughter of American citizens under the orders of a Spanish butcher in Cuba. It is time that the United States should abandon forcede the Company's valuable franchis, reader this demand entirely reasonable. It would be well, also, to demand that every car should be bearance, and insist, in no doubtful terms, not only upon our rights in this specific case, but upon fair and equitable concessions in the commercial relations between the two countries. We have held aloof for there would be something like a fair composition for the franchise. An agreement to keep the entire street in repair would reconcile many people to the project who are now opposed to it. several years, silent spectators of the persistent desolation of one of the fairest islands on earth through a system of barbarous cruelty and infamons extortion on the one hand, and a desperate resolution on the other, which the Spanish Government has shown itself power. less to put down. We have tacitly sanctioned. by a policy of non-interference, a series of barbarities that have called for international protest on the ground of common humanity after several rejections by the Board of Commissioners. There are 53,000 of the machines in The effect of this policy has simply been to encourage oppression and extortion on the part of Spain, sustain the last-surviving relic of human slavery on the Continent, and pergregate. Some 620 firms are enrolled in the de fense, with Caleb Cushing, W. M. Evarta Ed mit the most outrageous discrimination against wards Pierrepont, Chauncey Smith, Walter Curts, John T. Drew, and C. M. Beet, at the trade of this country.

No better idea of the commercial injury put upon the American people by the Spanish Government can be obtained than from comparison of the exports and imports of this country to and from Cuba and Porto Rico. The figures for 1873, the latest at hand, are as follows:

Our principal imports from these islands

.. \$85,455,657 \$17,226,550

are sugar, molasses, coffee, fruit, cigars, and tobacco. The great staple, of course, is sugar, which we import perhaps to the extent of three-fourths the entire value of all we take from Cuba and Porto Rico. We are prepared to furnish Cuba and Porto Rico with the commodities which they have to import from abroad,-mainly breadstuffs and machinery,—and, being nearer than any other country which could meet their wants, we could, other things being equal, furnish the needed commodities heaper than they could be obtained else where. Yet we find that in 1873 we actually bought from these islands over sixty-eight millions more than we sold them, -an amount equal to the entire production of gold in the United States per annum. This balance against us has been rendered possible by the opportunities given to Spain in former treaties

extent. Spain lives upon her posse the West Indies. She exacts mainly for Cuba and Porto Rico the expenses of Home Government, of the interne she has constantly on hand, and the hordes of scalawags and whom she exports to these islands after the have become too vile and idle even to live Spain. To do this Spain has imposed ost exorbitant duties upon exports and ports in the islands, and, by reason of the especial advantage she has had over Inited States Government, has bled on ountry, not only for her own benefit, but t the great benefit of those countries which the great beneat of those countries which have refused to submit to her exactions Flour, meal, salt meat, butter, and chee we could have supplied to Cuba and Port Rice, in any amount they could have sumed, and at a much lower price than the could have obtained it from Spain or an other country, has frequently had to bear a large an import tax in Cuba, that it was heaper to send a barrel of flour from New York to Cadiz, in Spain, and there, after paring the Spanish duty, transship to Havana than to ship it direct from New York to the island. So persistent and conscie Spain shown herself in all her with the United States, that, when Congress put coffee on the free list and reduced the tax on sugar and molasses, Spain immediate put an export duty upon these staples Cuba equal to the entire reduction in the United States. In this way we lost at least \$20,000,000 of revenue, only to pay an equal amount to Spain. The details of these dis riminating duties would reveal a most up clushing system of unfairness and extertion but the whole may be readily comprehended in the general assertion that we are forced to

pay Cuba and Porto Rico nearly seventy millions in gold per annum which we could

pay off in our products of the field and work shop if it were not for Spain's rapacious dis

The whole Spanish question will be force

pon Congress at an early day through the

Virginius affair. This opens up the entire situation. The seizure of the Virginius and

the massacre of her crew were the direct r.

sults of the barbarous policy of Spain toward

Cuba. It is this systematic oppression and cruelty which is the cause of the rebellion of

the Cuban patriots, and also of the active

sympathy felt for them by honest people in

feel that we are contributing seventy millions

a year in gold to sustain slavery, to keep down

and to make a comparatively small

island, thousands of miles distant from

Spain, pay the bull of the expenses

of the Home Government. It is not possible

to separate this phase of the question from

the other. So long as Spain sanctions criel-

ties that would have disgraced the dark a es:

so long as she insists upon retaining the odi-

ous system of human slavery; and so long

as she persistently makes the people of the

the support of her oppression and crush,

there will be a disposition to furnish the Cu-

bans with sympathy and succor. And when

Spain fails to atone for the barbarities which

she practices upon the citizens of the United

States, the opportunity is a fair one for thing

the whole question into consideration, a dfor

demanding a guarantee of fair commercia

dealing from a nation that will not otherwise

observe the moralities and decencies of inter-

national intercourse. The President has not

gone any too far when he declares that the

that the Cuban question be settled, and we

hope that Congress will have the courage to

meet the whole question in a manner become

ing our dignity as a nation, and equal to

the commercial abuses as well as the personal

outrages we have suffered at the hands of

We have the positive assurance that the gen

tlemen who are asking for the right-of-vay on

not ask the franchise for the purpose of selling out to the Chicago City Railway Company, but

for the purpose of laying the track within the time prescribed by the ordinance,—that is, with-

sire a horse-railway, and the Common Council

are satisfied of this, then it is right they should

have one. But the franchise is worth som ething

more than the proposed ordinance prescribes It is not sufficient that the Company should keet

their own 16 feet in repair; they should likewise

more speedily worn out by the existence of the horse-railway, and also the fact that the people

run through to the city limits and be provide

with a conductor. If these conditions should be added to those already provided in the ordinance,

Planing-mill men, and the lumber interest gen

erally, will remember the Woodbury-pater t suit, which is still pending, and will probably soon

claim a patent on the yielding pressure ber an rotary cutter upon letters issued April 28, 1873

ise, upon which the Company demand a regality

of \$60 each per annum, or \$8,000,000 in the ag-

counsel. The Woodbury Company have en

well-known attorneys, and a mass of ex-Commis-

constitutionality of at least one act of Congress and the fortunes of many manufacturers. The suit is brought by C. R. Tompkins & C., of

Supreme Court, to restrain Woodbury from col-

The frequent reader of the St. Louis daily pa

pers who has never been in that city must

gin to entertain the most terrifying suspicions of the possibility of locomotion. After every shower or snow-storm, at all times and sea 128

of the streets. The Common Council, the May

or, and other authorities, are called upon a dulously to amellorate this horrible condition of

affairs, but apparently without avail. The new

papers substantiate their heathen character

their determination to be heard for their much

While the Sunday-school children of Shene

and Birmingham, Eng., were contributing pet

and Birmingham, Eng., were contributing princes to support missionaries among the heather, their respectable papes were shipping from an brazen idols to the same heathen by the shipping the same heather by the shipping up their regulation and business.

load, thus keeping up their reputation and base together. Boston laughed loudly over this

miserable piece of hypocrisy. Mas has been binding itself with prohib

sioners of Patents. The case will involve

gaged Benjamin F. Butler, several

Rochester County, N. Y., in the

lecting a royalty.

come up for trial. The Woodbury

terests of humanity and civilization de mand

United States contribute so enor

a people that have earned their fre

all parts of the globe. It is hum

crimination against us.

who voted for Washington. Sur may seem, they are beginning to er ber the body-servants of the Fa Country. The last heard from Labar, of Monroe County, Penn. Saturday at the advanced age of 1 was born in 1763, and his father c contennial by a second marriage, we five years to enjoy. George Li grandson is 60 years old, being counger than his mother. Labar chewed tobacco, drank liquor, undermined his constitution, brought prematurely to the grave.
like to point a moral by associating with correct political principles; sistently voted the Democratic

Boston has been furnishing the

an of the Gold Coast of Africa vi

raised the duty on rum last y

gallon, there were seven America port with 337,000 gallons; two more from Boston, with 145,000 gallons of third vessel was loading in the san third vessel was loading in the san 15,000 gallons. What was "liquid 15,000 gallons is salvation

to the New Englander is salvace

when applied to the native Africas

Society will arise refreshed and

nits belief that human nature is n idy to the Eden purity of its in reading a letter from the notorious

ent-throat, Thomas Coleman You known as "Cole" Younger, thief, n

buily. This much-injured and seus at last protested against the bu

name society has imposed upon written a letter to his brother-in-las

St. Louis Dispatch eagerly publish dorses as containing the truth, the

deny that he robs and murders, but

deny that he robs and murders, but erimes have been imputed to him of was guildess. He has hung men heels till they died, and rid-and children with buckshot, but to Gad's Hill robbery was not his. young man, but not a hardened si-young man, but not be magni

peccadilloes should not be magni-dice into grave errors of life and pra-

some enterprising publication his and permanently calcimined the dipatch's vindication of "Cole" Youn paim for ingenious effrontery.

Even at this late day numbers of

and nothing but the truth.

of New England rum. When the B

All the sharpers are not in this though they soon will be if our mu-system is not pretty soon changed. rogue deserves domestication in States at any rate. A Lieut. Zubov Vienna to Paris in fifteen days on o became the hero of the hour, was and wined by the clubs, and made the President, The Marquis Ande This desire no sooner found express noble Marquis was waited upon b (so-called) of the horse, and the mal consummated at the modest fig france. It subsequently leaked Marquis had been imposed upon quality of horse-sausage was the co The new regulations of the bag

The new regulations of the bag ment of the Lake Shore & Michal Railroad contain a provision to the dogs and baby-wagons must be o baggage-cars, and specify the rates babies are a greater infliction in a than either dogs or baby-wagons. the Road provide some arrang crying babies could be transpor under care of their nurses, at som

> PERSONAL. IN CHICAGO. Frank Mayo, the eminent actor,

man House. Mr W V Barnett of the Den at the Tremont House.

Wilbur F. Parker, of the America Mr. Howard Priestly, of the Bor

who left some time ago for Europe from New York to-day, his heal Milton C Manger and old and

izen, died suddenly yesterday me Editedge House, corner of Washing sted street, of heart disease. Core was notified to held an inquest, and to-day. Mr. Munger was proprieto where he died, and was 55 years of Pulmer House-R. C. Tate, I

Charles Pomeroy, late an Iowa has bought an interest in a Chicag Daniel Ames, former Mayor of I e obtained a divorce from Mes, the authoress.

It is said that Gen. Fitz Henry

ork Sun this winter.

Col. A. G. Brackett, of Fort Saund Dicago to-morrow, and will be conths.—Laramie Independent, De Congressman James Wilson, or ade the trip East, this time on a sea bow the thing is done and rep

Henry S. Magoon, Congressma imine things there before he t

Samuel M. Etter, soon to be Sup-blic Instruction in Illinois, pro-diana, Ohio, Michigan, New Yor Ivania, there to consult with the los of those States as to to the bottom of the second interests. The Legislature of Vermont at it

ted in place thereof Mr. Ed superintendent of Public Edu-hant will perform, substantially, late Board, and also of the late endent, Mr. John H. French. 8 been Frincipal of the State Nor andolph. Indolph.
The Rev. Dr. Clark, Secretary of

p and of Commissioners for Fore s for a number of weeks be licted with bronchitis as to be more than a little of the lice. His sickness is aggravated an overwerk, and he will probate in Florida.—Boston Journa denry A. Peirce, United States and the the languism belong to the the Hanguism belongs.

denry A. Peirce, United States a of at at the Hawaiian Islands, and anying the King, is a member of oneers. He came around Cape I lin in 1825, and came to Sao Franciad remained some time on the axis came to San Francisco in 186 and also in 1867. He has spent me to Pacific Coast and Islands, and the Pacific Coast and Islands, and those waters.

Of Walker Pears and Chinds

Of Walker Fearn, named (but s

or Walker Fearn, named (but no nurell's successor at New Orleans, of that city, says:

The appointment of Mr. Fearn with a special satisfaction to the mean and to the people of the State. He is high culture, both in literature and ind easy in his manners, and of the rily. He is a native of Mobile, Ala.

Lee Fearn, was one of the most distinated of the state. His grandfather that the state of Mobile, Ala.

Tom the State. His grandfather that the Hom the State of Alabama, and the F

, has frequently had to bear so

ort tax in Cuba, that it was

ad a barrel of flour from New

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direct from New York to the

herself in all her dealing

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itive assurance that the gen-

ing for the right-of-way on lay a horse-railroad truck do

aise for the purpose of selling

ago City Railway Company, but

the ordinance,-that is, with-

from Lake street to Twenty

and within twelve months.

So far, this is all well

he people, or a majorie, on Wabash avenue dey, and the Common Council
is, then it is right they should
e franchise is worth som ething

roposed ordinance prescribes. that the Company should keep

repair; they should likewise

the rest of the street in re-

out by the existence of the

and that every car should be

city limits and be provided

If these conditions should be

ady provided in the ordinance,

nething like a fair compensa-hise. An agreement to keep repair would reconcile many set who are now opposed to it.

and the lumber interest gen-

or the Woodbury-pater t suit, ng. and will probably soon

The Woodbury Company as yielding pressure by and letters issued April 29, 1873, ions by the Board of Commis-

e Company demand a royalty num, or \$8,000,000 in the ag-

firms are enrolled in the de-Cushing, W. M. Evarts. Ed-

hauncey Smith, Walter Curtis, and C. M. Reed, as

odbury Company have en-

P. Butler, several other

at least one act of Congress.

N. Y., in the United States

der of the St. Louis daily pa-

of locomotion. After every

rm, at all times and sear on

all over the wretched condition of common Council, the Mayorities, are called upon a details without avail. The newstheir heathen character by the condition of the condition of

to be heard for their much

r been in that city must

e globe. It is humilis

assertion that we are forced

m of unfairness and extori

nd molasses, Spain immediat

the entire reduction in the

rsistent and consciencel

society will arise refreshed and strengthened and belief that human nature is returning rapto the Eden purity of its infancy, after rading a letter from the notorious and cowardly subtrost, Thomas Coleman Younger, better how as "Cole" Younger, thief, murderer, and billy. This much-injured and sensitive soul has society has imposed upon him, and has mine society has imposed upon and, such the written a letter to his brother-in-law, which the written a letter to his brother-in-law, which the 8. Louis Dispatch eagerly publishes, and in-teres as containing the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. "Cole" does not her that he robs and murders, but one or two mes have been imputed to him of which he se guitless. He has hung men up by the till they died, and riddled women nd children with buckshot, but the audacious Gal's Hill robbery was not his. He is a wild young man, but not a hardened sinner, and his peradilloss should not be magnified by prejugeinto grave errors of life and practice. Until some enterprising publication has thoroughly and permanently calcimined the devil, the Dis-path's violication of "Cole" Younger takes the pain for ingenious effrontery. Even at this late day numbers of men turn ur

the voted for Washington. Surprising as it my seem, they are beginning to exceed in numher the body-servants of the Father of his formery. The last heard from was George labar, of Monroe County, Penn., who died on born in 1763, and his father celebrated his entennial by a second marriage, which he lived fre years to enjoy. George Labar's eldest madson is 60 years old, being only 15 years conger than his mother. Labar smoked and deved tobacco, drank liquor, and otherwise mdermined his constitution, and was thus brought prematurely to the grave. We should He to point a moral by associating this longevity with correct political principles; but, as he persteatly voted the Democratic ticket, cannot

All the sharpers are not in this country yet, hough they soon will be if our municipal police green is not pretty soon changed. One French nous deserves domestication in the United Sizes at any rate. A Lieut. Zubowitz rode from Tenns to Paris in fifteen days on one horse, and beame the hero of the hour, was feted, dined, and wined by the clubs, and made much of by to President. The Marquis Anderi wished to probate the horse which had done all the work. This desire no sooner found expression than the noble Marquis was waited upon by the owner (so-called) of the horse, and the sale of the ani-nal consummated at the modest figure of 12,000 france. It subsequently leaked out that the Marquis had been imposed upon, and a poor quality of horse-sausage was the consequence.

The new regulations of the baggage department of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad contain a provision to the effect that dogs and baby-wagons must be carried in the beggage-cars, and specify the rates. As crying babies are a greater infliction in a railroad train than either dogs or baby-wagons, why could not crying babies could be transported as baggage under care of their nurses, at some fixed rate, crevia free?

PERSONAL.

IN CHICAGO. Frank Mayo, the eminent actor, is at the Sher-

Mr. W. Y. Barnett, of the Denver Mirror, is Wilbur F. Parker, of the American Sportsman,

Mr. Howard Priestly, of the Board of Trade, who left some time ago for Europe, will return from New York to-day, his health not being

Milton C. Munger, and old and well-known cit-Mileto C. Manger, and old and well-known citman, died suddenly yesterday morning at the
filtedge House, corner of Washington and Hallike street, of heart disease. Coroner Deitzsch
us notified to held an inquest, and will do so
saday. Mr. Munger was proprietor of the hotel
there he died, and was 55 years of age.

Ames to Sheriif Crosby to reinstate himself and
the other county officials. It is understood that
Gov. Ames is opposed to public officers
in Mississippi resigning at the dictation
of mass-meetings, and that he is
pledged to use all the force he can command to
uphold officers legally in authority. The Trib-May. Mr. Munger was proprietor of the fiere he died, and was 55 years of age.

Palmer House-R. C. Tate, Racine; Isaac Palmer House—R. C. Tate. Racine; Isaac imsad Bloomington; John Pierpont, Milwaukee; R. R. L. Hardenbergh, St. Paul; George W. Isad, New York; John R. Watts, Louisville; G. & Elaidge, Ottawa. . Grand Pacçic—2.6. Kuhn, Philadelphia; Hirsm A. Burton, Marquette; T. W. Cowley, Boston; V. B. Isad, California; John F. Cramer, Milwaukee; A. P. Hodges, Buffalo; W. C. Lef, Cincinnati; the Hon. T. N. Dale, Paterson, N. J. . Sherman House—cauge T. Emery, San Francisco; L. H. Clark Warron A. Stevenson, Nevada; S. Sickeis, Cleveland; G. H. Dement, Rockford; J. H. Itebbins, New York; J. M. Danforth, Dubuque, A. . Tremont House—H. Edgerton, Kanta; Charles M. Paterson, New York; E. K. Luller, Sterling; W. C. Congdon, Lockport; C. E. Griffing, St. Louis; N. Wolff, Milwaukee; L. G. Ingersoll, Peorra.

ELSEWHERE.
Charles Pomeroy, late an Iowa Congressman,
s bought an interest in a Chicago planing mill.

Daniel Ames, former Mayor of Harper's Ferry, is obtained a divorce from Mary Chemmer last, the authoress.

It is said that Gen. Fitz Henry Warren is to both Washington correspondent of the New York Sun this winter. Col. A. G. Brackett, of Fort Saunders, starts for

Ticago to-morrow, and will be absent two absent two and an end of the control of Congressman James Wilson, of Iowa, has tale the trip East, this time on a cattle train, to a low the thing is done and report in Wash-

Henry S. Magoon, Congressman elect of Wis-asin, intends to visit the South and personally timme things there before he takes his official at, and to visit Europe next year. Samuel M. Etter, soon to be Superintendent of

ble Instruction in Illinois, proposes to visit dana, Ohio, Michigan, New York, and Penn-basis, there to consult with the school author-sof those States as to to the best methods to "Mot the structional interests". ethe educational interests.

The Legislature of Vermont at its late session slighed the State Board of Education and sted in place thereof Mr. Edward Conant superntendent of Public Education." Mr. mat will perform, substantially, the duties of late Board, and also of the late State Superment, Mr. John H French. Mr. Conant leen Principal of the State Normal School at

The Rev. Dr. Clark, Secretary of the American and of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,
for a number of weeks been so severely
listed with bronchitis as to be unable to permmore than a little of the duties of his
les. His sickness is aggravated by prostration
morework, and he will probably pass the
iter in Florada.—Boston Journal.

deny A. Peirce, United States Minister Resistation and A. Peirce, United States Minister Resistation and the Hawaiian Islands, and now arcompring the King, is a member of the California moss. He came around Cace Horn to Honomass. He came around the California 1825, and came to San Francisco in 1841 and in 1849, also in 1867. He has spent many years on a Paditic Coast and Islands, and has owned amont the finest clipper-ships which have sailed a those waters.

Of Walker Fearn, named (but not appointed)
arell's successor at New Orleans, the Picagune,
that city, says:

-school children of Sheffe'i ng., were contributing perbased city, says:

he appointment of Mr. Fearn would, we think,
scheral satisfaction to the members of the bar
to the people of the State. He is a gentleman of
action people of the State. He is a gentleman of
action, both in literature and in law, modest
say in his manners, and of the strictest integdesired the state of Mobile, Ala. His father, Dr.
Les Fearn, was one of the most distinguished phyaction of that State. His grandfather on the mother's
transition which formed the first Constitution for
the State of Alabama, and the President of the
state of Alabama, and the President of the
state of Alabama, and the President of the
state of Alabama. ng., were contributing per-tionaries among the heather, spass were shipping iron and same heathen by the ship-pitheir reputation and busi-ton laughed loudly over this hyporisy. Massachusetts itself with prohibitory laws liquor. At the same this

NEGRO BLOOD

Freely Shed in the Suburbs of Vicksburg, Miss,

Attack upon the City by Negroes from the Country.

They Are Repulsed by Armed Parties of Citizens.

Twenty Negroes Killed and as Many More Wounded.

Only One White Man Killed and One Wounded.

Reasons of the Conflict --- Gov. Ames' Share of Responsibility.

ACCOUNTS FROM DEMOCRATIC SOURCES. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, New Orleans, La., Dec. 7.—Very little has been received here in regard to the riot in Vicksburg, but THE TRIBUNE correspondent has succeeded in obtaining a dispatch from that place from a Democratic source, dated 7:50 p. m. simplay at the advanced age of 111 years. He | which states that about 9 o'clock this morning the city was excited by the startling news that four detachments from the country were marching on the city to reinstate Sheriff Crosby. The citizens were soon under arms to meet the assailants. The division on the east, at Grove street, met a detachment of seventy-five negroes, routing them, killing several and wounding many. The southern at-

tack was met about a mile from town. They

likewise were put to flight with but little trouble

there being SIX NEGROES KILLED and quite a number of prisoners and mules taken. On the Jackson road, northeast of the city, in the old Confederace fortifications, at the Pemberton monument, they (the negroes) made a determined stand, only being routed by a cavalry-charge from the rear. The fight lasted four hours. About fifteen negroes were killed and two wounded. Forty prisoners are in jail. There are vague rumors of inare in Jail. There are vague rumous of in-cendiarism, and congregating of negroes in the county. The excitement is intense, and the city is under arms. The colored people in the city took no part in the affair. The prisoners assert that they had been ordered here by Sheriff Crosby. Crosby is under arrost.

ORIGIN OF THE DIFFICULTY. The riot grew out of an attempt on the part of the Prot grew out or an attempt on the part of the Democratic party in Vicksburg to get rid of their Republican county officers, who were elect-ed by undoubted majorities, by the means adopt-ed in several parishes in Louisiana. That is, by holding a public meeting and sending a demand for their resignation, coupled with threats of as-ass-ination. Such a meeting was held in Vicksburg several days since, and such of the county officers as could be found tendered their resignations, among them Sheriff Crosby, a colored man. The county officers are considered their resignations, among them Sheriff Crosby, a colored man. The country of the country o ty offices have since remained vacant, and court has not been held for want of a Sheriff. Dec. 4. GOV. AMES ISSUED HIS PROCLAMATION setting forth the fact that information had been setting forth the fact that information had been received by him that certain riotous and disorderly persons had combined together with force and arms, and by threats and intimidation had expelled from office the said Sheriff of Warren County, and that said riotous and disorderly persons had the transfer of the said that the said riotous and disorderly persons had

threatened to expel other officials, who had been compelled to fiee for their lives, and that this was all because of their color, and such conduct was in conflict with the laws of the State, which he was sworn to enforce, and commanding all said riotous and disorderly persons to disperse and retire peaceably to their homes, and hereafter to submit to the legally constituted authorities of the State, and invoking the aid and co-operaof all good citizens in upholding the law

It is now probable that the movement at Vicks burg is in conformity with orders from Gov Ames to Sheriff Crosby to reinstate himself and

une correspondent is informed by a gentleman who is familiar with Gov. Ames' policy, that the Governor having once appealed to the President for aid on a similar occasion to this, and not receiving it, through some informality in making the call, will

the call, will

MAKE HIS FIGHT

now without recourse to the General Government, and if he is unsuccessful will resign. He intends, however, to wage a vigorous war before taking such a stop. Vicksburg is the centre of large planting sections, and, taking the county in which it is situated (Warren) and the surrounding counties, the blacks fully outnumber the whites three or four to one. the whites three or four to one.

time trouble brewing between the Tax-Payers' Association and citizens, and the county officials. The Sheriff was acting without legal bond, and the Board of Supervisors refused to order a new one, though the time for paying taxes had arrived. Two or three other officials were under indictments for forgery and embezzlement, and the citizens, despairing of any relief from the partisan courts, last Wednesday held a meeting, and, in a body, proceeded to the Court-House to demand the resignation of the Sheriff, Chancery Clerk, Treasurer, and Coroner. All fled except Sheriff Crosby, a negro, and he signed his resignation. On Saturday a card appeared on the streets signed by time trouble brewing between the Tax-Payers' gro, and he signed his resignation. On Saturday a card appeared on the streets signed by Crosby, calling on all the citizens of Warren County, Republicans, white and black, to come to his aid and support him in his position. Crosby publicly and through the papers denied the authorship of the card,; yet, this morning, AN ARMED SODY OF NEGROES APPEARED, advancing on the city from six different roads. The alarm was sounded about 9 o'clock, and the citizens gathered en masse, armed immediately, and advanced to meet the negroes on the Baldwin Ferry road. The negroes were met just outside the city, on Grove street, about 200 strong. The commander of the citizens warned the negroes to disperse, but they citizens warned the negroes to disperse, but they

read in church on Sunday.

Crosby, who is under guard at the Court-House, denies that he gave such orders.
It is reported this evening that the negroes

\$19.00@20.00.

COMMITTING DEPREDATIONS in the country.
The intense excitement that prevailed this

morning has subsided to a great degree, yet many citizens are under arms, and all the roads are picketed. CITIZENS' MEETING.

At a public meeting this evening the following

was adopted:

Resolved, That while we are fully satisfied that Peter Crosby has caused armed negroes to march on the city, and should therefore be held mainly responsible for all the blood that has been shed, we recommend all good citizens to abstain from inflicting any personal violence upon him, and that we use still further efforts to have him removed from office in some legal manner.

manner.

THE LATEST EVIDENCE,
just received, renders it absolutely certain that
Gov. Ames and his Attorney-General, George E.
Harris, incited and advised the invasion of this
city by the negroes to-day. This evidence has
been laid before the ablest lawyers of the city,

with a view of arresting and bringing these par-ties to this city for trial.

ties to this city for trial.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

VICKSBURG, Dec. 7.—Engagements took place this morning between whites and nevroes on the various routes leading into the city. The negroes were repulsed and routed at all points, with a loss of eighteen or twenty killed, and the same number wounded. Thirty or forty prisoners were captured and lodged in jail. One white, Oliver Brown, of Snader's Bluff, was killed; Policeman Burton was wounded, and George Eatchelor accidentally shot through the foot. The citizens are still under arms, and the roads picketed. The excitement is subsiding. coads picketed. The excitement is The town negroes took no part in the difficulty

DISPATCHES RECEIVED AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 7,—The following telegram was received at Gen. Emory's headquarters: JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 7.
Major E. P. Platt, Adjutant-General, Department of the

Gulf. New Orleans:
Aljutant-General Packer reports to Gov. Ames, from Vicksburg, by ielegraph, that a riot and fighting began at 9 o'clock this morning; that the militin are power-less to maintain order; that a mob has possession of the Sheriff's person, and holds the Court-House with an armed force. The extent of the fighting is not yet known.

(Signed)

ARPHUR W. ALLYN,
Captain Sixteenth Infantry. The following is a special to the New Orleans

Bulletin:
"Our citizens were called under arm at 3 o'clock this morning. The negroes advanced on the city in three columns, and commenced attack on the Cherry street outskirts. They were driven back with the loss of f. ur killed and quite a number wounded. One citizen was slightly wounded. The negroes are now advancing on Warrenton road, and another conflict is momentarily expected."

arily expected."
TWENTY-FIVE NEGROES KILLED AND WOUNDED.
NEW OBLEANS, Dec. 7.—The Bulletin special
from Vicksburg says 700 negroes attacked the
city this morning on three roads. They were
driven back by the citizens, with a loss of twenty-five killed and wounded and forty prisoners.
The whites lost one killed and two wounded.
The attack was made for the purpose of reinstat-The attack was made for the purpose of reinstat ing Crosby as Sheriff, who was requested to resign because he had not given any bond. The negroes in the country are reported burning dwellings and gin-houses.

NEW ORLEANS. OTTON EXCHANGE ELECTION—ONE OF KELLOGG'S CITY APPOINTEES OUSTED FROM OFFICE-THE

RETURNING BOARD. NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 7 .- John Phelps was re-elected President of the Cotton Exchange ; J. B. Lafaitte, Vice-President; and W. C. Black, Treasurer. The Board of Directors is composed of six buyers, two brokers, and seven factors, giving the buyers and brokers a majority.

City-Attorney Lacey resigned a few days ago, and suggested the necessity of at once filling the vacancy. The City Council accordingly elected R. F. Jonas City-Attorney. When he went to take possession of his office this morning he found one of Lacey's assistants in possession, with a commission from Gov. Kellogg appointing him, Walshe, City-Attorney, vice Lacey researed. The City Administracy held a meeting signed. The City Administrators held a meeting. and after examining the law, became satisfied that they had nower to elect a City-Attorney and that Waishe was an interloper. They went to the City-Attorney's office, and requested Waishe to turn it over to Janes, which he at first declined to do, but as the Administrators were there to ut him out, he finally turned over the keys, ooks, and papers, to Mayor Leeds, and withfrew under protest, stating that he would con-

drew under protest, stating that he would con-test the matter before the courts.

The city charter provides that the new Coun-city charter provision of the law was com-plied with. It is stated that Jonas was elected n less than ten minutes after Lacev's resignaion was read by the Council; therefore when Walche was appointed there was no vacancy. The Council has power to dismiss the City Attorney. They will adjourn from day to day, and dismiss all appointers of the Governor, and employ counsel to attend to the city's local business. The Council also has power to egulate the salary of the City Attorney. If they annot get rid of Walshe any other way they ropose to reduce the salary to \$100 per annum. The Administrators are determined not to have Valshe or any other Kellogg appointees in the later Hall.

The Returning Board is getting along slowly. Returns from about twenty parishes were con-tested, and laid aside. About fifteen of them tested, and laid aside. About hiteen of them gave a Conservative majority. It is now believed that the Board will promulgate the returns from other parishes, giving a Republican majority in the Legislature with a quorum in both Houses, the Board will then refer the contested parishes to the Legisla-

ominent Conservatives assert that this is the Radical programme. SUICIDE.

IN CHICAGO Fannie Zellhoffer, a young woman of 23 years, committed suicide last night at 10 o'clock by taking arsenic, at her residence, No. 118 West Taylor street. She procured the poison at Reif-sneider Bros drug store, No. 528 South Jefferson act. Deceased had been intemperate

ELSEWHERE.

MUSCATINE, Is., Dec. 7 .- Chester Weed, one of the oldest and most prominent business men of this city, died this morning, aged 55 years. Shortly before his death he stated that he had taken poison while insane. Business complica-tions and overwork are supposed to have unset-tled his mind. He leaves a young wife, having been a bachelor till eighteen months ago. His

estate is estimated at from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

Special Dispatch to Phe Chicago Pribune,
OTTAWA, O., Dec. 7.—John S. Conine, an old OTTAWA, O., Dec. 7.—John S. Conine, an old and well-known citizen of this county, committed suicide by hanging himself in his barn. He left the house about 8 o'clock last evening, and did not return, and this morving his family found his body suspended from a beam over the threshing floor of the barn. Family difficulties are the supposed cause.

LATEST NEW YORK MARKETS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. New York, Dec. 7.—The wheat market opened strong, even more so than at the close of Saturdav's market, and, with a fair export demand for spring, hoiders had a further advantage. Winter is firm but quiet. The market closes quiet and steadier. The demand is chiefly for export, and is confined to spring. At the close the market is hardly so strong. Winter is firmer and in moderate demand. The saies are 128,000 bu at \$1.07 @1.09 for ungraded lows and Minnecota; \$1.11 @1.12 for No. 2 Chicago spring—the latter for choice—\$1.09@1.10 for No. 3 Chicago spring; \$1.14 for No. 2 Milwaukee; \$1.26 for No. 1 Milwaukee and No. 1 Duluth; \$1.27@1.28 for red Western; \$1.28@1.29 for amber do; \$1.38 (0.13) for extra white Michigan; and \$1.37 for amber do, in store.

Barley is firm and more active. Sales of 3,500 bu Canada West at \$1.55@1.57 for light, \$1.34 for mixed State, chiefly two-rowed, and \$1.43@1.45 for four-rowed do.

Barley malt heavy and quiet. Sales of 700 bu No. 2 Chicago at \$1.35 cash. day's market, and, with a fair export demand for

street, about 200 strong. The commander of the citizens warned the negroes to disperse, but they refused, and immediately firing commenced on both sides. The negroes retreated about a mile, and again made a stand in an old breastwork and house, but were soon routed. The loss in this engagement was one citizen, Oliver Brown, killed, and about twelve or fifteen negroes killed, several wounded, and about twenty prisoners. ON THE HALL'S FEBRY BOAD about 250 negroes were found and routed after a short engagement, with several killed and wounded.

Andrew Owens, who commanded the negroes on the Baldwin Ferry road, was captured and committed to fail. In an interview with a Herald reporter, Owens said he was ordered by Sheriff Crosby to come to the city to-day with all the armed men he could get together.

Alex. Stockhouse, from Newton, one of the captured negroes, says the order for all the negroes to come to Vicksburg this morning was read in church on Sunday.

Crosby, who is under guard at the Court
settled. Mess held at \$21.00. Prime mess more

in store; western white at 35@31c; western yellow at 95c for old; Southern white at 92@35c, delivered at Yonkers, Jersey; yellow at 87@89c.

The pork market is very dull, and prices unsettled. Mess held at \$21.00. Prime mess more plenty and easier. Sales of 200 lbs Western at \$110.00@00.00

Lard is weaker, and closes very flat. Sales of 100 tos city at 13%@13%c; 40 tos No. 1 at 13% 13%c; 150 tos Western steam at 13%@13%c; 1,730 tes, seller six months, at 13%c; 30 tos city refined, for the South American market, on pri-

vate terms.

The movement in berth freights is slow, room the movement in Derta freights is slow, room being offered with reserve and very strong fig-ures. In the chartering line there is but little accomplished, operators being apart in their views. The supply of tonnage is chiefly for the petroleum trade, and for fair-sized vessels very strong rates were demanded. Whisky is more active, at a decline of prices. Sales of 500 bris at \$1.02.

MILITARY CONFERENCE.

MINNESOTA.

The Coming Senatorial Contest.

A Dozen Candidates, of Varied Political Hues, in the Field,

Ramsey Likely to Be His Own Successor.

Hard Times .-- The Wheat-Crop--Business Prosperity---Delightful Weather.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 4, 1874.
The approaching Senatorial contest in Minneota possesses unusual interest to us, and is, at the same time, of considerable interest to the country. Our retiring Senator, Alexander Ramsey, who has represented us for twelve years, is a staunch Republican, who has achieved a high and honorable position in the party and in the Senate. Whether his position is to be filled by a Republican or a Mongrel, is a question of some uncertainty. Although the Republicans have a small majority in the Legislature, the multiplicity of candidates which they present, and the confusion likely to result in consequence, may end in the triumph of a Mongrel candidate. Mr. Ramsey proposes to be his own successor

if possible, and at present the chances seem to be in his favor. He has served the State well, is an able man, and there is really no objection to his re-election except the fact that others want his place.

Chief among his competitors is our presen Governor, the Hon. Cushman K. Davis, formerly of Aun Arbor, Mich. He is a lawyer of prominence in St. Paul, is a good Republican, and has made, possibly, as few mistakes, during the year he has occupied the Executive Chair, as any one would have done. He was a little two lively about the grasshopper business, striving to make political capital out of his efforts to relieve the sufferers, and bringing the State into disrepute thereby; but such errors are properly chargeable to his youth and inexperience. By trying to "play a lone hand," however, he has neurred the enmity of many of the Republican leaders, who will leave no stone unturned to secure his defeat. Next on the list of would-be Senators is the

Hon. W. D. Washburn, of this city. He is a young, energetic, public-spirited man, who has been extensively engaged in the lumbering business for many years. He was deteated for Governor in the Nominating Conrention, a year ago, by two or three votes only. He belongs to the Washburn family, but here-tofore has not met with that political success which his brothers have achieved.

Among the other Republicans who are "will-ing," and who entertain faint hopes that the Senatorial lightning may strike them, are ex-

Gov. Austin; Gon. Averill, our present member of Congress; Gen. Sauborn; and one or two others. Each of those named will go into the Legislature with more or less strength pledged to him, and, out of the confusion which will arise in convenience. to him, and, out of the confusion which will arise in consequence, the Opposition hope to derive profit, and possibly the Senator. They have for candidates that chief of demagogues, Ignatius Donnelly; ex-Senator M. S. Wilkinson; Eugene Wilson, Mayor of this city, who has just been defeated for Congress by Col. King; and several others of less prominence.

As some of the members of the Legislature, who ware ejected on the Anti-Monopoly ticket.

As some of the members of the Legislature, who were elected on the Anti-Monopoly ticket, have not declared their preferences, and as it is impossible to determine which party they will train with, the Scinatorial contest becomes involved in more doubt and uncertainty than the candidates would wish. The general impression among politicians is, that Ramsey's chances are by far the best, as he has made a most satisfactory Senator and it will be easier to rally around tory Senator, and it will be easier to rally around him than any of the others. The indications now are, that Davis will run a sort of a guerrila now are, that Davis will run a sort of a guerrila campaign, refusing to go into the Republican cancus, and hoping thereby to gain some Opposition votes. This county, having the largest delegation in the Legislature,—eleven members,—will go for Washburn first. Ramsey second, and the Devil before Davis. It is not deemed within the possibilities that Washburn can win; hence the election of Ramsey is considered as most probable. It certainly is to be hoped that the Republicans will not so entangle themselves as to insure the election of an Opposition caudidate; for, whatever his affiliations may have date; for, whatever his affiliations may have been —Anti-Monop. Liberal Republican, or Kangaroo,—he is sure to be a rank Democrat by the time he reaches Washington. We have too much at stake in the country new to take any such risks anywhere, and it is to be hoped that the highest wisdom will prevail in the Kepublican councils.

We are baying an unusually close money market in this State this winter, brought about by the low price of wheat. Minnesota farmers, who raise the best wheat grown in the world, hold to the idea that every bushel of it is worth a dellar, and engagements, when the price is HARD TIMES. a dollar, and consequently, when the price is down to 76 and 80 cents, they refuse to sell. Our surplus crop of 1873 was about 25,000,000 of bushels, which trought the producers an average of \$1 a bushel,—much of it selling for more hoppers; but I doubt if the prices thus far paid will average to the producer over 65 or 70 cents. This is discouraging to them, and they are holding on for a rise, with very little prespect of realizing their expectations. The immediate consequence of their action is to make money scarce. They do not pay their tradesmen; the tradesmen cannot pay the jobers; the banks are drained of funds to carry their courteners. bers; the banks are drained of funds to carry their customers; and money can scarcely be had for ordinary business -transactions. Street-brokers have the only surplus in the market, and this can be obtained only on good collaterals and payment of from 2 to 3 per cent per month. We need more banking capital here to accommodate our great manufacturing enterprises; and, if

need more banking capital here to accommodate our great manufacturing enterprises; and, if you know any one who wants to engage in the banking business, and put in haif a million of dollars or thereabouts, send him along. Good and satisfactory returns guaranteed.

But, notwithstanding the scarcity of money, Minnesota is in a prosperous condition. Our agricultural and manufacturing interests have had a good year, and business generally has been active, vielding profitable returns. To look at the new buildings erected in this city during the past year, and the new industries which have taken place among us, one would think that unbounded prosperity had prevailed during the year. Never has Minneapolis had so large and so substantial a growth as during the past twelve months. The statistics which are now being compiled will largely exceed those of last year, and astonish even the most sanguine resident.

We have thus far had most delightful weather this fall,—cool and bracing, but not cold, and presents a substanting and asserts a substanting the past well weather this fall,—cool and bracing, but not cold, and presents a substanting and the past weather.

We have thus far had most delightful weather this fall,—cool and bracing, but not cold, and no snow. As yet we have not had any sleighing, only a little flurry of snow, and to-night the mercury has reached zero, the nearest approach to cold weather that we have had. Usually we have good sleighing early in November, which lasts till spring; but the usual severity of our winters is this year robbed of half its terrors by the delightful fall we have experienced.

GOPHER.

BILLIARDS VS. BISROP. It is a poor commentary upon the intelligence

of our Post-Office in the distribution of letters and their delivery, when such names are confounded and interminably mingled as Thomas Foley, the distinguished billiard-player, and another gentleman of some prominence of the same patronymic, known as the Bishop of Chicago. For instance, a letter comes addressed as follows: "A Ilio: Monneigneur, Tomasso Foley, Lvisco, Chicago, U.S.A." The asstute lettercarrier, under the direction of his chief, takes the missive addressed as above, to Tom Foley, the billiardist. The First Ward representative, thinking, no doubt, he has been duly recognized in his corporate capacity, opens the letter, and finds it written in a dead lauguage. He studies it in vain, and finally, in despair, takes it to Barney Caufield, Congressman-elect from the South Side District. Barney from Mexico turned it upside down, read it from left to right, and ultimately told Tom to take it to Prof. Mathews, who was consulted, and it was then discovered that the distinguished Catholic Bishop was the rightful owner of the letter, and it was a communication from the Popt and interminably mingled as Thomas Foley, the

in reference to ecclesiastical matters in the Di-ocese of Illinois. Other letters, similarly ad-dressed, came to Tom the billiardist, thus show-ing the ignorance of the Post-Office authorities. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Bispop will be saved the delay and trouble consequent upon the wrong delivery of his letters.

KANSAS

The Destitution in the Northwestern Part of the State. Long Island, Phillips Co., Kan., Dec. 2, 1874.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sin: The settlers in Northwestern Kansas need help, need it now, and will need it till next July at the soonest. They need clothing, food, and money. I have no reliable statistics on hand as to the actual number that will need help; but, according to Gen. Osborne's card to the public, there were at that time 15,000 needy ones. The Legislature of Kansas profferred us bonds,-reief bonds. We rejected those bonds as being an insult to our poverty, and totally inadequate to supply our wants. The apportionment to county would not have paid its taxes. We, therefore, appeal to the country, eeling certain that that appeal will not be in vain. When did the people of America ever refuse to help the needy and destitute? They will not refuse now.

In making this appeal to the country we find

oo fault with the part of the country we live in.

No. sir; nor would we by the appeal hinder one

man from coming to settle among us. It is a

beautiful country,-a country which will not sup-

port an M. D. by the sale of his drugs or the

practice of his art. Men who have never visited this Western country can form no idea of its boundless prairies; and glad I am to inform your readers that we have no railroad-agent lo-cated in our midst. Most of the land is public property, and any man here can obtain for him-self a home gratis. But this desolation came from a source over which we had no control, and from which there were no means of escape. But the appeal I am now making through your paper is not only in babal for the country through paper is not only in behalf of the country thr paper is not only in behalf of the country through which this desolating scourge has passed, but more particularly in behalf of this township: Long Island. There are some sixty families in this township at the present time, two-thirds of which have no means of any kind. The rest may, with the assistance of their Eastern friends, struggle through the winter; but the remainder have no vegetables or grain of any kind with which to feed themselves or their stock through the winter. There is not now enough of flour in the township to feed one family till crops are raised again; and this people will have to be fed and clothed till something is raised by themselves. A good make of these is raised by themselves. A good many of these men have large families. There are six families in a radius of 2 miles from me, which together ontain twenty-eight members. contain twenty-signs memoers. Now, some or those families have not a change of clothing, with no resources at all. I am not telling you or your readers this merely to excite your sympa-thy,—for faith without works is dead; we want you to do something for us. We do not ask you for riches or luxuries, but, for humanity's eake, for niches of luxuries, but, for humanity's sake, to help keep us from starving. If any of your readers wish to help us, they can do so in many ways. Make up a box of clothing,—no matter if it is worn a little hard,—and our wives and children will bless you. They need it badly.

month.

If any of your readers, in the kindness of their hearts, send us a box of clothing, they can address it to Lowell, Neb., in care of Joseph O. Dean, Justice of the Peace, Long Island, Philips County, Kan., and Henry Watkins, of the same place, who will see to its honest distribution, and will send the donors a faithful account of its reception and distribution; or, if money be sent, address as above to Post-Office, Long Island.

Our winters are very severe on these prairies, and

we have had very cold weather nearly all this

have denated us some flour; but the supply is not equal to the demands at present. To show that we are not an idle people, I would say that we have over 3,000 acres under cultivation in this township, and it took a good deal of hard labor to break that land and put in our crops,—this being the third year that it has been settled. There was not more than 200 pushels of wheat raised in the township, and that of an inferior quality, owing to the drought,— most of the settlers being too poor to sow any wheat. If our lives are spared,—the country most of the settlers being too poor to sow any wheat. If our lives are spared.—the country heiping us,—we mean to put those 3,000 acres into crops again, if we can obtain the seed to do it with; but that will have to be found for us by some means. We have faith in the country, and are going to stay in it if we can. We have gone to a good deal of expense, and put a good deal of hard labor on these homes, and we don't JOSEPH O. DEAN, Justice of the Peace.

Report of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. OFFICE OF STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,
TOFERA, Kan., Dec. 1, 1874.

To His Excellency Thomas A. Osborn, Governor of

Kansas: In compliance with your request for a summato compliance with your request for a summary of feturus made to this office relating to destitution in the State, the result of grasshopper or houst devastation. I have to report: The counties that are absolutely unable to provide for their own destitute lie west of the sixth principal meridian, and for the most part are the

principal meridian, and	tot the most b	art me tr
fellowing:		
	Population.	Destitui
*Barbour	608	- 2
*Barton		3
†Ellis and unorganized cot	inties	
of Ness and Rush	1,325	4
Ellsworth		2
Edwards		- 70
Decatur		1
Ford		2
*Harvey		10
Jewell		1.0
Lincoln		4
McPherson		**
Mischell		6
Norton		6
Osborne,		1,0
*Ottawa		4
Pawnee		1
Phillips		1.1
*Pratt		10
Reno		1,0
Republic		36
Rice		0 5
†Rooks		6
*Russell		31
Smith.		1,50
Duntui,	2,400	1,5
Total	66.104	19.08

*Census of 1873. † Estimated. There will be some aid required for the counties of Trego, Rodgeman, and Kingman, but the returns are too indefinite on which to base

the returns are too indefinite on which to base an estimate.
At least 50 per cent should be added for clothing and bedding, making 18,134 requiring assistance for other than ratioos.
As you are aware, the War Department has indicated its purpose to issue army clothing for men in reasonable quantities to the counties of Russell, Lincoln, Osborne, Rooks, Pawnee, Harvey, Rice, Ford, Norton, Phillips, Jewell, and Smith.

In most of the foregoing counties wheat was In most of the foregoing counties wheat was raised, but was most unevealy distributed.

Homesteaders depended largely upon the corncrop and vegetables, which were destroyed. The failure of corn. the principal food for domestic animals in the State, has necessitated the feeding of wheat; in addition to this there has been a large increase in the aereage of winter wheat sown this fall. These two causes have diminished the supply of breadstuffs, and lessened the ability of those counties to provide for their own unfortunate.

tunate.

The following articles are the most needed:
Children's clothing, women's clothing, boots and
shoes, bed covering, corn, potatoes, flour, beans,
hominy, and fuel.

An important consideration seems to have been
overlooked. Farmers are compelled to feed
wheat to work animals. Bad results are already
supercord in many leadlities. It is unpartial food. wheat to work animals. Bad results are already apparent in many localities. It is unnatural food for work animals, and unless corn can be provided for spring work, at least in part, there will not only be disease and suffering among stock, but farm industries will be retarded. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

ALFRED GRAY,

Secretary State Board of Agriculture.

Secretary State Board of Agriculture

Ricciotti Garibaldi's Runaway Match and Its Consequences.

mortgaging his house and farm at Caprera, the only property he now possesses, as security. The friends of the General instantly opened at Genoa a subscription for his benefit, which, however, he begged to have discontinued. The yacht was bought by the King, and the money paid to the agent chosen by Garibaldi himself. The Government, or at least the King, has again and again endeavored to come to the aid of the man whom it would delight to honor. But Garibaldi refuses positively to receive anything at the hands of the King or his Ministers. It is hoped, however, that a means has been found of repaying him the sum of money out of which he has just been cheated, and at the same time of respecting his prejudices. A bill will be brought before Parliament early in the approaching session, making provisions for his support. ing session, making provisions for his support. This gift will be made by the nation, and from his country he need not refuse so small a pay-ment on the great debt she owes him. The General, who has several times been elected to Parliament, but always refused to accept the honor, consents to be returned this year on con-dition that he shall only take his seat when he considers it necessary. He has been elected.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES. The mild weather has reopened the Mississip i at Winona. It was frozen over just a wee

The vote on the Holly water-works in W nona, Minn., yesterday, stood 141 for to 77 against.

Engineer George Hutchins, who was injured by a locomotive explosion at Delaware, O., on Saturday, died on Sunday sight. The owner of the schooner Mystic, of Chicago, estimates the damage sustained by her near Grand Haven, Mich., recently, at \$1,000.

All work upon the Government harbor im provements, and on piers at the entrance of the harbor at Grand Haven, Mich., has been disconinued for the season.

The Southern Wisconsin Agricultural Society has elected as officers for the ensuing year: Sam Fisher, President; R. J. Richardson, Secretary; Cyrus Miner, Treasurer.

The New Albany, Ind., Water-Works Company filed articles of association yesterday with the Secretary of State. The capital stock is \$150,-000, and time of existence fifty years. The contractors, Messrs. Squiers & White have finished driving the piles for the new dock at Grand Haven, Mich., building by Ferry Bros. for the Goodrich Chicago Transportation Con

Three of the Indianapolis daily papers,—the Journal, Scatinel, and News,—will support the President in his floancial views. But one daily, the Union, an evening paper, favors more paper

For the first time in the history of McLean County, it is round necessary to import corn to supply the local demand. This is now being done, and corn is being received at Bloomington by the car-load from lodiana and other localities. Dr. Martin, an old settler and respected citizen of McLean County, has at death's door at his home in Bloomington, suffering from the effect of an operation for calculus in the bladder. He is father-in-law of Dr. Elder, Mayor of

In the case of Knight vs. Everett, at Akron, O., Judge McClure, who has had the case under consideration for some time, yesterday morning granted an injunction restraining Everett from editing the daily and somi-weekly Argus in Akron.

There is a large gathering at the anniversary meetings of the Methodist Tract Society and Sunday-School Union at Akron, O. A number of distinguished members of the denomination are present, and the meetings are full or interest. The sessions will close to-night.

Bloomington proposes to place on sale, Jan. 1, \$50,000 in bonds, for the purpose of building water-works. They will be offered at par, 8 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, \$10,000 to fall due in 1884, and \$10,000 each year following. Several offers have already been made to furn funds on them.

Some time since. Eugene Ravalleon, a French barber of Saybrook, Ill, eloped with one Mrs. Blanchard, leaving his wife to mourn in solitude. He returned last week, but brought no tidings of the female, who some years since was a woman of the town in Springfield, Ill. Judgment has been rendered in the District Court of Hapry County, Iowa, in favor of Patrics Leech, of Keokuk, and against the Keokuk & Des Moines Baiiroad, for damages to the amount of \$4,000, for injuries sustained by an accident some time since in which the plaintiff, with others, was badly hurt.

The revival going on in Galesburg, Ill., is creasing in interest, over 5,000 persons attend-ing the services yesterday. Brother Hammond this morning marshaled his forces for an attack ege. A most exciting meeting was held, and we inderstand all but seven of the students in the college proper rose up for prayers. Mr. Ham-mond will probably visit Chicago some time this

A Convention of the temperance people of Northera Indiana and Southern Michigan began at South Bend, Ind., vesterday, and will continue through to-day and Wednesday. Quite a number of delegates from throughout Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan are present, and many more have given notice of coming. J. J. Talbot, of New Albany, a ence last evening in the Opera-House, presided over by the Hon. Schuyler Colfax.

OBITUARY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 7.—The Rev. Dr. Benedict, the author of some works on Baptist history, died at Pawtucket yesterday, in his 96th

SPECIAL NOTICES. Schenck's Mandrake Pills

Will be found to possess those qualities necessary to the total eradication of all billions attacks, prompt to start the secretions of the liver, and give a healthy tone to the ontire system. Indeed, it is no ordinary discovery in medcal science to have invented a remedy for these stubborn heretofore free use of calomel, a mineral justly dreaded by mankind, and acknowledged to be destructive in the extreme to the human system. That the properties of certain vegetables comprise all the virtues of calomel without its injurious tendencies, is now an admitted fact, rendered indisputable by scientific researches; and those who use the Mandrake Pills will be fully satisfied that the

best modicines are those provided by nature in the com-mon herbs and roots of the fields.

These Pills open the bowels and correct all billious derangements without saliva ion or any of the injurious effects of calomel or other poisons. The secretion of bile is promoted by these Pills, as will be seen by the altered color of the stools, and disappearing of the sallow com-plexion and cleansing of the tongue. Amule directions for use accompany each box of Pills. Prapared only by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, at their principal office, corner Sixth and Arch-sta., Philadel-phia, and for sale by all druggists and dealers. Price, 25

MILLINERY.

French Felts, Feather Bands, Ostrich and Fancy Feathers, Elegant Imported Flowers, Trimmed Hats and Bonnets,

WINTER STYLES, 241

WEST MADISON-ST. WEBSTERS'

ORGANS. MUSICAL PRESENTS.

BURDETT ORGANS.

As a Holiday Gift to a musical friend or relative, nothing can be more highly prized than one of those beautiful IMPERIAL ORGANS, Which for symmetry of proportion, beauty of appearance, thoroughness of workmansulp, and above all for its admirable musical qualities and durability, stands without LYON & HRALY.

General Agents for the Northwest, Basic and Mooroe-sta.

DRESS GOODS, &c. A FEW

SPECIAL BARGAINS

Among hundreds now offering at the Great West Side Dry Goods House, MADISON & PEORIA-STS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

Blk. Gros Grain Silks \$1.50 a Yard.

This is a special and unusual bargain, as the goods cannot be found elsewhere under \$2.25 to \$2.50. Richest grades of Black Silks nearly as

cheap.
One case of Blk. Alpacas, bright, sightly goods, at 35c, well worth 40.
A very handsome Black Alpaca for 40c, a special bargain.
Lot of Black Australian Crape Cloths, 35c, regular value 65.
Fine Black French Cashmeres, 50c yard.
A very fine, wide Black French Cashmere

A very line, wide Black French Cashmere, \$1.

A lot of 6-4 fine Black Drap d'Etes at \$1.35 to \$1.60, worth \$2 to \$2.50.

All other makes of fine Black and Mourning Fabrics at very low prices.

Job lot of all-wool Cof d Cashmeres, dark shades, only 37% oper yard.

Empress Cloths, all wool, 37% o and upward.

Job lot French, Merinos, last season's shades, 50 cts; great bargain.

All-wool French Serges, choice shades, 40c, really worth 65.

Colored Satteens, 45c, formerly 75.

Fancy French Diagonals, 50 to 65c yard.

Col'd Drap d'Etes, choice shades, 85c yard, a superior fabric, worth \$1.25.

Pongee Serges, 60c, very cheap.

Best Lyons Poplins, regular \$1.75 quality, for \$1 yard, equal to Irish Poplins.

A lot of new goods just opened

A lot of new goods just opened on the Cheap Centre Tables, at 25

and 30 cents, that it will pay to "IT PAYS TO TRADE ON THE WEST SIDE."

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR. R. H. M'DOWELL

& CU., 228 West Madison-st., (CORNER PEORIA.)

We will offer, for the next six days, our immense stock of Ladies' Furnishing Goods at cost. Ladies should avail themselves of this opportunity to parchase their Furnishing Goods at about 50 cents on the

OUR UNDERWEAR

MISES reduced to 30, 45, 50, 65, 750, 21, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2. FINE NIGHT-DRESSES reduced to 50, 75c, \$1, \$1.50, 2 and 28. FINE SKIRTS reduced to 50, 75c, 21, 21.50, 22 and 23. DRAW ERS reduced to 35, 44, 75e and 21. BRIDAL SSTS reduced to 35, 44, 55, 67 and 210. Also. Appois, Dressing Sacques, Coract Covers, In-mis Robes and Dresses, Embroidered Cloaks and Slips, and Robes and Dresses, improduced Cloud Land, Chit Sacques and Leggings.

500 LaDics' BEAVER BEADED CLOTH CLOAKS, ery fine quality, reduced to \$3, \$4, \$6, \$7, \$10 and \$13. very fine quality, reduced to \$3, \$4, \$6, \$7, \$10 and \$12, not half price.
100 5LACK ALPAGA SUITS at half price.
FINE MERINO VESTS and Drawers at 50, 75c and \$1

-very cheap. FINE FELT SKIRTS, Ruffled and Beaded, from 75e upwards. OUR HOSIERY

Department is the largest in the country, embracing all the celebrated makes in French Wove Seamless Corsets, Glove-inting, and Madame Foy's Skirt-supporting Corsets, Nursing Corsets, etc., in all of which we have made special reductions, and now range in prices at 25, 50, 65, 75, Sic, 81, 81,25, 21,50, 81,75, 22 and 82; every pair warranted to give satisfaction or money chearfully refunded. 2,000 SILK TIES at 15, 20, 28, 35 and 60, not half 1,000 PAIRS KID GLOVES, in odd sizes, at 25c a 1,000 PAIRS 2-BUTTON KID GLOVES, in all shades 1,000 EMBROIDERED LINEN COLLARS at 50

R. H. M'DOWELL & CO., 228 West Madison-st., cor. Peoris.

SAVINGS BANK. Merchants', Farmers' & Mechanics SAVINGS BANK,

75 Clark-st, West side omor No. 82 Opposite the Old Court House

THE BUSINESS OF THIS COR-PORATION is confined exclusively to the receipt and care of Savings Deposits and Funds for Investment. No commercial or general banking business transacted. SUMS AS SMALLAS ONE DOL-LAR received from any person, and a bank book furnished.

MARRIED WOMEN and minor children may deposit money so that no one else can draw it. INTEREST at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, is paid on sums of

One Dollar or more. THOSE DESIRING TO INVEST their savings upon real estate security at a higher rate of interest than can be safely paid on Savings Deposits, should call at this Bank and examine its INVESTMENT CERTIFICATES.

SYDNEY MYERS, Manager. FURS. Decided Bargains.

Ladies' New and Fashionable Furs, Mink Seal, Lynx, Ermine. A Handsome Set as low as \$10. RESIDENCE, 545 Michigan-av. WINTER RESORTS.

WINTER RESORT.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

MASSAE, N. P., BAHAMAS. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor,

For full information address J. Lidgewood & Co., 72

Econdusty, N. Y. Sissanust sall swort for weeks.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

Monday Evening, Dec. 7. Applications for loans were not so heavy at the banks to-day as usual of late. Monday as a rule is not so busy as other days of the week,

but this quiet saems due to deeper causes.

The collections of the city merchants among their country customers are generally found satisfactory. They are in fact so good, that the jobbers and wholesale dealers have little need to apply to the banks for funds; and the bankers state that they find this state of affairs affecting their discount lines.

A good deal of money is in use carrying grain

and pork, but the packers have become someand pork, but the packers have become some-what demoralized. They have come to enter-tain scrious doubts of the profitableness of packing at the present price of hogs. They are not borrowing, and a large part of the funds they

hold is lying idle.

December is usually a busy month, and the rospect for the next three weeks is one of fair, though not pressing, demand for loans. One cause at work to ease the market is the promptitude with which debts are being paid. The banks have been very careful in the acceptance of paper for discount; and berrowers have not been imprudent in con-tracting obligations; hence there is almost no

and borrowers have there is almost no default when pay-day comes. The receipts of some of the banks in this way exceed the applications for new loans.

The substantial prosperity of the country about Chicago is a profitable subject of remark in these days when the tendency is to dwell on the unfavorable side of the financial situation. As additional evidence of the prosperity of the West, may be mentioned the fact that the farmers are paying the interest and principal, when due, of their mortgages and other indebtedness with unexampled promptitude. A single loan agent in this city, who has more than \$300,000 to collect, Jan. 1, from the farmers of Illinois, states that every cent will be paid.

Orders from the country for currency to-day were light comparatively.

of Illinois, states that every cent will be paid.
Orders from the country for currency to-day
were light comparatively.
New York exchange was firm at par to 250
discount between banks for \$1,000.
The clearings were \$4,700,000.
Raies of discount were as before quoted, 10
per cent to regular customers, with occasional
deviations to independent borrowers for short
time on indubitable security. Street rates are 8
(18 per cent; real-estate loans, 9@10 per cent.
NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED.
The United States Comptroller of the Currenev furnishes the following statement of National
Banks recently organized:
2,208—Pist National Bank of Monticello, Ind. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$50,000, Joseph C. Wilson, President; John T. Roach, Cashier,
Authorized to sommence business Dec. 3, 1874.
2,209—National Bank of Union County of Morganfield, Ky. Authorized capital, \$100,000; paid in capital,
\$100,000. George Huston, President; D. C.
James, Cashier, Authorized to commence business
Dec. 3, 1874.
2,210—Pist National Bank of Middleport, O. Authorized capital, \$100,000; paid in capital, \$30,000.

horized capital, \$100,000; paid in capital, \$50,000. Richard R. Hudson, President; John B. McEthinny, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Dec. 3,

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

H. J. Christoph & Co. quote rates of foreign exchange: London, 4851/64901/4; Paris, 515/6511/8; Hamburg, 951/6961/4; Berlin, 951/6961/4; Frankfort, 401/6411/4; Belgium, 515/65111/4; Holland, 411/6411/4; Switzerland, 51:65111/4; Sweden, 28; Norway, 111; Denmark, 56; Finland (Russia), 21; St. Petersburg, 70.

Cable transfers: London, 492/4; Paris, 509.
LIQUIDATION OF BANKRUPT ESTATES BY THE FUNDING FLAN.

The bankrupt estate of Bowles Bros., American bankers abroad, is being liquidated with success

The bankrupt estate of Bowles Bros., American bankers abroad, is being liquidated with success under the funding plan proposed by Mr. Charles Bowles. This plan differs from the regulation process of precipitating a division of the assets among the creditors in several particulars of equal importance to creditor and debtor. Its main idea is to place the control of the assets in the hands of Trustees, and employs the debtors, who are familiar with the business, to manage it, under the Trustees. Bonds are issued to bearer or order, upon which creditors can obtain loans, and upon which semi-annual interest is paid. As funds accumulate in the hands of Trustees, they may be applied to the redemption of the bonds. All balances on hand are kept invested in United States bonds. The Bowles' estate expect under this arrangement to pay dollar for dollar, which is better for their creditors than partial payment, and to have the control of the business through the settlement and at the end, which is ment, and to have the control of the business through the settlement and at the end, which is better for themselves. Henry Clews & Co. have followed a similar plan, and the A. & W. Sprague Company, of Providence, R. I., are liquidating their obligations in the same way. Such a procedure is possible only when mutual confidence prevails between all parties; when this is the case and the funding plan can be adopted, its benefits seem to speak for themselves.

BONDS AND GOLD.	
Preston, Kean & Co. quote :	
Buying,	. Sellin
United States 6s of '81 119 %	119
United States 5-20s of '62 11216	112
United States 5-20s of '64 114 4	114
United States 5-20s of '65 11612	116
8-20s of '65-Jan, and July 118%	118
5-20s of '67-Jan, and July 1194 .	119
5-20s of '68 Jan. and July 119	119
10-408 113 %	114
United States new 5s of '81 112%	112
United States currency 6s, ex. int., 116	116
Gold (full weight) 11034	111
Gold exchange 110%	111
Sterling, sixty days sight	485
Sterling, sight	- 490
Cable transfers	492
Chicago City 7s	Par & i
Cook County 7s 99% & in	t Par & i
Illinois 10 per cent school-bonds	Par & i
West Chicago park-bonds	93 & i
LATEST.	

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Money, 3½@4. Choice mercantile paper, 5@6 for 60 days, and 6@7 for four months.

Sterling dull and quiet at 484½@485 for 60 days, and 489½@490 for demand.

Gold opened at 111½, but declined to 111¼.

Carrying rates, 1½, 2½, 3, and 4. Borrowing, flat.

Clearings, \$34,000,000.

Custom receipts, \$218,000.
Specie engagements for to-morrow, \$250,000.
Treasury disbursements, \$510,000.
Governments weaker and lower, with smaller transactions than usual. State bonds quiet and

Stocks weak and feverish, and early in the day prices declined 1/2 to 23/4 per cent, the chief de-cline being in Pacific Mail. The decline was caused by a raid of "bears," Later in the day caused by a raid of "bears." Later in the day the whole market was active and strong, and the advance from the lowest point of the day ranged 1/5 to 21/5 per cent, against the decline early in the day of 1/5 to 22/6. The leading stocks were Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Northwestern, St. Paul, Rock Island, Western Union, Wabash, Ohios, and Union Pacific. Transactions aggregated 275,000, of which 96,000 were Pacific Mail, 23,000 Western Union, 26,000 Northwestern, 8,000 Rock Island, 10,000 St. Paul, 12,000 Eric, 48,000 Lake Shore, 13,000 Ohio & Mississippi, 21,000 Toledo & Wabash, and 16,000 Union Pacific.

Compone, 00 110 %	10-408 113
Coupons, new118	Currency 6s116
STATE	BONDS.
Missonris	Virginias, old38
Tennessees, old77	N. Carolinas, old 22
Tennessees, new77	N. Garolinas, new12
Virginias, new38	an outoillas, new12
STO	IKS.
Canton 57	St. Paul 38
Western Union Tel 8234	St. Paul pfd 57
Quicksilver 33%	i Wabash 90
Adams Express 113 2	Wabash pfd 45
Wells, Fargo 8214	Ft. Wayne 95
American Express 65	Terre Haute 7
.U. S. Express 64	Terre Haute pfd 25
Pacific Mail 40%	Chicago & Alton101
New York Central 10176	Chicago & Alton pfd. 106
Erie 2674	Cieve., Cin. & Col 60
Erie pfd 13	Chi Bus & Col 60
Harlem130	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.104
Harlem pfd125	Lake Shore 80
Michigan Central 80	Ohio & Mississippi 31
Pittsburg & Ft. Wayne 8816	Indiana Central 10
Northwestern 47	Ilhuois Central 97
Northwestern nid 611	Union Pacific stock 35

REAL ESTATE.

CITY PROPERTY,	
St. Louis av, & e cor of Twenty first st, w f, 212	ation
Fowler st. 221 % ft w of North 7	6,000
Wainut st, 140 ft w of Leavitt st, n f, 24x13416	1,250
Same as the shows dated Non at	3,300
1122 3-10 ft dated Nov 17	1,920
100 ft. dated Dec 5	900
dated Dec. 2.	1,200
Indiana av. 76 8-19 ft n of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 25x123 / ft, dated Dec. 7	2,500
Walnut st, 25 ft e of Lincoln, n f. 75x90 ft. dat-	2,500

William st, n e cor of Centre av, s f, 86x56½ ft, with buildings, dated Dec, 3.

Rush st, s w cor of Huron st, e f, 30 1-10x
109 9-10 ft, with buildings, dated June 4;
George F. Rumsey to William C. Sheldon.

Noble st, n e cor of Ohio st, wf, und ½ of 71x
100 ft, dated Dec, 7.
Fulton st, 200 ft e of Western av, s f, 25x140 ft, dated Nov. 28.

Lot 35, in Taylor's Block 43, in w ½ Sec 17, 39, 14, dated Dec, 5.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES
OF COURT-HOUSE.

Lot on street, 268 ft w of Champlain av, and 100 ft a of Forty-second st. w f, 100x134 ft, dated Oct. 10, 1872.
Lot 8, in Dunaway's Block 1, of Pryor's n e % of Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Dec. 4.
Lot 53, Block 2, of Swann's part of se % Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated Aug. 7.
Lot 10, Block 8, of Eberhart & Weage's n e % of s w % of Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Dec. 5...... 300

COMMERCIAL.

Monday Evening, Dec. 7.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past forty-eight hours, and for

	REC	EIPTS.	SHIPL	IENTS.
	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.
Flour, bris	14,741	14,461	10,523	14,191
Wheat, bu	81,340	141,230	5,360	175,098
Corn, bu	55,220	19,610	14,905	2,351
Dats, bu	27,960	49,770	8,817	39,776
tye, bu	8,837	3,570	1,046	2,091
Barley, bu	10,666	20,760	9,606	16,004
Grass seed, lbs.	26,030	47,370	97,523	-55,134
Flax seed, lbs	87,220	42,700		62,200.
Broom-corn, lbs		7,200	57,500	4,228
Curedmeats, lbs	262,950	1,187,310	2,288,748	5,796,433
Beef, brls	153	60	564	52
Pork, brls	2	741	489	1,917
Lard, ths	147,870	190,590	1,042,492	1,184,413
l'allow, lbs	6,884	30,090		92,120
Butter, Ibs	101,495	76,960	87,610	74,555
Dres'd hogs, No	642	249	1,892	814
Live hogs, No	15,689	23,091	5,117	5,467
Cattle, No	453	514		1,070
Sheep, No	518	168	421	
Hides, ths	252,941	210,232	215,500	203,308
Highwines, brls	230	317	685	517
Vool, ibs	36,008	46,423	115,926	106,534
Potatoes, bu	19,937			
lumber, ft	534,550	80,000	1,172,500	740,000
Shingles, No	3,170,000	543,000	479,000	600,000
Lath, No			3,100	35,000
Salt, bris	4,120	6,152	3,128	2,899

ч		Received.	Shipped.	1
i	Poultry, lbs	27,349	8,270	ı
1	Poultry, coops	214	******	ı
	Game, pkgs	106	******	1
Ì	Eggs, pkgs		200	1
۱	Dried fruits, Ibs			
	Green apples, brls	4,762	453	l
	Beans, bu	3,492	. 3	1
1	Hay, tons	211	40	i
1	Hops, lbs	11,225		ı
	Fish, pkgs	1,998	*****	ı
1	Withdrawn from store Satur	day for	city con-	
1	sumption: 3,738 bu wheat, 9,7	731 bu co	rn, 3,689	

bu oats. 1,604 bu rve, 5,341 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock : 25 cars No.

Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.
By rail	41, 497		46, 378	39, 672	11,600
To Buffalo To Huron	8,600 1,855		125, 265		
To other U. S. ports To Goderich	300		4, 292 20, 482	10,540	
Totals	52, 252	69,739	196, 423	50, 212	11,600

trade, were selling in a retail way. Prices were

Highwines were in fair demand, and steady at the quotation of Saturday, though New York was quoted easier. Sales were reported of 200 brls at 97c per gallon, all the offerings being taken sed hogs were in small supply, and firmer,

nnder a fair demand for lots in good condition.
Sales were limited to 89 head, averaging 216 lbs, at \$8.05\% per 100 lbs; and 160 head, averaging 150 lbs, at \$7.75. Soft and dirty lots were not wanted. ceipts of hogs were only fair, but so many were left over from Saturday that the market declined, and packers were slow to take hold even then, dleging that there is no money in operating a

alleging that there is no money in operating at present prices. This, and a further decline in lard in Liverpool to 64s per 112 lbs (a drop of nearly 9 per cent within a week), made holders of product anxious to let go, and they could only do so by offering to sell at a decline. Mess pork was 152/20c per bl lower. Lard fell off 10/2/20c per 100 lbs, and meats about 1/5c per bt, the latter being dull. The trading was chiefly in the speculative articles, and though some buyers, mostly on the short The trading was chiefly in the speculative articles, and though some buyers, mostly on the short side, took hold frealy, a good many held off for a further decline. The situation is rendered perplexing by the fact that a good many of the hogs on sale are not fit even to make meats, and the wonder is what they were sent in for. Very few operators think that they were sent forward because there are not many fat hogs left. The packers do not want them, and are not disposed to take the good ones so actively as heretofore. packers do not want them, and are not disposed to take the good ones so actively as heretofore, being distrustful of the situation. The pork now here is chiefly held on account of country operators, and it is believed that most of the lard is held in the same way. The meats are owned by the packers who find very little demand for them, especially on European account, though shipments to the South have been fair.

The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, or seller the year, \$19.50@19.55; do, seller January and February, \$19.75@19.80; do seller February, \$20.15@20.20; do, seller March, \$20.45@20.50; prime mess, \$17.00@17.25; and extra prime, \$14.75@15.00. Lard. cash or sellerthe year, \$12.97\\ \frac{3}{2}\) do, seller January and February, \$13.15\\ \frac{3}{2}\) do, seller January and February, \$13.15\\ \frac{3}{2}\) do, seller February, \$13.32\\ \frac{3}{2}\) do, seller March, \$13.50\\ \frac{3}{2}\) 5. Sweet-pickied hams, \$1\\ \frac{1}{2}\) 1\\ \frac{1}{2}\) for \$16\(\text{0}\) 15\\ \text{b}\ \text{ average fresh cured: green hams, \$15\(\text{0}\) 16\(\text{0}\) 15\(\text{b}\) \text{ average fresh cured: green hams, \$15\(\text{0}\) 16\(\text{0}\) for shoulders, \$9\\ \text{c}\) for short ribs, and \$9\\ \text{0}\) 9\\ \frac{3}{2}\\ \text{0}\) for short clear; dry-satted meats, loose, at \$6\\ \text{0}\) The market closed at the following range

cember; green meats quoted at 6½c for shoulders, 9½c for short ribs, and 9½c for short clear; dry-salted meats, 1000c, at 6½c for short clears, 10½c for short clears, 10½c for short clears, 10½c for chort clears, 10½c for chort clears, 10½c for chort clears, 10½c for chort clears, 10½c; do, shoulders, 7½c. Bacon meats nominal. Mess beef, £8,25; extra mess do, £9.25; beef hams, £20.00(2).20, according to quality. City tallow, 8@8½c; grease, 6@10c. Sales were reported of 100 bris mess pork at £19.70; 250 bris do at £19.50; 1,000 bris do at £19.62½; 1,750 bris do at £19.50; 1,000 bris do seller February at £20.25; 500 bris do at £20.30; 6,000 bris do at £20.25; 500 bris do at £20.30; 6,000 bris do at £20.12½; 750 bris do at £20.21½; 750 bris do at £20.50; 750 bris do at £20.60; 1,250 bris do at £20.55; 750 bris do at £20.60; 1,250 bris do at £20.55; 750 bris do at £20.60; 1,250 bris do at £20.55; 750 bris do at £20.40; \$5 bris prime mess pork at £17.00; 250 tes lard at £13.05; 1500 tes do at £13.40; 1,500 bris do at £13.55; 250 tes do at £13.65; 250 tes do at £13.62; 250 tes do at £13.65; 250 tes do at £13.65; 250 tes do at £13.69; 250 tes do

Flour was very dull. There was no demand Flour was very dull. There was no demand for shipment, and even local buyers held off, the continued weakness in wheat tending to make purchasers slow. There was no particular change in prices, though some holders were undoubtedly disposed to concede a little if they could have found customers by so doing. Buckwheat flour was essier. Bran was quiet and firm. Sales were reported of 200 bris white winter ex-Sales were reported of 200 bris spring extras on private terms; 250 bris spring extras on private terms; 100 bris superfines at \$3.50; 25 bris buckwheat at \$6.50; 45 bris do at \$6.25; 25 bris do at \$6.15\cdot 6.50; 45 bris do at \$6.15\cdot 6.50; 45 bris do at \$6.15\cdot 6.50; 45 bris do at \$6.15\cdot 6.50; 50 bris rye at \$5.12\cdot 6.50 bris. Also, 20 tons bran at \$16.25, on track. The following was the closing range of

track. The following was the closus	9 rur	80 01
prices:		
Choice to favorite winters	5,59 (2 6.50
Common to good do	5.00 (3,25
Choice spring extras	4,50 (
Fair shipping do	4.12%	
Patent spring extras	6,00 (
Superfines	3,00 (
Rye flour	5.00 (
Buckwheat flour	6.00 (
Brsn		@16,25
Wheat was tame during the greater	part o	of the

Without the more channels for ear power in the control of the property of the control of the con

Rye was dull, and Ic lower, in sympathy with wheat, the lower grades of which are taken in preference when so much lower in price as now. Sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 94c, and 400 bu do at 93c, the market closing at the inside.

Barley was again quiet, and 1@2c lower, on all but lots in preferred houses, which were comparatively firm. A. D. & Co.'s receipts sold at \$1.28@1.29 for No. 2, and \$1.16 for No. 3. Saller the mouth. or regular No. 2 sold at \$1.28@1.29 for No. 2, and \$1.16 for No. 3. at \$1.28@1.29 for No. 2, and \$1.16 for No. 3. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at \$1.25@1.26½, and seller January at \$1.26 @1.27½, both closing at the outside. No. 3 closed tame at \$1,08@1.09, except as noted above. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at \$1.29; 1,600 bu do at \$1.28; 400 bu do at \$1.26; 5,000 bu do at \$1.25; 400 bu No. 3 (A.. D. & Co.) at \$1.16; 1.200 bu do at \$1.29; 800 bu do at \$1.25; 400 bu No. 3 (A.. D. & Co.) at \$1.05; 400 bu received (A. D. & Co.) at \$1.16; 1.200 bu do at \$1.05; \$90 bu do at \$1.07; \$400 bu rejected (A. D. & Co.) at \$1.08; \$900 bu do at \$1.06; \$400 bu do at \$1.05; \$400 bu by sample at \$1.23; \$900 bu do at \$1.20, on track; \$900 bu do at \$1.15, delivered. Total, 23,800 bu.

OTHER PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly gives the following:

in store at	Wheat,	Corn,	Oats,	Barley, bu.	Rye,
w York		1, 274, 752	919,660	127,392	15, 925
bany	45,000		58,000	601,000	******
ffalo	548, 549	103, 827	1,020	104, 156	Our Post
lwaukee	962, 019 305, 630	10, 245	226, 870 21, 374	266, 967	33, 591
luth	15,500		21.019	85,841	2,806
ledo, 21stl	387,982	284, 282	111,758	2,023	*****
troit	95, 355	20, 732	19,545	66, 383	******
wego	800,000	130, 600	60,006	65,000	1,500
Louis	567, 491	89,629	60,286	66,315	3, 225
oria	30,693	5 2,063	67, 583	2,2:5	22, 586
ston	21,551		267,543	29, 307	1, 624
ronto	38,759		415	66, 755	1,390
ontreal, 15th	218, 313	17,000	855	109, 461	1,410
iladelphia.	200,000	160,000	5, 459	142,528	
ltimore	203,839		95,000	10,000	5,000
ke ship'nts.	804, 498		62,596	40,145	5,000
il ship'nts.	43, 280		71, 494	54,504	11, 400
N.Y. c'nis	380,000	25,000	******	46,000	31, 300
	-	-	-	Water Company of the last	and the last of the last of

* Estimated. The stock affoat in New York harbor not yet taken and not included.

Beerbohm's London cable of Dec. 2 1874 reports

150 towns in England and Wales for the week ended Nov. 23, 1874, at 60,000 to 65,000 qrs (and estimated in the Kingdom at 240,000 to 260,000 qrs). Imports for the same week: Wheat, 200,000 to 255,000 qrs; maize, under 50,000 qrs; flour, 45,000 to 50,000 brls; giving a supply of wheat and flour, including imports and home delivaries, approximately of 488,125 to 605,625 qrs, against a weekly consumption of 400,000 qrs minimum and 423,000 qrs maximum, an excess of supply for the week over the consumption of 68,125 to 82,625 qrs.

qrs.

The supply of maize for same week was under 400,000 bu, against an average weekly consump-The supply of maize for same week was under 400,000 bu, against an average weekly consumption of 854,000 bu in 1872, and 847,000 bu in 1873. The consumption of maize has been largely diminished, and the cheap feeding barley from Southeastern Europe has been taken largely to fill the place of maize. There were in transit for the United Kingdom on the 19th of November, 1874, 2,745,184 bu of barley, against 1,637,750 bu at the corresponding date in 1873. There were also in transit for the United Kingdom, exclusive of steam shipments from America, 52,435 grs of maize, including 5,000 qrs, or 40,000 bu, only from Southeastern Europe, against 234,174 qrs Nov. 10, 1873.

The New York Times says: The New York Times says:

The New York Times says:

There were imported into the United Kingdom, for the ten months ending Oct. 31, 35,500,600 hundred weights of wheat, against 35,250,000 for the corresponding period of last year. The value of this year's import of wheat was \$3,250,000 less than the value of the smaller quuntity imported last year. In 1873 the United States contributed 42 per cent of the total imports of wheat for the ten months. In 1874 the proportion had risen to 58 per cent, or a net increase of over 5,050,000 cwt in quantity, and about \$15,000,000 in value. The British imports of wheat flour from the United States have nearly trebled in quantity, being close upon 3,000,000 cwt in 1874, against a little over 1,000,000 in 1873.

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD. The following were the exports from the four

	18'	74	- *1873
W	eek end'g	Week end'a	Week end's
Land to the second	Dec. 5.	Nov. 28.	Dea. 6
Flour, brls	75,396	58,666	62,37
Wheat, bu		569,782	664,925
Corn, bu		276,000	375,32
Rye, bu			32.53
Pork, brls	4.094	3,192	83,01
Lard. Ths		3,206,947	7,948,05
Bacon, Ibs	2,262,217	4,628,269	8,445,48

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was in moderate domand, closing \(\frac{1}{2} \) lower than on 'Change. Seller January sold at 90\(\frac{1}{2} \) edges 00\(\frac{1}{2} \) e, closing late at 90\(\frac{1}{2} \) colors at 80\(\frac{1}{2} \) colors are sold. January sold at 90% @903% c. closing late at 90% c. Seller December closed le below, or at 89% c. Corn was quiet, and % lower at the close, ranging for the month from 75% @76c, closing at 75% @75% c; new, seller January, was firmer, selling at 52. Osts were a shade firmer, closing at 54% @54% c seller the year and January, with sales early at 54% @54% c. Moss pork and lard were steady, with sales as follows: 100 bris moss pork, cash, at \$19.50; 750 bris de seller February at \$20.10; 1,250 bris de at \$20.20; 250 tes lard seller February at \$20.10; 1,350 bris de seller February at \$13.35; 500 tes de seller lard, seller February, at \$13.35; 500 tes do seller March at \$13.50; 80,000 the green shoulders at

Mess pork was fairly active and steady, closing at \$19.55 cash, \$19.70@19.75 seller January. \$20.15@20.20 seller February, and \$20.45@20.50 seller March. Sales were: 1,000 brls cash at \$19.55; 250 brls seller February at \$20.15; 2,500 brls do at \$20.171/4; 250 brls do at \$20.20; 250 brls seller March at \$20.45; 750 brls do at \$20.471/4; 500 brls do at \$20.50. Lard was firm at \$13.00 cash. \$13.35@13.371/4 seller February; \$13.571/@13.60 seller March. Sales were: 250 tos cash at \$13.00; 750 tos seller February at \$13.35 : 1.250 tos seller March at \$20.50 tos seller March at \$13.00 cash.

EGGS—Were steady at 25@26c for strictly fresh and 20@22c for pickled.

FISH—Sales to a small aggregate were effected at about steady rates. We continue to quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-bri, \$5.25@5.35; No. 2 do, \$5.15@5.25; No. 1 trout, \$4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-bri, \$5.50@10.00; No. 1 bsy, \$7.50@8.00; No. 2 mackerel, ½-bri, \$6.50@1.00; No. 1 bsy, \$7.50@8.00; No. 2 mackerel, ½-bri, \$6.50@7.00; family mackerel, ½-bri, \$6.50@7.00; bank codfish, \$6.20@7.00; ba

berries, \$10.00@11.50 per brl; wild do, \$3.00@10.00; Malsag grapes, \$5.00@6.50 per keg, and \$10.00 @11.50 per brl.

GROCERIFS—Trade opens moderately active this week, with prices of most lines steadily held. Some further concessions in prices of coffee are likely to be made before the close of the week, but aside from this jobbers do not anacipate any important changes at present. We quote:

BI-CARR, SODA—767%:

COFFIES—Mocha, \$44,@35%c; O. G. Java, \$24,@33%c; Java, No. 2, 29.630c; choice plantation Ceyton, 23%c; Java, No. 2, 29.630c; choice plantation Ceyton, 23%c; prime Rio, 22%@23%c; choice do, 23%c; or prime Rio, 22%@23%c; choice do, 23%c; singapore Java, 23%c; daracsibo, 22%@24%c; common do, 26.62%c; roasting do, 18.613%c; Singapore Java, 23%c; daracsibo, 22%@24%c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 17%@18c; stearine, full weight, 15%@16c; do, short weight, 14%c[15c; Aracsibo, 22%c] daracsibo, 22%c] daracsibo, 23%c] common do, 26.00%c; carolina, 86.8%c; Louisiana, 76.7%c.

SUCARS—Patent cut losf, 11%c[11%c; crushed and powdered, 11%c[11%c]; granulated, 11%c[11%c; A, standard, 10%c; do No. 2, 10%c; B, 19%c; extra do, 10%c; crushed and powdered, 11%c[11%c]; granulated, 11%c[11%c; A, standard, 10%c; do No. 2, 10%c; B, 19%c; extra do, 70%c[35c; rommon do, 7%c[35c; common do, 7%c[35c; common

Porto Rico molasses, choice, 53@58c; common mo-lasses, 40@43c.

Salematus—Common to best, 7@93/c.

Salematus—Common to best, 7@93/c.

Salematus—Common to best, 7@93/c.

Salematus—Common to best, 7@93/c.

12.0; ginges, African, 25@28c; do Calcutta, 18@20-Solars—German Mottlod, 63/c07c; Golden West, 43/c3c; White Lily, bis/c65/c; White Rose, 68/c05/c; palm, 6@63/c; Savon Imperial, 63/c65/c; witte Russian, 63/c66/c; Savon Imperial, 63/c65/c; True Blue, 63/c6/c.

Salematus—Silver gloss, 93/c010c.; common, 8@93/ce

pure, 53/c68.

HAY—The market was active and higher, the demand being principally from the Stock-Yards, where hay is wanted immediately for feeding stock. Prime timothy sold at \$20.00, No. 1 at \$19.00 delivered at the yards. It is thought that prices will decline as soon as this shortage is filled. Quotations are as follows: Timothy, prime, \$18.50@12.00; No. 1, \$18.00@19.00; No. 2, do, \$10.50@17.50; mixed, \$14.50@15.00; choice upland prairie, \$13.00@14.00; No. 1 do, \$12.50@13.00; No. 2, or slough, \$10.00@11.00. Loose, on Wagons—Timothy, \$17.00@19.00; prairie, \$14.50@13.00; Oat straw, \$10.00@11.00. The sales reported were: 300 tons good timothy at \$20.00, 30 tons No. 1 timothy at \$19.00—all delivered at Stock-Yards; 20 tons No. 2 do at \$17.50, 20 tons mixed do at \$15.50, all free on board; 10 tons prime prairie at \$14.50, 30 tons No. 1 at \$13.00 o. 1, also, sale of 100 tons No. 1 timothy seller January at \$20.00.

HIDES—Were steady under a fair local demand, Green city butchers? The: green cured, light, 9%c; preng calf.

mides—were steady under a fair local demand. Green city butchers, 7 ½c; green cured, light, 9½c; heavy do, 1½6 8½c; part cured, 7½68c; green caif, 15c; veal, 12c; dvy fint, 18619c; dry kip, 19c; dry salted bides, 146a15c; deacon skins, 45c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwised amaged, two-thirds prices; branded, 10 per cent off; sheep pelts, wool estimated acceptable. as washed, per lb, 40c, HOPS—Were selling in a retail way at 33@42c for Western and 45c for Eastern. IRON AND STEEL—Were in moderate demand at

1	promptly filled within the range of the following quotations:
1	HEMLOCK.
	City harness 34@ 36
	Country harness 326 35
40	
,	
ì	
)	City upper, No. 1, 19 ft
,	
	Calf. city
	Rough upper, damaged 27@ 30
	Butfalo slaughter sole
	"B. A." sole 30@ 33
	Calf. 1,20@ 1.35
	Harness 400 43 French calf, Jodot 55.00075.00
	French calf, 24 to 36 lbs 1.65@ 2.25
	French calf, 24 to 36 lbs
	LUMBER-Several cargoes were at the dock, but the
1	market was very quiet. The order business at the
	yards was only fair. Following are yard prices:
	First clear
	Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch 46,00 @48,00
	Third clear, a inch
1	Third clear, thick
	Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together.
	rough
	Clear siding, 1st and 2d together 20,00 @21,00
	First common siding 18.00 @19.00
	Second common siding 14.00 @15.00
	Flooring, first common. dressed 31.00 @83.00
	Flooring, second common, dressed 25.00 @27.00
	Flooring, third common, dressed 18.00 @20.00
	A wagon-box boards, selected, 14
1	inches and upward
1	B wagon-box boards 28.00 @30.00
	A stock boards 36.00 @38.00
	B stock boards 26.00 @28.00

WOOD—The wood market was quiet and steady at former quotations: Beech, \$7.000,7.50; maple, \$8.006, 8.50; hickory, \$9.00; slabs, \$5.50.

WOOL—Was quiet and steady. Stocks are not larce, but, with the small lots yet to come forward, will probably be sufficient to meet the wants of the Weatern trade until spring, unless the demand should be extraordinary. Following are quotations:

be extraordinary. Following are quotations:
Good to prime tab-washed.
Poor to good tub-washed.
Fine and medium washed fleece.
Coarse washed fleece.
Medium and coarse unwashed.
Fine unwashed

Fine unwashed
Pulled wool.
Unmerchantable and burry wool, 5@10c less.

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 7.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 1,700. It was one of the quietest Mondays that drovers have experienced for a number of weeks. There was nothing resembling settivity, either in the local or outside demands, and the day's sales made a beggarly showing. The receipts fell much below the average for a Monday, but the light receipts had no perceptible effect upon values, owing to the presence of some 5,000 or 6,000 cattle which remained unsold at the close of last week. Had the supply been confined to the fresh arrivals it would have proved ample. A few hundred head were divided between shippers, local butchers, and feeders at \$2,00@5.50 for scalawags to choice shipping steers. Should no more common and medium cattle arrive during the present week, sellers could scarcely do more than dispose of those already here,—a fact which country shippers would do well to make a note of.

QUOTATIONA, Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,350 Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,360 to 1,550 lbs.

to 1,550 lbs.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,250 to 1,450 lbs.

Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs.

4,25@5.00 Medium Grades—Steers in fair fiesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs.

Stock Oattle—Now to fair steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs.

2,50@3,50 Stock Oattle—Now Tides (attle, in decent flesh, averaging 3,000 to 1,000 lbs.

CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI.
Dec. 7.—Hogs—Receip CINCINNATI, Dec. 7.—Hoss-Beceipts, 10,919. Market weak; but little doing. Common, \$3.50@6.85; medium to fair, \$6.90@7.23; good packing grades, \$7.30@4.45; extra butchers, \$7.50@7.60; bulk sales, \$7.20@7.40. About 12,000 still in pens. Shipments, 123.

ST. LOUIS.
St. Louis, Dec. 7.—Hoos—Receipts, 9,440; dull;

NARKETS BY TELEGRAPH. Foreign Markets.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7.—11 a. m.—Flour, 22s@23 6d.

Wheat—Winter, 9s 56@28 9d; spring, 3s 8d@3 21;
white, 9s 10@10s 7d; club, 10s 4d@10s 7d. Corn, 33s 6d@35s 9d. Prk, 85s. Lard, 64s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7.—1 p. 1a.—Lard, 64s. Gold, 11 ½. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Rate of discount in open market on three-months' biis, 5 7-16 per cent, or 9-16 below Bank of England rate. Consols—Money, 91½@91½; account, 92@92s; '65s, 106s; '07s, 109½; 10-40s, 104½; new 5s, 10s; New York Central, 94; Erie, 24½@32; preferred, 39.

Tallow, 46s. Linseed oil, 24s 9d. Turpentine, 25s, Paris, Dec. 7.—Rentee, 62 francs 52½c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7.—Cotton casier; middling, 7½@7 7½d; O'Reans, 8@8½d; sales 12,000 bales; American, 6,900; speculation and export, 2,000.

Lard, 64s; shoulders, 33s. Hams—Long cut, 50s.

New York Dry-Goods Market. New York Dry-440048 Market.

New York, Dec. 7.—The package trade is only moderate, and jobbing branches inactive. Brown and bieached cottons in fair request. New York Mills shirtings reduced to 16/4c. Prints in good demand. Side-bands and chintzes sell freely. Wansutta prints reduced to 6/4c. Heavy cassimeres and worsted coatings in fair request. Kentucky jeans fairly active.

The Produce Markets.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec, 7,—FLOUR—Receipts, 25,104 brls; steady, and in very moderate inquiry; superime Western St.te, \$4.15@4.75; common to good extra 46, \$4.96; db. 10; white wheat Western extra, \$5.75@6.25; extra Onlo, \$4.35@6.75; St. Louis, \$5.00@8.00. Rye flour steady at \$4.26@4.75.

CONN-MEAL—Steady; Western, \$4.10@4.75.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 102,000 bu; quiet and firm: moderate inquiry: \$1.08@4.109 for No. 3 suring:

steady at \$1.2008.175.

Conn-Meal—Steady; Western, \$4.10@4.75.

Grain—Wheat—Receipts, 102,000 bu; quiet and firm; moderate inquiry; \$1.08@4.09 for No. 3 spring; \$1.16@1.11 for No. 2 chango; \$1.11@1.12 for No. 2 Northwestern; \$1.12 for No. 2 Minnesota; \$1.14 for No. 7 spring; \$1.18@1.25 for ungraded lows and Minnesota spring; \$1.08@1.25 for ungraded lows and Minnesota spring; \$1.19@1.26 for winter red Western; \$1.27@1.30 for amber do; \$1.23@1.37 for white Western, Rya quiet at 85@38c. Barley scarce and firmer; Canada West, \$1.55. Malt quiet. Corn—Receipts, 5,000 bu; doul and unchanged. Oats—Receipts, 5,000 bu; good speculative demand; \$5@70c for mixed Western; \$0.26 for white do.

HAY—Quiet at 600.

HOPS—Firmer.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet and steady; \$1.40.83%c for fair to good refining; \$2.50 for prime; Muscovada, \$4.50.83%c; reduced steady at 10.460.04c. Molasses quiet; Porto Rico, \$1.50.85.

PETROLEUM - Quiet; crude, 5% @5%c; refined,

TURPENTINE—Heavy at 33%@34c for spicits. Eggs—Unchanged. PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at \$21,00 for PROVISIONS—PORK dull and nominal at \$21,00 for mess. Best unchanged. Cut meats quiet; middles dull and lower; 19%0 for Western long clear. Lard heavy and decidedly lower; prime steam, 10%c. Burren—Unsettued; 20@38c for Western. Caesse—Quiet, at 12%@15%c.
WHISKY—LOWER, at \$1.02.
UNCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 7. - COTTON - Dull and nom-

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 7.—COTTON — Dull and nominai at 14c.—Steady and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat scarce and firm; red, \$1,10@1,12, Corn fair and firm at 72@75c. Oats fair and firm at 55@62c. Rye scarce and firm at \$1,10. Barley in light demand; holders firm.
OILS—Unchanged.
BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.
BUTTER—Dull and declined; choice Western reserve, 28@30c; Central Ohio, choice, 25@28c; medium, 23@35c.
CHESSE—Steady, and in moderate demand.
PROVISIONS—Fork quiet and unchanged at \$20.50 spot, offored; \$21.62% seller February; no sales. Lard dull and declined; steam, 13c spot. Bulk meats quiet and weak; 7½@7%@10@10%@10%c, all ten to twenty days in salt. Bacon, only limited jobbing demand. Green meats dull; shoulders, 63@3c the inside.
WHISSE—Scarce and strong at 96c.

Tolsbo, Dec. 1, 200 white Wabash, \$1.15%; Geann—Wheat dull; No. 2 white Wabash, \$1.15%; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.12; amber Michigan, \$1.08%. Corn fair and firm; high mixed, 70%(GTt; Docember, 79%; January, 71%; old high mixed, 75c; low mixed, 69@70e; old, 72, Oats steady and unchanged, CLOVER SEED-\$5.65, DRESSED HOGS-\$8.00@8.50 asked; 8.00@8.25

less firm and nominal; No. 2, 9620542. Barley dul; No. 2, nominal at \$1.28% (£1.25%; December, \$1.28%) 1.29%; un store, \$1.11.

PROVINGONS—Dull and nominally lower. Mass per \$19.75(20,00 cash; February, \$20,25; nrime per per nominal at \$17.25; extra prime, \$15.00; west paint mominal at \$17.25; extra prime, \$15.00; west paint mominal at \$17.25; extra prime, \$15.00; west paint mominal at \$1.02; by \$4.00; boxed. Prime lard mominal at \$1.04; by \$13.4(2.13%).

Drassed Hogs—In moderate demand at \$1.00; live hogs weak and dull at \$2.25(2.5.0). KECKIPTS—Flour, 7,030 bris; oats, 700 br; wheat, 103.000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bu; oats, 800 br; and

03,000 bu. SHIPMENTS-Flour, 6,000 bu; cats, 800 bu; wheat,

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7.—FLOUR-Dull; Western super-fine, \$4.25@4.50; extra, \$4.75@5.25.
Grain-Wheat dull; No. 2 red Western, \$1.291.24
Corn dull; mixed Western nominally 85c. One arm-lower; \$4.100@1.03.
Phovisions—Pork nominally \$21.00@1.50.
Phovisions—Pork nominally \$21.00@1.50.
Boom coarce and firm; shoulders, 10%c; clear the 13%c. Lard, stsam, 14@14%c; redned, 14%e14%c. Tim Bradley Is Chief Deput BUTTER—Unchanged. COFFEE—Quiet and unchanged. WHISKY—\$1.03.

WHISKY-\$1.03.
LOUISVILLE.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 7.—COTTOX—Dull and dress. FLOUR-Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN-Corn lower; 70@75c. Oats, 60@55c. En

95c. Provisions—Pork quiet at \$91.50. Bacon—See here. Sugar-cured hams, 12@13c, Bulk shoulen 14%@17%c; clear rib, 10%@10%c; clear, 10%c. Lar. Whisky—98c. WHISKY—98c. MEMPHIS.
MEMPHIS, Dec. 7.—Corrox—Dull and lower; 13vg
14c; sales, 800 pales; receipts, 4,320; shipment, 4,52
stock, 53,000.
FLOUR—In fair demand and firm; low grades sares
and firm at \$5.00667,25.

and firm at \$5.00@7.25.

GRAIN—Corn dull and depressed, owing to heavy receipts; mixed nominally 85c. Oats firm; mine.

receipts; mixed nominally 85c. Oats firm; mixed 671%c.

Bran-Easy at \$21.50.

Provisions—Pork quiet and weak at \$20.00. Let steady at 15@16c. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged.

CLEVELAND.

7,150 bu.

BUFFALO, Dec. 7.—GRAIN—Wheat inactive and heavy. Corn very dull; three cars new at 80, on track; 2,000 bu Western at 85c, in store. Oats held at 60c; no inquiry. Rye neglected. Barley neglected. OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Dec. 7.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 1 M waukee club, \$1.22. Corn dull; new high mixed.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago, Dec. 6 and 7.

Port of Chicago, Dec. 6 and 7.

ARRIVED.

Prop Oconto, Manitowoc, 23 tubs butter, 4 sacks wed, 60 bags peas; Sheboygan, 400 bris pass, 70 bris potatoes, 1,400 plags from; Miraulaes, 300 bris peas, 250 bris flour, 200 sacks potatoes, 140 bags speed, 39 sacks weod.

Prop Badger State, Buffaio, 1,400 sacks salt, and sundries. dries. Schr Hattie Earl, Grand Haven, 768 m shingles, 77 m lath. Schr Eilen Spry, Pensaukee, 1,100 m lumber, 60 m lath. Scar Learn Spry, remanates, 1,100 m number, 60 m laborates and control of the con

Prop Oconto, Milwaukee, 600 kegs nalls, 300 kb hides, 12 bris oil.

The Winter Quarters at Grand Haven, Meb. The Winter Quarters at Grand Haven, MebSpecial bispatch to the Chicaco Tribune.
Grand Haven, Mich., Dec. I.—The following is a
list of the vessels that have gone into winter-quarter
in Grand Haven. With the exception of the schn
Mystic and H. D. Moore, which belong in Chicago and
Saugatuck, all the vessels named belong to this port:
Barges—Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, Wyoming,
Transfer, C. O. D., Welverine, Golden Havest, Apprentice Boy, William Burns, City of Eris, Grand
Rapids, C. F. Ailen.
Steam-Barges—New Era and Gen. Paine.
Schooners—H. D. Moore, Mystic, Ablgall, Jenny
Lind, Maj. Ferry, Lockout, Presto, Willie Laute, Le,
Oktawa, Robert Howlett, Andrew Jackson.
Tugs—Tempest Waukaroo, Maranda, Jeroma &
Mary.

Besides these there are several fishing tues and

Miscellancous. The schr North Star has gone to Pentwater for a

argo of lumber.

—There are laid up at this harbor 33 propellers, 219 —There are laid up at this harvor 33 propellers, 22 vessels, 3 steam-barges, and 4 steamers.

—The schr Newsboy arrived here yesterday. R is her first appearance at this port since she was rebuilt.

—The following vessels are yet due at this harbor: Schrs darvey Bissel, F. D. Gardner, Eliza Day, C. C. Trowbridge, B. J. Skidmore, and the seew Blacklavit.

—The following vessels arrived yesterday: Loris Day, Emms Coyne, J. C. Parker, Lewis McDonald, Lotus, San Jacinto, L. G. Woodruff, Newboy, D. A. Johnson, Saginaw, and Jesse Pailips.

The Favorite is the only tug now on duty at Detroit.

—The wrecked schr Fostoria has been taken to Tunawands for repairs.

—The prop Arabia wet 9,000 bu wheat, through
striking upon the Lime Kilns.

—The scow Quickstop has been entirely dismantled,
and is lying at Oison's yard, where she will undergo extensive repairs this winter.

—The scow-schr Dolphin, ashors at Tawas Point, Lake Huron, was gotten of Wednasday by the ing Winslow and taken to Detroit. It is not supposed that she is much hurt, having gore, as a soft bottom, —The Captain of the tug C. Jiams, which returned to Manistee from the Manistons on the 3d, reports that a part of a vessely way named Sandarson. ports that a part of a vessel's yawi named Sandarso came ashore at Empire Bluffs, Nov. 23. Sans at a pieces of rigging were soon doubting outside. The ves-sal was loaded with wheat. No person or bodies have

sal was loaded with wheat. No person or bodies are been seen.

—The prop Rocket, which sunk at Toledo, has been -raised. Two or three of her plank on the bluff of her bow were found to have been eut through by the its making a bad hole. Her cargo of marchandise y badly damaged. It consisted in part of 500 bris water lime, 33 sacks noffee, 300 bris angar, 300 kegs of sois, 200 bris apples, 40 bris four, 100 bris potatoes, &c., &c. —The latest name associated with the craft that foundered off Colchester is that of the schr John Rice. She cleared from Buffalo on the 17th uit, for Detroit with a cargo of 550 tons of coal, and has not yet reached her destination, neither has she been heard from, ser can anything be ascertained concerning her whene bouts.

—The total arrivals and clearances in the Saginar

The total arrivals and clearances in the Sagins

| Bay City, Saginas. | Number vessels | 967 | 568 | Number men | 9,651 | 4,111 | Number tons | 390,346 | 174,950 | SCLEARED. | Bay City, Sagmau, Res. | Number vessels. | 1,005 | 549 | 1,615 | Number men. | 9,636 | 3,989 | 13,615 | Number tons. | 387,415 | 172,834 | 560,335 |

ion to twenty days in eait. Isseen, only limited jobbing demand. Green meats duil is shoulders, \$466 6%; c; sides, \$9%@9%c; hams, \$16811%c; closing at the inside.

Wiissx—Scarce and strong at 96c.

St. Louis, Dec. 7.—Cottos—Quiet and unchanged.
Floux—Low grades ettle, firm, and unchanged.
Collain—Whest frame; No. 2 red, \$1.08%(\$1.00).
Phovisions—Fork dull and nominally lower; \$19.75 offered; \$20.25 seller February; \$3.0.00 bid, seller farch; no sales. Mest—Nothing doing; held at provious quotations. Lard duil; 13c cash.

Recentra—Flour, 6.000 bir; corn, 4.000 bir; carried, \$1.000 bir; baried, \$1.00

who had served his God faithfully and waiting been a local minister of the Methodist Church for about forty-two years, we blieve. His death was as peaceful and triumphant as his life had been devoted and consistent. His anticipations of heavenly rest were sweet and joyful, and his soul grew rapturous as he spoke of the "depths of the wisdom and knowledge of God."

Different Hous—\$8.00(8.50 asked; 8.00(8.25) aske

FRANK AGNEW.

He Takes Formal Possessio Sheriff's Office.

And Turns Out to Have B publican in Disguis

Republicans Appointe

pisgust of the Oppos

It will, no doubt, be an agreeable the Republicans of Cook County to l late day, that they carried through

the Republicans of Cook County to I the Republicans of Cook County to I tate day, that they carried through I tate day, that they carried through I tate day, that they carried through I tate day, their ticket, in the late election, by majority. There were two Republic for the office of Sheriff, and one of I natural order of things, had to be elected of things, had to be elected of Frank Agnew, a Republican in dispreadly worked his point until he nemination from the bewildered Options by means of his Irish is would not be bought, two or three nest citizens, who had the entire outside of Frank's few Irishmen, at the was a splendid triumph of political who native-born Irishman could plagame successfully; for does not the interditional Hibernian,—
He may be duped, but won't be a More fit to practice than to plan? Of course. Mr. Agnew, in achieving triumph of his nomination, did full is softish birth. It was fortunate that his nativity rose over Aberdeen Sigo. A mere Irish patriot, born on too common a production to be and, as an office-seeker, he is far a success—especially if he is sa "Irish rebel;" but when a in Scotland, or in Nova Ze that matter, eschews his foreigneunis the shamrock—for a time—he d by most Irishmen as a rara avis shout him up accordingly, until the remarkable devotion—very remarkabl laim an Irishman because I choose [Loud applause.] Alas for the wea green! Mr. Agnew went into the Irish patriot, and won. Now he is in the thistle blooms upon his crest. the once pairiot and fire-

since "fought shy" of his former and has linked his companionship these who drink the health of the Br at Scotch banquete. In short, Mr. sence fierce "Irish rebel," has be many another Irishman after provisited him unexpecsedly, "INTERAL AND LOYAL; so the patriots are in a stew, and fee have been beautifully sold by the combinant who, under false colors, or Shrievalty of the County of Cook, Gfore, is the rage among the Shrievalty of the County of Cook, to fore, is the rage among the phalanx. The man who was fore the election is Scotch the lion rampant has superseded mon his banner. Of course, it is with patriots to find fault with Mr. making use of them, and then retunatural allegiance. He is a British and why should be to be blamed for rightful colors after making a ste of the

rightful colors after making a ste of the

"MERR IRISH"?

No hberal-minded man can find fau Sheriff of Cook County for throwing class of men who, in all ages, approme into this world for the special being made tools of. Republicate caimly on and congratulate each of turn things have taken. Cook Coupassed out of their hands.

TIM BRADLEY STILL HOLDS OV He is, in fact, indiscensable just no Ageew has the good sense to recognin in appointing, as he has done, the Bradley as First Deputy. It is rare, so great an instance of political mass beer displayed. But Mr. Aguew level. He had too much conscience running by himself an office, of which he was rather dark about, and he has 'n his beaten rival—his brother Repu Bradley—in office. Mr. Agaew real the thanks of the community. No public officer shown himself less und of political prejudice in the select

eame out in an electioneering card rival—he has given an appointmen County Commissioners, for or ag has given the same. He has show tion party that he can be ion party that he can be

NOBLY INDEPENDENT OF THE

It was Frank Agnew who carried to
of Cook County, not the mongrel of
linewn under the name of the Opp
for, he has nominated only three Iris
neither one of the three is afflicted wism. This shows that Mr. Agnew
election fever has passed, disdains to
agogue. He is a cosmopolite, an
basis, he will fight his battle out. Th

are

by the new Sheriff: by the new Sheriff:

Deputies—T. M. Bradley, A. J. Corriga
A. Korn, Joseph Lawlor, Charles Vosges,
(en. P. C. Tierney, T. H. Smith.

Battiffs—A. Probston, C. A. Farnewo

Batigs—A. Probston, C. A. Farn George Cooper, George Vocke, W. II. A. Dunlaen, George B. Hutchinson, I Sett Hanchett, E. B. Longley. Chief Cierk—A. J. Gailagher. Assistant Clerk—Charles Bradley. Juiter—Feter Hand. In addition it is stated that "Jim

to be Assistant Jailer, and Luke A Sheriff's brother, Clerk of the Jail. Appentenents—mostly halfis—will red for a few days. Mr. Agnew a about enough men to run the courts and must consider the new additions. It will be seen by the foregoing list Markey All. The Appentments are including the two Braileys, the two George Cooper, George Vocke, a Hutchinson.

This argues well for the new Sheriff that he has thrown the Opposition board, and that he is determined to Republican henceforth. This reso tradit to his heart and head.

Of course Mr. Agnew, acting so ently, could not hope to escape abuse Disappointed by the reminded approximate and the vials of an action of the Markey Land of the Holling at him. He is reminded approximate, and the vials of an actions of the Markey Land and the People's headquarters say Agnew cannot run the Sheriff's off Badley, Peter Hand cannot fairly to run the jail without the subleme a sine gentle and ethereral Folz.

THE "BOUNCING" PROCES OCCURTED and Process of the Sheriff's off Badley, Peter Hand cannot fairly to run the jail without the subleme a sine gentle and ethereral Folz.

THE "BOUNCING" PROCES OCCURTED and Speak and the Joint without the subleme a sine gentle and etheren for a subject of the su

is doing his best to learn the trade of has been keenly observing Folz for limit take him a long time to proper tanif on candles and "forth raticles of commerce in Cook"

nal; No. 2, 96@96%c. Barley dull; 28%@1.28%; December, \$1.28%@

In moderate demand at \$3.00; dull at \$5.25 \$6.50. 7,000 brls; oats, 700 bu; wheat, ur, 6,000 bu; oats, 800 bu; wheat, # SALTIMORE. 7.—FLOUR—Dull; Western super-tira, 34.75@5.25. II; No. 2 red Western, 31.23@1.24. Western nominally 83c. Outs frm. 64c; white, 65c. Rye weak and nominally \$21.00@21.50. Bacon shoulders, 10%c; cienr rib, 13%c, 14%14%c; refined, 14%@14%c, dunchanged.

LOUISVILLE. Dec. 7.—Corron—Dull and droop d unchanged. r; 70,675c. Oats, 60,65c. Rya.

hams. 12@13c. Bulk shoulders. 10%@10%v; clear, 10%c. Lard MEMPHIS.

-Corron-Dull and lower; 13%0; receipts, 4,320; shipments, 4,700 emand and firm ; low grades scarce

1.50. quiet and weak at \$22.00. Lard sulk means quiet and unchanged. CLEVELAND. Dec. 7.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and unchanged. Oats steady

n; standard white, car lots, 8%c; c; small lots, 1,62c higher. 1,030 bu; corn, 9,450 bu; cats, BUFFALO.
7—GRAIN—Wheat inactive and hull; three cars new at 80c, on tern at 85c, in store, Oats held at 90 neglected. Barley neglected. OSWEGO.
GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Mn Corn dell; new high mixed, 29a.

ARINE. hicago, Dec. 6 and 7. AREMVED.

AREMVED.

Myoc. 23 tubs bufter, 4 sacks wool,

Sector of tubs bufter, 4 sacks wool,

plays lish; Allwaukes, 300 bris

fluir, 200 sacks potatoes, 140 bags

wool,

Buffalo, 1,400 sacks salt, and sunand Haven, 768 m shingles, 27 saukee, 1,100 m lumber, 60 m lath.

isatikee, 1,100 in lumber, 60 m lath, e. Cleveland, 875 tons soft coal.

Manistee, 80 in lumber, 300 m lath.

Bufaio, 1,000 tons hard coal.

dio, 485 tons hard coal.

distee, 180 in lumber.

Surfaio, 800 tons hard coal.

di, 525 tons flag-stone,

lumber, 200 cords wood, 165 tons CLEARED.

rters at Grand Haven, Mich. aich to The Chicago Tribune.

lich., Dec. 7.—The following is a
thin a gone into winter-quarters

one, which belong in Chicago and

see is named belong to this port;

sanda, Grand Haven, Wyoming,

Wolverne, Golden Harvest, Ap
um Barns, City of Erie, Grand

w Era and Gen, Paine,
Moore, Mystic, Abigail, Jenny
okout, Presto, Willie Lautet, Lee,
lett, Andrew Jackson,
Vaukazoo, Maranda, Jerome, B. ere are several fishing tugs and lecettaneous.

tar has gone to Pentwater for a pat this harbor 33 propellers, 210 pes, and 4 steamers.

By arrived here yesterday. It is at this port since she was rebuilt.

See a see yet due at this harbor:

F. D. Gardner, Eliza Day, C. C. kidmore, and the scow Bluckhawk.

Casels arrived yesterday: Lewis

J. C. Parker, Lewis McDonaid,

L. C. Woodruff, Newsboy, D. A.

ELSEWHERS.

the only tug now on duty at De r Fastoris has been taken to Tonwith wet 9,000 bu wheat, inform the Kills, top has been entirely dismantled, is yard, where she will undergo a winter, to the will be to be troit. It is not supposed, having our na soft bottom, the tug C. iams, which remain the Mantitous ou the 3d, remain the Mantitous ou the 3d, re-

rom the Mantious on the ear is vessel's yawl named Sanderson pire Buffs, Nov. 23. Spars and re seen floating outside. The ves-thest. No person or bodies have which sunk at Toledo, has been a of her plank on the bluff of her ave been cut through by the ica. Her cargo of marchandiss is consisted in part of 500 bris water 300 bris sungar, 300 kegs of sola, is four, 100 bris potatoes, &c., &c. associated with the craft that founis that of the schr John Rice. She on the 17th uit, for Detroit with f coal, and has not yet reached for has she been heard from, nor trained concerning her wheres.

and clearances in the Saginsw t season were as follows:

ENTERED.

Total. Bay City. Saginav. Ricer.

967 568 1,535

9,051 4,111 18,172

390,346 174,950 565,296

CLEARED. Bay City, Sagmas, River.
1,005 549 1,615
9 626 3,989 13,615
387,415 172,834 560,309

merkable story.

media (N. C.) Progress.

markable incident is added to
things which have occurred in

"Our readers will remember
count of the sad death of our
tizen, the Rev. Henry Asbury,
Oct. 1, 1874. Mr. Asbury had
and bathed his chest with
leve a pain with which he was
the had been relieved by the
reviously. After bathing with
could give
in contact with the blaze of
into the yard, but before
the rendered his clothes were
and his body almost to a crisp,
and distressing accident he
ing at 6:29 o'clock.

mg at 6:29 o'clock.

mg one. I have to die." He
the house, and when he laid
the following wonderful incities said that "about fourteen
appeared to him; he felt the
hand the angel told him that
terrible one." He continued;
just as the angel told me;
ou will find it written down
among my papers. I kept
o exclude the flames so I could arkable Story.

on will find it written down among my papers. It spit o exclude the flames so I could all about it." After his death en memorandum was found among his papers:

IN ARY EVENT OF MY LIFE;
om Tate's factory, up the river, at ton John and my wagons were ank road, an angel passed by me, its wings, and it spoke to me and em yend in this life. I believe thether spoken by angels or met one hope of happiness here and through Jesus Christ, His Son,

An "old soldier of the cross," God faithfully and wall, have minister of the Methodist forty-two years, we believe, aceful and triumphant as his ed and consistent. His analy rest were sweet and joy-se rapturous as he spoke of wisdom and knowledge of wisdom and knowledge of

the cigar shot out of his posed to grumble until a fel-mand offered to bet two to be tagain. Then he took of and manled that man, and i rolled him over, and finally post-hole, before he felt just

The appointment of Luke Agnew as Jail Clerk is a good one, because he is fully equal to the duty of that office. "Jim" McHale, as Assistant Jailer, will feel rather awkward at first, but he has a large acquaintance among the boarders and will, doubtless, know what is the best method of treatment for each. He will be invaluable to Peter Hand as an elephant-tamer. Nobody can tame an elephant like another elephant. "Jim" is sometimes absent-minded, and lete Hand must not be alarmed if he should accidentally lock himself up in a cell some night. Young men will be forgetful. FRANK AGNEW. ne Takes Formal Possession of the Sheriff's Office. and Turns Out to Have Been a Re-

by most Irishmen as a rara avis, and they

ant him up accordingly, until they reward his

er-with a good, fat office. Mr. Agnew used

say, before his election: "Boys, these other

hows are irishmen because they can't help it.

man Irishman because I choose to be so."

[misplause.] Alas for the wearers of the mal Mr. Agnew went into the fight as an impatriot, and won. Now he is in office, and in histle blooms upon his crest. Its thorns

me stung the Clan-na-Gae!, and Frank, a once pairiot and fire-eater, has me fought shy of his former comrades,

of has linked his companionship more with

the non rampant has superseded the hard puon his hance. Of course, it is very silly for the patriots to find fault with Mr. Agnew for maing use of them, and then returning to his natural alleginee. He is a Britisher by birth, and why should he be blamed for wearing his ngairful colors after making a stepping-stone of the

"MERE IRISH"?
Nehberal-minded man can find fault with the Sherif of Cook County for throwing overboard a case of men who, in all ages, appear to have sme into this world for the special purpose of being made tools of. Republicans can look mind on and congratulate each other on the state of the county has not been the case. Cook County has not

amy on and congratulate each other on the am things have taken. Cook County has not pased out of their hands.

I'M BRADLEY STILL HOLDS OVER.

It's, in fact, indispensable just now, and Mr. town has the good sense to recognize this fact appointing, as he has done, the useful Mr. hadey as First Deputy. It is rare, indeed, that streat an instance of political magnanimity

speat an instance of political magnanimity is been displayed. But Mr. Aguew's head was set. He had too much conscience to attempt raning by himself an office, the duties it which he was rather in the art about, and he has nobly kept between rival—his brother Republican, Tim baller—in office. Mr. Agnew really deserves

Indley—in office. Mr. Agnew really deserves is thanks of the community. Never has a mile officer shown himself less under the sway

political prejudice in the selection of his stants. To each of the seven Judges—who

so out in an electioneering card favoring his m-be has given an appointment. To all the cast Commissioners; for or against him, he is given the same. He has shown the Opposi-

maken the same. He has shown the Opposiimparty that he can be
NOBLY INDEFENDENT OF THEM.
Is was Frank Agnew who carried the election
of Cook County, not the mongrel combination
hown under the name of the Opposition. So
is, he has nominated only three Irishmen, and
which one of the three is afflicted with Fenianion. This shows that Mr. Agnew, after the
election fever has passed, disclains to be a demNOWIM. He is a compromite and on that

agogue. He is a cosmopolite, and, on that basis, he will fight his battle out. The following

The new Sheriff:

Deputies-T. M. Bradley, A. J. Corrigan, Gustavus
Laura Joseph Carrier Charles Vernigan

Long. J. M. Bradley, A. J. Corrigan, Gustavus Lam, Joseph Lawler, Charles Vosges, — Lender-R. F. dirency, T. H. Smith. Laughey, George Vocke, W. H. Longley, George Vocke, W. H. Longley, George Laughen, George Vocke, W. H. Longley, George Vocke, W. H. Longley, George Laughen, J. Gallagher. Amstant Clerk—Charles Bradley.

Re limideft, E. B. Longley.

Chaf Cark.—M. J. Gailagher.

Amistant Clerk.—Charles Bradley.

Assistant Jailer, and Luke Aguew, the

ble Assistant Jailer, and Luke Aguew, the

saffs brother, Clerk of the Jail. The other

spentments—mostly bailiffs—will be defer
safe for a few days. Mr. Agnew says he has

ated stough men to run the courts just now,

admist consider the new additions.

I will be seen by the foregoing list that

MALT ALL THE APPOINTMENTS ARE REPUBLICAN,

conding the two Bralleys, the two Longleys,

cauge Cooper, George Vocice, and George

citicinson.

This argues well for the new Sheriff. It shows

as the has thrown the Opposition party over
and, and that he is determined to be a good

station has thrown the Opposition party over
and, and that he is determined to be a good

station has thrown the Opposition does

can to his heart and head.

If course Mr. Agnew, acting so independ
sit, bould not hope to escape abuse. All the

DISAPPOINTED OFFICE-HUNTERS

and the People's headquarters say that, since

pand the sail without the sublime assistance of

a gails and ethereal Folz.

THE "DOUNCING" PROCESS

carred at 9 o'clock vesterday morning. Mr.

para lathough a strong man, was near
very warrened jauntily into the office, accom
said by his staff, produced his credentials, and

annaded possession, which was duly given him

y. Realley, who straightway entered on his

ardials though as strong man, was near
overyowered by this mob, and had

andons work in trying to keep the people

great dissatisfaction was freely expressed

the thing went on. It is settled, in any case

the Republicans were the real victors in the consistently venture to appear as a cantabefore an Opposition Convention. That is would not work more than once.

THE APPOINTMENTS ALREADY MADE by the new Sheriff:

eter Hand.

" MERE IRISH "?

publican in Disguise. It appears rather strange to some of the

publican in Disguise.

In Bradley is Chief Deputy---Other Republicans Appointed.

Disgust of the Opposition.

Publicans Appointed.

Disgust of the Opposition.

Publicans of Cook County to learn, at this pathiable and they arrived through the head of individual three years of the Republicans running it head for the county of the republicans running it head for the county of the republicans running it head for the county of the republicans running it head for the county of the republicans running it head for the county of the republican running it head for the county of the county of the county of the republican running it head for the county of the coun

American would dare to do; but Frank Agnew is half Irish, and knows that nothing he could do in that line would keep the fiery Celts from electing him over again, just for pure love of him. The Irish, as their history shows, are a forgiving, faithful, and docile race. They fought for Charles I. against Cromwell, although the father of Charles and that Kine himself robbed them. erkable devotion-very remarkable for a for- the f Charles, and that King himself, robbed them. They fought for James II. against William of They fought for James II. against William of Orange—ten times a better man—although James' brother, Charles II., not alone plundered, but cajoled and insulted them. Mr. Froude says that the Irish respect a man who despises them. Perhaps Mr. Agnew has been a stadent of Froude. The people who pent before the browbeating of Fizzgibbon, Lord Clare, and who succumbed to the treason of Cestleresch, cannot, surely, desert, for any cause, so great a politician as Frank Agnew.

PRESBYTERIAN FEDERATION.

Meeting at New York in the Interest of the Union - The Resolutions Adopted by the Conference Com-

at has linked his companionship more with bee who drink the health of the British Queen isoth banquote. In short, Mr. Agnew, the age ferce 'Irish rabel,' has become, like may another Irishman after prosperity has tailed him unexpectedly, after prosperity has tailed him unexpectedly, after prosperity has tailed him unexpectedly.

The Hebal AND LOYAL: "

The the patriots are in a stew, and feel that they have been beautifully sold by the cunning Republican who, under false colors, captured the Shrievally of the County of Cook, Great, therefore, is the rage among the Fenian phalant. The man who was Irish before the election is Scotch now, and the lion rampant has superseded the harp mon his banner. Of course, it is very silly for mittee.

From the New York Tribune, Dec. 4.

A public meeting of representatives and members of the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches, holding to the Presbyterian system, was held last evening in the Rev. Dr. Ormiston's church, the Fifth apparent Treatment of Treatment of the Presbyterian system. erian bodies.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall presided, and address

es were made by the Rev. Dr. James McCosh, of the College of New Jersey; the Rev. Dr. D. R. Kerr, of Pittsburg, Penn.; the Rev. Dr. Philip Peltz, the Rev. Dr. William Adams, and the Rev. Mr. McPherson, of Stratford, Ontario, Canada. The Rev. Dr. Hall stated that the object of the pupping of edgeration was signify to bring the variunion or federation was simply to bring the various Presbyterian bodies, and others holding to that system, into closer co-operation in the work of the Church. It was not intended to form an or the Church. It was not intended to form an organic union of these churches, nor to interfere with their internal arrangements and discipline, but to draw them closer together in the bonds of fellowship and good will. He then introduced the Rev. Dr. McCosh, who gave an outline of the work of the churches is Great Fritzin the United States, and Control

fere with their internal arrangements and discipline, but to draw them closer together in the bonds of fellowship and goed will. He then introduced the Rev. Dr. McCosh, who gave an outline of the work of the churches in Great Britain, the United States, and Canada, and referred to many interesting details of the movement in Great Britain to unite the churches into one body for missionary, educational, and other philanthropic enterprises. Dr. McCosh then read the resolutions adopted yesterday afternoon by the Conference Committees, and supplemented them with brief comments and explanations as to the objects and purposes designed to be effected by each. The resolutions are as follows:

**Resolved, That, in the opinion of the churches represented at this meeting, it is desirable to form a confederation of the reformed churches represented at this meeting, it is desirable to form a confederation of the reformed churches represented at this meeting, it is desirable to form a confederation of the reformed churches represented at this meeting, it is desirable to form a confederation of the reformed churches helding to the first state of the churches represented at this meeting, it is desirable to form a confederation of the reformed churches represented at this meeting, it is desirable to form a confederation of the reformed churches represented at this meeting, it is desirable to form a confederation of the reformed churches represented at this meeting, it is desirable to form a confederation of the reformed churches represented at this meeting.

designed to be effected by each. The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the churches represented at this meeting, it is desirable to form a confederation of the reformed churches holding to the Presbyterian system, in order to manifest the substantial unity of these churches, and to combine them in the accomplishment of the great work committed to them by Christ the Head of the Church.

2. While furnishing to the Presbyterian churches a means of entering into closer fellowship with one another, the Confederation is not meant to separate them in any way from other churches it will always be ready to co-operate.

3. This Confederation does not propose to form or adopt a new Confession of Faith, but will require every church proposing to join it to submit its creed, and will admit only the churches whose creed is in conformity with the Consensus of Reformed churches.

4. It shall not interfere with the internal order and discipline of a church.

5. It shall hold from time to time a General Council.

onformity with the Consensus of Reformed churches.

4. It shall not in refere with the internal order and discipline of a church.

5. It shall hold from time to time a General Council composed of representatives of all the churches constituting the Confederation.

6. The representatives in this Council shall always consist of an equal number of ministers and elders.

7. The General Council shall take up only such subjects as have been committed to the Church by her great Head.

8. The General Council shall seek to guide public sentiment aright in various countries by papers read, by addresses delivered, by information collected in order to publication, by the exposition of sound Seriptural princilies, and defenses of the truth.

9. The decisions come to by the Council shall be laid before the several churches, and be entitled to receive from them a respectful, a prayerful, and careful consideration. It will labor to promote the unity and harmony of the churches.

10. It will ever rejoice to support weak and struggling churches which have to carry on their operations amidst infidel or anti-Christian opposition.

11. It will defend by all lawful means those who in any country are persecuted for conscience sake. It will struck to procure for the churches that freedom of

11. It will defend by all lawful means those who in any country are persecuted for conscience sake. It will strive to procure for the churches that freedom of government and of action which Christ has given to this Church. It will employ all moral means to distribute the missionary work in the foreign field as to secure that missionary enterprises do not interfere with or hinder each other; that missionaries be sent to every radion, and our Lord's command fulfilled by the Gosgel being preached to every creature.
12. This Confederation will encourage the churches to combined effort to provide for the religious wants of great cities and other destitute portions of the home field.

13. It will press upon all the churches the imperare duty of securing the adequate instruction of the ung in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testa-

young in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments.

14. It will make every effort to preserve the Sabbath as a divine institution fitted to convey so many blessings, temporal and spiritual.

15. It will endeavor to combine the churches in their efforts to suppress intemperance, and the other prevaiing vices of the age, and generally to promote the moral improvement and elevation of mankind.

16. It will aim to foster among Christians systematic beneficence for the furtherance of Christian objects.

17. It will make systematic efforts to meet prevailing forms of infidelity all over the world.

18. It will seek to combine the Protestant churches in opposing the errors and inroads of Romanism.

19. In order to organize the Federation, a Committee shall be appointed to correspond with the Committees of the British churches, and with other churches throughout the world holding the Presbyterian systems.

m.

20. This Committee, in correspondence with the minittees of the British churches, shall call a pre-ratory meeting of the Committees of all the church-joining in the Confederation to be held in London or elsewhere in the year 1875.
21. This preparatory meeting is expected to agreee upon and circulate in proof a constitution of the Conderation to be laid before a General Council of the ederal churches to be held, if possible, in the year

22. The preparatory meeting shall agree upon provisional plain of representation, i. e., upon the number of deputies to be sent by each church to the first Gen-eral Council.

Treasure Trove.

A negro at Newport, R. I., while digging in a garden recently, found a silver dollar, and asked permission to dig there on the following day, which was granted, but during the night the owner, for a joke, buried the bail of a kettle, a cannon ball, and several pieces of copper cerin. The next day the negro returned with another gentleman of color, and, after a tour about the corond with a divining red, unearthed

KALAKAUA.

The Arrival of the King of Hawaii at San Francisco.

How He Was Received---His First Levee.

He Is, of Course, Interviewed by a Newspaper Reporter.

A Sketch of the Monarch.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Nov. 30 The Denicia weighed anchor shortly after 7 clock yesterday morning, and steamed slowly up the bay. The Royal standard of King Kalakaua, which is the Hawaiian national flag, with a large yellow crown embroidered in the centre, was flying from the mainmast, and the Stars and Stripes fluttered from the spanker gaff. As the ancient war-ship steamed past Fort Alcatraz, the guns from the embrasures thundered forth a salute of twenty-one guns. When she reached the general rendezvous in the stream for naval vessels, off Brannan street, the Portsmouth and Saranat, anchored in that vicinity, simultaneously fired a twenty-one-gun salute. The King, accompanied by Govs., Dominis and Kapena, stood on the poop deck, and gave expression to bis admiration of the surrounding scenery. The Hon. H. W. Severance, His Majesty's Consul at this port, who had boarded the Benicia, and who

this port, who had boarded the Benicia, and whohad breakfasted with His Majesty an hour before, was also with the Royal party.

GEN. SCHOFTELD PAYS HIS RESPECTS.

At half-past 10 the Government steamer Macpherson, with Gen. Schofield and Col. Wherry,
his Adjutant-General, on board, came alongside. his Adjutant-(ceneral, on board, came alongside. The marines presented arms to the General, and the officers saluted him, whereupon Capt. Hopkins immediately conducted him to the King. Gen. Schoffeld, on meeting the King in the cabin, greated him warmly, and assigned as his reason for not turning out any United States troops to receive His Majesty that his forces were scattered so much, and told him that the State troops would except him to his bottel or ate troops would escort him to his hotel on

At 25 minutes past 11, the Royal party left the cabin. The King and Capt. Hopkins led the procession. The file of marines, drawn up on the port deck, presented arms, and the drummers, of whom there were two, beat four ruffles. The ship's crew crowded the deck, yet all was as silent as the grave. The little steam launch belonging to the Benicia was waiting for the party at the foot of the gangway. The King stepped over the side of the ship first, and, in the order named, was followed by Gen, Schofield, Minister Pierce, Gov. Dominis, Co. Whenty, Gov. Kanenayad Chysul Sagratage. Col. Wherry, Gov. Kapena and Consul Severance. The Royal standard was lowered and the steam launch immediately put off toward the shore It had hardly got clear of the vessel before the Benneia guns opened for the farewell salute of twenty-one guns. At the same instant the yards were manued, as were also thoselof the Saianae and Portsmouth. Each of the latter vessels oined in the cannonade and fired twenty-one ounds of blank cartridges,

Scenes on Shore.

The city was in a glow of novel exitement vesterday. It isn't every day a King comes to San Francisco, and she evidently made up her all the wharves in the throng. The shift hast 10 all the wharves in the vicinity of the landing were alive with the throng. The shifts, lying at their berths were overrun. Boys clambered up in the rigging, and clustered like files on the spars and masts.

ARRIVAL OF THE MILITARY ESCORT. ARRIVAL OF THE MILITARY ESCORT.

At a quarter-past 11 o'clock the military escort,
mder Col. Barnes, arrived. At once two guns
from the Light Guard Battery were stationed on From the Light Guard and all the usual preparations made for action. With the arrival of half-past 11 came the boom and rattle from the ships-of-war, announcing that the King had left the Benicia and was on his way. The excitement was intense. The terrific reverberations of the records as they are shaded and rolled above the hills. was intense. The terms revererations of the reports as they crashed and rolled along the hills moved the people to cheers. The steam launch of the Bencia bearing the Royal party hove in sight at twenty minutes to 12 o'clock, and the artillery contributed its salves to the universal

the following order: First Regiment National Guard. Carriage of the King, escorted by a detachment

Carriage of the King, eccreted by a detachment of the
First Regiment.

Two guns of the Light Guard under Capt. Brush.
The line of march was up Vallejo to Battery;
along Battery to Washington; up Washington to Kearney; along Kearney to Bush; down Bush to Mongomery; along Montgomery to Sut-ter; down Sutter to Sansome; along Sansome to Market, and up Market to the Grand Hotel;

where they arrived at 12:25.

The streets along the route were thickly lined and the windows were alive with eager specta-MAYOR OTIS INTRODUCES THE KING TO THE PEO-

His Majesty was conducted at once to his rooms. To allay the impatience of the populace, which on Market street had improved upon its water-front enthusiasm, Mayor Otis appeared at the window, with the King by his side, and said: "FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have the distinguished

honor of presenting to you His Majesty, King Kaiakana, sovereign of the Sandwich Islands. He is now the honored guest of our Republic, and your welcome is betitting. He is not an entire stranger in San Francisco, and is, I am sure, ot sorry to see our city once more."

The King bowed a few times from the open window, and for some minutes afterwards surveyed the crowd below with evident interest. His Majesty, upon retiring from the window, was speedily surrounded by gentlemen who had known him well in Honole

of nearly two hours followed, the visitors in the Severance, but in many cases they waived the formality of an introduction, and pounced down upon His Majesty like hen-hawks in a poultry-yard. The king was attired in a suit of black broadcloth of the latest and most fashionable out. He wore a steel you cost. He was a set of the latest and most fashionable ort. He wore a steel-pen coat. His vest was cut low, revealing the ample folds of a studiess white shirt-front. His boots were of the boxtoe pattern, with some filagree work of the ordinary style on the tips. On the lappel of his coat was pinned a small strip of parti-colored ribbon, indicating the royal order with which he had been invested. He wore no iswelly says he had been invested. He wore no jewelry save

he had been invested. He wore no jewelry save three massive plain, gold rings, one on the third and fourth fingers of the right hand and one on the litle finger of his left hand, respectively. A turn-down collar and a neat black tie completed his faultiess attire.

ANYSTERIOUS ERACELET encircling the wrist of his left hand, half disclosed and half concealed by his cuffs, could be observed a gold chain, which seemed to be secured by a lock and key. The reporter atred by a lock and key. The reporter atnature and significance of this singular bracelet, the was told that it could not be explained; that t was a confidential matter, and could not be livulged. It was hinted that His Majesty put his bracelet on as a token of an agreement made with some one in Hawaii. Another inference drawn from it was that it was a charm of some

ort.

MEETING A SCHOOLMATE.

One of the first gentlemen to greet him was William Little, of Oakland. They were schoolmates together in Honolulu, and the King recognition. nized him in an instant. They chatted together nearly five minutes about old times. Capt. J. nearly live minutes about out times. Capt. J. C. Hall, who many years ago, while in command of a whaling-bark, had made the acquaintance of His Majesty in Honolulu, was the next warmly taken by the hand. Mayor Otis now advanced leading a young lady into the majestic presence. The young lady was Miss Leonore Lies, whose workers at one time resided in the kingdom. Misse mother at one time resided in the kingdom. Miss Lies had the honor of being the first young lady

sidio Band about this time formed in the corridor outside the door and struck up a medley of national airs. A waiter sailed in with a tray on which stood a glittering array of wine glasses filled to the brim with sparkling and creamy Moet et Chandon. He planked the well-laden tray down upon a marble-top in front of the King. His Majesty understood the situation, and without any unnecessary delay raised one of the glasses. He then looked around him with an expression of "sail-in, boys," on his genial countenance, whereupon the thirsty courtiers were not loath, but speedily emptted the remaining glasses, each man toasting the King.

An invitation to church.

Consul Severance stated to the King that an invitation had been tendered to His Majesty and suite to attend Dr. Stoue's church in the evening. The King replied that he had had but little sleep on the night previous, and that he would be too tired to go anywhere, so he declined.

At 6 o'clock His Majesty dined with his suite in his own apartments. Among the invited gnests were Consul Severance and one of the officers of the Beniets. He remained in his room during the euening and had quite a number of callers.

Interviewing A King.

callers.

INTERVIEWING A KING.

Among the throng that greeted the urbane King Kalakana yesterday was a Chronicle reporter. After the exchange of the usual formal courtesies, the conversation took the following type.

turn : Reporter—I see Your Majesty has been a fire-The King (with a gracious smile)—Yes, sir.
I think I know something about fire matters. I was foreman of Hawaii Engine Company No. 5 at one time.
Reporter—Have you a good Fire Department in Hamain in Honolulu?

The King-We think it will prove equal to any

The King—We think it will prove equal to any emergency, though I have no doubt we can yet do much to add to its efficiency.

Reporter—This is not your first visit to the United States?

The King—I was here some years ago, but did not go east of the Rocky Mountains. This will be my first journey to the Atlantic States.

Reporter—Do you observe any changes in San Francisco since you were here before?

The King—Wonderful! I was surprised to see so many new and elegant buildings.

THE KING MISBEPORTED.

Reporter—Your Majesty is reported as having stated to one of the reporters of a morning newspaper that you refoiced at the recent victories of the Democratic party in this country? Is this true?

The King-I wish you would be kind enough The Ring—I wish you would be kind enough to correct that for me. The reporter must have misapprehended what I said. He asked me something about your elections, and I said that I believed in the party that was for free trade being trumphant. I did not say that I rejoiced at the Democratic victories. I should be very serry to be understood as having made any com. ments on partisan differences in your country.

THE OBJECT OF THE VISIT.

Reporter—Has your visit to the United States

any special political significance.

The King-None whatever, except that I am anxious to secure more amicable commercial re-lations with this nation, and am desirous of seeing something of the workings of your initutions.
Reporter—Are you journeying to Washington

with any special purpose in view?
The King (smiling)—Reciprocity.
Reporter—We should have taken pleasure in relecting the Queen. Was it not possible for her to have accompanied you? The King—We came away in such a hurry. I felt sorry after we left that I did not bring her. Reporter—How long do you purpose to tarry

with us?
The King-About three months. Reporter-Do you intend to extend your trip to Europe?

HAWAII IN THE CENTENNIAL. The King—Oh, no, we go direct to Washing-ton, and, after visiting the President, we will visit New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities. We wish to see the space allotted to us in the Centennial Exposition building before we return. Then, after reaching home, we will try and see that our space is filled.

Reporter—Have you enjoyed your trip thus far?

The King—Exceedingly so. The voyage was really delightful. To Cant. Hopkins, and the

really delightful. To Capt. Hopkins and the officers of the Benicia I cannot too freely express my thanks. My reception in San Francisco has been most cordial. I shall never for-

Prince David Kalakana, who was chosen Feb.

12, 1874, almost unanimously, by the Legislative Assembly, to be King of the Hawaiian Islands, was born in Honolulu on the 16th of November, 1835, and is therefore in his 33th year.

He is the son of the late Hon. C. Kapaakea and the late High Chiefess Keohokaiole, who were connected with various branches of the High Chiefes descended from the ancient sovereigns. They left two sons—David, now chosen King, and William S. Dissell, Pittsburg; G. L. B. Fetterman, Pittsburg; G. L. B. Fetterman, Pittsburg; G. L. B. Fetterman, Pittsburg; G. L. B. William K. Dissell, Pittsburg; G. L. B. Fetterman, Pittsburg; Md.; John Donnell Smith, Baltimore, Md.; William H. Perkins, Baltimore, Md.; William H. Perkins, Baltimore, Md.; Hugh Sisson, Baltimore, Md.; Charles Webb, Baltimore, Md.; Strael Cohen, Baltimore, Md.; George R. Dennis, Frederick, Md. The meeting adjourned till the first Wednesday in February next, when the report of the officers will be presented.

New York, Dec. 7.—A suit has been brought by Heury W. Depley against the Atcheson, Topoka & Sants Fe Rail-rood Company, George Opoyke & Co., Streifeed, & Julia A. Ko., Streifeed, Prince David Kalakana, who was chosen Feb. 12, 1874, almost unanimously, by the Legislative Assembly, to be King of the Hawaiian Islands, was born in Honolulu on the 16th of November, brother and sisters, are accomplished musicians. from and sisters, are accomplished musicians. If the Dominis is the authoress of the well-known attonal hymn, "He Mele Labui Hawaii," the ords and music of which are her own. She is so the composer of "The Prince of Hawaii [astra]" Waitz.

Waitz."

A FORMER VISIT TO CALIFORNIA.

His Majesty has once before visited our coast.

In 1863 he arrived in the yacht Emma Rooke, in company with Prince Lot Kamehameha (afterward Camehameha V.), Prince Lunalilo (the late King), the Chief Haaclea, and Mayor Spaiding.

His remissioners of travel and knowledge of His reminiscences of travel and knowledge of the people and manners abroad exhibit an aptithe people and manners abroad exhibit an apti-tude for very close observation. In his conver-sation and deportment all who may meet him will readily recognize the culture of a gentle-man. In addition to a scholastic education, he has added by assiduous study, while engaged in the fulfillment of various public duties, an exnsive knowledge of international law, and other acquirements, all calculated to qualify him to exercise the sovereignty in behalf of his native

HIS MAPRIAGE. In 1863, Prince Kalakana was united in mar-riage to the young Chiefees Kapioiani, daughter of the Hawaiiau Chief Keawe and niece of Keliahonui, a chief of Kanai. This lady was named after the celebrated Chiefess Kapiolavi mentioned in Jarres' Hawaiian History as the first who broke the idolatrous taboos. The Queen is in the prime of womanhood, and is of most agreeable countenance and presence, and, in private life, a most estimable woman. She does not accompany the king on his present oes not accompany the king on his present

tour. KALAKAUA'S POLICY indicates a liberal and conservative spirit, tending to unite all classes and conflicting interests in his Kingdom. He possesses the respect and confidence of the people, and the support of native and to reign spirites. A view of the confidence of the people, and the support of native and foreign subjects. Animated by a desire to further advance the interests of Hawaii, and note the workings of other Governments, the present tour of observation has no doubt been projected, which may be extended from Wash-ington to European Capitals.

Almost a Tragedy.

Almost a Trageus, Dec. 2.

From the Philadelphia Press, Dec. 2.

About ten days ago a young man of preposessing appearance made the acquaintance of a lady in Camden, who is the mother of several wide. Intil the advent of the a lady in Camden, who is the mother of several children, and who, until the advent of the modern Don Juan, lived very happily with a devoted husband. The personal attractions of the young Philadelphian proved stronger than her fidelity to her spouse, and at last, yielding to his solicitations, she left husband and children and came to this city, where her paramour found a quiet boarding-house, in which she would, as he fondly hoped, be safe from pursuit. Had he taken equal pains to conceal himself the result might have been different. He, however, engaged a room at the Merchants' Hotel, on Fourth street, only seeing his inamorata at rare intervals. Last evening two young, well-dressed, and evidently cultured ladies, who afterwards proved to be the sisters of the frail wife and mother, entered the Merchants' Hotel and inquired for the young gentleman alluded to. They were informed by the clerk that he was in his room, and that they could see him in to. They were informed by the cierk that he was in his room, and that they could see him in the parlor. Thither they bent their steps, and soon after their unsuspecting victim appeared. The scene suddenly changed. Two pretty faces, which to the clerk had been all smiles, suddenly became darkened with frowns. Two little right hands, which a few moments before calmly reposed in their runts, market every expectedly drew right bands, which a few moments befere canny reposed in their muffs, unexpectedly drew from some dark recess two Colt's revolvers. The young man was abruptly collared. The revolvers suddenly came into unpleasant contact with his head, and he was ordered, in cool, determined tones, to lead the way to the house in which the Camden lady was concealed. For a moment he hesitated, but the cold chambers of two revolvers stared how in the face and he rethe owner, for a joke, buried the bail of a ketbefore an Opposition Convention. That
the a cannon ball, and several pieces of copper
coin. The next day the negro returned with
about the ground with a divining rod, unearthed
the receipt observing Folz for some days.
The perfect hand in the United States.
She blushed with unconscious pride as she
touched the Royal fingers. Soon afterward
thouseworth, the photographer, came up smiling,
and after the conventional compliments, offered
to take a King by the hand in the United States.
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to take a King by the hand in the United States.
She blushed with unconscious pride as she
touched the Royal fingers.
The pext day the negro returned with
about teaground with a divining rod, unearthed
the articles which had been buried. However, came up smiling,
and after the conventional compliments, offered
to take a King by the hand in the United States.
She blushed with unconscious pride as she
touched the Royal fingers.
The Pext day the negro returned with
about teaground with a divining rod, unearthed
to take a King by the hand in the United States.
She blushed with unconscious pride as she
touched the Royal fingers.
The Pext day the negro returned with
about teaground with a divining rod, unearthed
to take a King by the hand in the United States.
She blushed with unconscious pride as she
touched the Royal fingers.
The Pext day the receipt receipt recei

RAILROAD NEWS.

The Chicago & Southern Rail-Charles Summer said to Wendell Phillips on hearing Bradlaugh's first lecture in Boston: "This is, I think the most eloquent speech I have heard for some years." [road Case.

Miscellaneous Items.

THE CHICAGO & SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
PROCEEDINGS IN COURT YESTERDAY.

A motion was made yesterday before Judge Moore to dissolve the injunction recently granted against the defendants in the case of John B. Brown vs. The Chicago & Southern Railroad Company, the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company, and the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railway Company. The defendants, in support of the motion, allege that Brown has failed to fulfill his contract; that he has admitted that he was unable to perform it; that the Chicago & Southern Railroad Company, by permission of the Court, has entered on the road, and completed the balance to be done. It has made a lease for ninety-nine years to the Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company, to give t possession on or about the 15th day of the present month. The Chicago & Southern Rail-road Company therefore asks that the injuncroad Company therefore asks that the injunc-tion granted against the Danville & Vincennes Railroad may be dissolved, so that it may take possession as by the contract.

The Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company filed an answer denying that it had made any of the complicated arrangements is which Sam Walker and the Fourth National Bank played such a prominent part as charged in the bill, and

walter and the Fourta National Bank played such a prominent part as charged in the bill, and also denying that it is liable on Walker's paper. It admits that it has sixty of the bonds of the Chicago & Southern Railroad Company, and that it intended to take possession of the latter's road, but denies that any fraud was intended to be committed; that, moreover, Brown has only done about \$40,000 of work, and that the Comdone about \$40,000 of work, and that the Company is compelled to keep a portion to pay the contractors who have liens.

The complainant, on the other hand, alleges that the only consideration for this lease is that the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company will pay the interest on the 3-20 bonds, and that the defendants have divided the bonds are the support than the contract Railroad.

and that the detendants have divided the bonds up among them; that the Southern Railroad Company owes Brown a large amount, and that his only security is to keep the road, the Company having failed to make over to him the bonds as promised. The argument was not concluded, but will be taken up again to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERSONAL. Mr. Charles H. Gould, General Freight Agent of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad, died at Cedar Rapids, Ia., Nov. 19. Mr. Gould served in the navy during the War, and subsequently came to Cedar Rapids, where he was successively Agent for the Chicago & Northwestern, and Chief Clerk and General Freight Agent of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota. He was 34 years old, and was highly esteemed both as a business man and personally. SLEEPING-CAR RATES.

SLEEPING-CAR RATES.

The statement in yesterday's paper to the effect that the Illinois Central intended reducing the price of sleeping-berths on their line from here to St. Louis was incorrect. The management of the price of ment did contemplate such a reduction, but, afment and contemplate such a reduction, but, atter thoroughly investigating the subject, it appeared that the experience of the Pullman Palace-Car Company, which is better acquainted with the matter than any one else, was to the effect that the prices at present charged were the lowest that could be asked so as to secure a reasonable profit on capital invested.

The contractor for laying the rails on the ex-The contractor for laying the rails on the ex-tension of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, from Elgin westward, began work at Eigin Nov. 26 with a large force of men. Work is progressing rapidly on the new branch line of the Chicago & Iewa Railroad, from Ro-chelle, Ill., to Rockford, and it is probable that it will be completed by Jan. 1, if the weather re-mains good. It will be operated under lease by the above Company.

road Company, George Opdyke

sperlock & Hill, and Kidder, Peabody & Co., all of New York, and about twenty other defend-ants, to recover about \$400,000, which the plain-tiff claims is due him as his share in the profits of that road and sales of lands, bonds, etc.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The injunction obtained by Mr. McKenley against the Eric Railway Company has been dissolved.

RECTOR OF GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

Account of the Election-Proceedings-Undue Influence Used Against Mr. Emerson by Two Professors. The following particulars of the election for Rector of the Glasgow University, on the 16th of November, were telegraphed from that city to the London Standard, a Conservative journal:

The candidates originally numbered three, viz., Mr. Disraell, Mr. Emerson, and Mr. Forster. The Frime Minister was again selected by the Conservatives unani-

The candidates originally numbered three, viz., Mr. Duracli, Mr. Emerson, and Mr. Forster. The Prime Minister was again selected by the Conservatives unantonously, but the opposite party was divided between Mr. Emerson and Mr. Forster. This difficulty was, however, got over by the withdrawal of Mr. Forster, which was the means of uniting the Independents and the Liberals. Canvassing committees had been organized by both parties, and they were untiring in their efforts to win voters. Shortly after 9 o'clock the students began to assemble at the University, and, at 2:30, the doors of the voting-rooms were thrown open, A rush was made to the four rooms, at each of which two Professors presided. In two of the "natious" the voters were informed by the presiding Professors on entering that in voting for Mr. Emerson's candidature on the ground that he is an alien. The scene in the quadrangle did not materially differ from what has been common on such occasions. There was a great display of party colors, the Conservative ship and the Liberals red, while the Independents sported orange and back. Outside the doors of the polling-rooms were considerable crowds of students, who greeted the entering voters with approbation, as the colors they were happened to please or displease. Though there could not have been many men who were undecided, still every stray voter was looked after. At 115, the poli closed, and the counting of the votes was thereafter proceeded with. At 12 o'clock the result was reported to the Senate, and a few minutes afterward the Very Rev. Principal Caird made his appearance on the balcony, accompanied by the members of the Senate. The Principal Caird made his appearance on the balcony, accompanied by the members of the Senate. The Principal Caird made his appearance on the balcony, accompanied by the members of the Senate. The Principal Caird made his appearance on the balcony, accompanied by the members of the Senate. The Principal Caird leading and the poli, the figures in each of the nations being re Amid great cheering, Principal Caird declared that Mr. Disraeli had been elected Lord Rector of the University by a majority in all the nations. The number of matriculated students is 1,402 about 140 more than at the last election, so that 200 students did not go to the poll. After the announcement the students dispersed, the different parties repairing to their rooms, where declamatory speeches were delivered amid considerable noise and confusion. At the close of the meetings the victorious Conservative students formed into procession, and, headed by a macer bearing a thick staff, marched into the city and paraded the principal streets. Hearty cheers were raised as they passed along; songs were sung, cats' music was performed on the trumpets, and, though the rain fell heavily during the march, the enthusiastic youths, by the vigor of their demonstrations, left no room for any one to doubt that the bine-caps had won the day. In 181 Mr. Disraeli was elected by a majority of all the nations over Mr. Ruskin, the voic standing 610 for the former and 476 for the latter.

The account published in the London Times states that great complaint was made about the conduct of the two Professors, who asked the students whether they were aware that a protest had been lodged against the election of Mr. Emerson on the ground that he was a foreigner. The Liberals and Independents lodged a protest against the validity of the election on the ground of this undue influence.

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| Artin. | A

a Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b Depot corner of Capal and Kinzie-sts. MICHI AN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTER'S RAILROAD.

Mail (via main and air line)	5:00 a. m.	8:56 b. m.
Day Express	5:00 a. m.	8:50 p. m.
Signar	5:00 p. m.	8:50 p. m.
Signar	5:00 p. m.	8:50 p. m.
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Signar	5:00 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Signar	5:00 p. m.	6:30 a. m.

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St. Louis Express. 8.40 a. m. 8:45 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line. 8.20 p. m. 7.30 s. m.
Cairo & New Ocleans Ex. 8.50 a. m. 8:45 p. m.
Cairo & New Ocleans Ex. 8.30 p. m. 7.30 a. m.
springsted, Peori. & Kookuk Ex.
Dubaque & Sionx City Ex. 9.25 p. m. 8:45 p. m.
Dubaque & Fr. Dubage Ex. 9.25 p. m. 7:50 a. m.
Cilman Passenger. 4.30 p. m. 9.23 a. m.

GENERAL NOTICES.

MATOR'S OFFFICE, CITY HALL.

MEMPHIS, Tean., Nov. 28, 1874.

To the Holders of the Bonds of the City of

WANTED—Robert Craig, who left Bonbire. Duab tonshire. Scotland, about 5t years ago, for North Am ica. He or his descendants may hear of a succession which they are interested by communicating with t sub-erilor and giving particulars of family history prove identity.

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NOTICE.

Memphis:
In compliance with a resolution of the Gineral Council of the City of Memphis, the boiders of its bond's are requested to meet a committee, appointed by the General Council, on Tuesday, the 18th day of December, 1874, at 12 m., at the St. Nicholas Hotel in the City of New York. For further information, apply by mail or otherwise for circular letter at this office.

ROBERT CRAIG,
WANTED-Robert Craig, who left Boubire, Dunbar-

THE CITY.

THE DEPARTURE OF CONRAD.

footstep.

Peter Hand was the man who came heavily tramping,
Armed with full powers, and bearing a paper from Agnew. ged were the cells with the lads, without in the hallway tood the women and kids, who hung to the gratings, earing oak-leaf cigars, and sausage that halls from

Belogna.

Gifts for the loved ones who failed on the "road," or

Gifts for the loved once who had not the Forst, or were caught in cly faking.

Straight through the crowd came Peter the First, successful conrad, the crowd came Peter the First, successful the midst of the aisle, not far from the door, met victor and vanquished.

Peter cheerily profiered his fin, and Conrad modestly shook it,

And wheel from his eye the first tear with his coatsieve:

Looked through the freeh tear that followed, on him who was soon to succeed him.

Then glanced round the spartment sadly with face full of sorrow

And breast that heaved up and down like the beam of the water-works engine—
Then with a mighty effort he conquered his painful and spake to the man who awaited the key of the prison-house gloomy—

Bpake in a voice that trembled and quivered and shook like the voice of

Jimmy O'Neil, when in the last act of Divorce, he upcatches
Unto his bosom his son, and beckons his "woife" to
his "arrums."
Low at first was his voice, and tender and gentle and

plaintive, Then as he warmed to his work the Bavarian blood Then as he warmed to his work the Bavarian blood warmed within him,

And he spake with a vim that in one who was bounced was fairly surprising,

And as he spake his words were o'erheard by a TRIBUNK reporter:

"Peter, forgive my emotion, pardon the tears that are flowing,

"Think that in two short years my lot may be that of yourself. Pete.

of yourself, Pete. Then you will know the pain that arises in leaving luments rare for a man with an eye with emoluments rare for the main chance, the main chance, you will sigh and say to yourself that the rice I to-day show out the proper and suitable thing for so sad out the proper and suitable thing for so sad n. een years I have ruled in the glooms of prison, uds of times I have turned the key to admit

the pendent.
In have sold to the inmates (reserving a sensible profit)
Solids and liquids better than those which the county provided. Now, as I speak, I feel for the last time gently aris-"The enigmatical smell of the noonday prisoners' rations. "Take a sniff, Peter, and tell me if in the odor un-"You can distinguish what manner of fiesh our cook bas been boiling." Long snifed Peter the First, and at the facial con-

"Often have gazed with a pitiful eye on the kicks of

Notions Which succeeded the first of his sniffs Old Conrad is nighted loudly.

And with a wink of his eye he whispered, "There is the g rofit."
lessed Peter the First at the nature of what had been cocking— flesh, buzzard, and skunk, and other strange flesh he suggested, Journal shook his head, and declined to answer the ride'le, he gatha red the goods he had used in his duties as Jailer, I pairs of shackles and of manacles quite a

collection.
Also a dozen ropes which he kept as tender mementoes has a suddenly died in the view of him and the Sher iff.

e he dropped silently into a wheelbarrow which he had borrowed; more glanced at the tiers of cells and the people within them, the ponderous key of the door from his strong leather pocket, do it and kissed it, and bathed it in tears of affeceather pocket,

"essed it and kissed it, and bathed it in tears of affection and sorrow,
And handed it dripping with wet to Peter the First his

ccessor, him out by the door, and locked it securely who let him out by the door, and locked it securely behind him.

Loud as he passed through the hallway trundling his barrow before him.

Rose the cry of the women and kids who hung to the gratings. oled with what they said were allusions to the Almighty. er the same were kindly or not, The Tribune reporter
Failed to distinguish, so loud a clatter made the ex-

Jailer, he lowered the preciously freighted but poorly greased barrow

Down the flight of steps that leads from the jail to the jail-yard.
Through the yard he walked, and reached the street that's called Dearborn.
Turned the wheel of his barrow that at each slow revoneed aloud as with pain at beholding so sad a de-

Northward, and, waving his hand at the Clerks of the Criminal Court-House,

Austin and Jemmy Doyle, and Barrett, and Judge, the two Tommies,
Also the State's Attorney and his elongated Assistant,
Also the Sheriff, and Deputy-Sheriffs, who smiled a

fis sadness, (Stony men, whose hearts know not the sensation of pity) ened his step, and in less than a minute was lost

D. A. GAGE.

PLOATING STORIES CORRECTED. The trial and acquittal of ex-City Treasure

David Gage has had the effect of bringing him once again prominently before the eyes of the public and of starting a number of rumors regarding his future intentions. One of the rumors was to the effect that the ex-City Treasurer was negotiating with Mr. Frank Went-THE SHERMAN HOUSE,

with a view of their forming a copartnership which would undertake the running of that hotel after the 1st of January next. A TRIBUNE reporter called yesterday upon Mr. Frank Wentworth to ascertain if there was any truth in the rumor, and was informed by that gentleman that not only was the report unfounded, but that he had never in the world spoken to Mr. Gage with regard to the Sherman House. It was true that Mr. Gage called once or twice a week upon him. and together they had long conversations, but their talk was purely private in its nature. A day or two ago, when Mr. Gage came back from Waukegan, he called on Mr. Wentworth, and, after asking to be congratulated on the result of his visit there, made the remark, "Frank, I wish and I were running this house together."
Wentworth said that hardly a week passed hout his having some news about a change in management of the house, but he knew of

without his having some news about a change in the management of the house, but he knew of no foundation for them.

Which is mentioned only to put a stop to it at once, was to the effect that Mr. Gage intended to contest the legality of the transfer of his property to the city on the ground of his acquital. The Tribune reporter failed to find Mr. Gage to get any authoritative denial from him, but did have a short conversation with Mr. George Taylor, the Trustee of the property under the deed to the city, who stated that the ac-George Taylor, the Trustee of the property under the deed to the city, who stated that the acquittal of Mr. Gage did not affect the force of the transfer in the slightest degree. The deed of trust was an irrevocable one, being a power coupled with an interest, similar in all respects to an ordinary trust-deed given to secure an indebtedness, and the Trustee had no right to release except upon payment of the debt. Mr. Taylor was of the opinion that if the City Comptroller and himself wished to seil the property under the trust-deed they could do so at any moment, but they had considered it advisable to get an order of the Court to prevent any question of power being raised. Mr. Taylor was of the opinion that Mr. Gage would not endeavor to back out of any honest obligation, but thended to pay the city every cent he owed it. The city, however, was amply secured for the amount outside of Mr. Gage, as his bond was perfectly good.

Corporation Commel Dickey, whom the reporter next called upon, stated that the acquittal of the ex-Treasurer had not the removest hear.

porter next called upon, stated that the acquitte of the ex-Treasurer had not the remotest beating on the question of his liabilty to the cit He was of the opinion that, if the rulings of the Court at Wankegan were correct, and applied to the question of the civil liability of the ex-Treasurer, they established it beyond a doubt. TEMPERANCE.

MEETING OF THE WOMEN'S UNION.

The Women's Temperance Union held their regular weekly meeting at the lecture-room of the First Methodist Church yesterday afternoon. It was not well attended, only about fifteen members making their appearance.
In the absence of the President, Mrs. Charles Case was elected to fill the chair, and Mrs. Hall

acted as Secretary.

The proceedings were opened by religious exrcises, led by Mrs. Beale, of Janesville.

Mrs. Hall, the Secretary, submitted her sen

oting funds.

Mrs. Jones said it was swfully hard to get ands at present. She had ordered her husband make a collection on 'Change, but when he

came home he said that every one whom he asked for a contribution told him that he had given so much to the Nebraska Relief Fund that he could not possibly give anything for the temperance cause. Several other ladies reported that they had met with but little more success than the restrictions.

that they had met with but little more success than the previous speaker.

The Treasurer, Mrs. F. S. Rounds, submitted her report, showing that since the organization of the Society last April the total amount of money that came into her hands was \$345.81, of which had been expended \$309.87, leaving a balance of \$35.94 in her hands.

Several amendments to the Constitution were passed, the most important of which was the reduction of the Executive Committee from fifteen to sever members.

en to seven members. On motion, it was decided that the Executive On motion, it was decided that the Executive mmittee shall consist of the President, Vice-rosident, two Secretaries, and three members. The following ladies were appointed members the Executive Committee: Mrs. Hobbs, Mrs. ase, and Mrs. Purington.
Mrs. Hobbs was elected Second Vice-Presi-

dent, to fill the vacancy created by the resigns on of Mrs. Bradley.

Mrs. F. S. Rounds said the Society was driftg too much towards organization; what they
canted was more prayers. There should be a prayer-meeting coce a week, at Fast. A long discussion on this subject followed, and it was finally decided to hold a union prayer-meeting on the first Monday of each month, at 3 o'clock p. m., and a prayer-meeting in each division overy successive Monday. The meeting then adjourned until the first Monday in January.

THE COOD SAMARITANS.

RECONCILIATION OF MRS. LEONARD AND MR

RASTER. The "real, original, genuine" Good Samaritans held a meeting yesterday afternoon in Mrs. Cynthia Leonard's cosy parlor. It was quite a little tea-party,-a gathering of ladies brimful of love and affection for their erring sisters, and holding no mean opinion of them and wore her sweetest smile, and a be holder would suppose she never could have penned such a satire as "Herman Raster is Matron of the Home; he is an unladylike man." There was no sarcasm in her looks or words, there was a mellifluous ness about her expressions, and a bewitching ness about her manner that the majority would have been impressed with. Her associates assimilated as much as it is possible to Mrs. Leon ard in demeanor. They were each and every one overwhelmingly polite, and no one would supose that they had ever borne a prominent part

SHARING HANDS.

It is said that Mrs. Leonard and Herman Raster had a meeting by chance Sanday evening, and that, in a crowd, Herman espied her before a table at the North Side Turner Hall. Well, Herman fattered, but after a little while he got up some Dutch courses and approached the obup some Dutch courage, and approached the o ct of his former — . It does not make as atter if they have had little differences in time It does not make an past, when he called her "a bummer," which may be, as she suggested, the German for ladv. But Herman approached, and the music was plaving softly at the time, and quoth Herman: "My dear Mrs. Leonard, I hope you have not "My dear Mrs. Leonard, I hope you have not taken offense at what has transpired. It is true I did use the word 'bummer' and the word 'scalawag' in my letter, but let me assure you from the deepest depths of the most honest recesses of my very heart—(Aside—Mein Golf what did I desire to sprechen)—my heart I repeat dot (correcting himself) that I never meant you." I may spoke of the faction. Besides in German nly spoke of the faction. Besides in German ummer and scalawag are not quite so --- 1e policid she. O yes "in German they have not the same signification that they have in our language. Well, of course, I can make allowance for your want of knowledge of our language."

"Slake," quoth Mr. Raster, and they shook hands across the table. To return to the subject—the meeting slesdames Forbes, Miller, Gregory, and Mrs

onard were present, when
BUSINESS WAS ENTERED UPON. It was announced that a mass-meeting will be neld Sunday evening in the Grand Opera-House for the benefit of the Good Samaritan Society. The speakers are to be Belle Smith, who will do The speakers are to be Bella Smith, who will deliver a twenty-minutes address on "Friendship for the Magdalen"; Cynthia Leonard will speak on "Poor Humanity"; Mrs. Forbes will say a word for the "Fallen"; and Mme. Millson will speak on "Chicago's Outcasts."

Mme. Millson, it is said, is a clairvoyant and a fortune-teller, and in her "professional" capacity has made quite an extensive acquaintance with the class of people about whom she is going to speak.

Mrs. Leonard appounced that a house had

been procured for a Shelter, and a lease until May 1, 1875, expected. The house is No. 227 West Randolph street, and is to be used for the accommodation of homeless women. In Leonard expects that the house will be in dition this evening for the reception of The Treasurer read her report, which shows a

credit balance of \$25, including \$24.30 donations during the past week. Gen. Stiles donated \$10, and, the Treasurer stated, sent a very pleasing letter, bidding the ladies be of good cheer, and Mrs. Leonard spoke of

THE FURNITURE necessary to fit out the new Shelter. She will call upon Mr. Haster to-day, and request him to let the Society have the furniture which is in the Home at present controlled by the Walbert wing, which furniture was procured by the exertions of the original Good Samaritans. If he would not let them have all, he would at least would not let them have all, he would at least let them have the furniture, in value \$100, which Mrs. Leonard furnished. She expressed con-fidence that Mr. Raster would be gracious. Mrs. Forbes suggested Mrs. Gribble as a Matton for the new house. Mrs. Leonard approved the suggestion. She considered Mrs. Gribble to be a merciful woman,

and a merciful woman and not a monster, as the had lately seen, was wanted. Mrs. Gribble was

Mrs. Stacey and Mrs. Eilen Holbrook (a very melancholy-looking person) were elected mem

pers.

Mrs. Leonard, who had been delegated to call and the delegated to can upon the Industrial Aid Society last week, explained that, as her visit could only have point and force if a consolidation were effected between the "bogus" Good Samaritans and the Aid Society, in view of their not coming together, she did not call, and had no further report to make Later Mrs. Leonard was speaking about the

causes that operate to check their progress, and she averred that the most unfortunate thing she averred that the most unforumate thing about the Society was that most of its members were married women. [Laughter.] Married women, in her opinion, had no wills of their own, and, although they might be brought in the Society to agree to this, or to promise that, yet when the went home they generally consulted John about the matter and abided by his opinion. She moved that all candidates for membership bence-forth be subjected to a test, to find out whether they had wills of their own or not. [Laguhter.]

The motion was carried.

Madames Forbes, Gregory, and Leonard were appointed a committee to solicit furniture and supplies for the Shelter.

After discussing details about butchers', and bakers', and candiestick-makers' bills, the meeting adjourned to meet at Mrs. Leonard's next THE ATHENEUM.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE BOARD OF GOVERN

The Board of Government of the Chicago Atheneum held its regular monthly meeting yesterday, in the rooms of the Atheneum, No. 114 Madison street.

There were present of the Board Messrs. Murry Nelson, William H. Swett, W. R. Page, H. B. Cragin, Joseph Stockton, C. C. Bonney, Ferd W. Peck, and O. C. Gibbs, Superintendent. The Superintendent presented his report for November, showing a prosperous condition of

the affairs of the Society. The average daily attendance in the reading and chess rooms was about 250. The free-lecture course was well sustained, with an average attendance for the month of 400 with an average attendance for the month of 400. The evening classes had held regular sessions, and were making good progress. The present membership of the classes is as follows: German (5 classes), 142; French (2 classes), 44; English literature, 95; phonography, 24; drawing, 16; vocal music, 67; elocution, 37; Latin, 24; Spanish, 7; total class membership, 456; increase during the month, 85; number receiving natruction on the plane, 11.

increase during the month, 85; number receiving nstruction on the plane, 11.

The attendance in the gymnasium is increasing. The class instruction given by Prof. Meyers, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays of each week at 12 m. and 8 p. m., adds much to the interest and value of this department of the work of the Society. A class in light gymnastics, for ladies and children, has been opened, with very encouraging prospects of usefulness and success. During December it will meet Saturdays at 2:30 p. m. After the holidays there will be two lessons per week. Sociables have been held regularly every alternate Thurs-

day evering, with a constantly increasing attendance and interest.

One hundred and thirty-one new members wer
added in November. The Board is now making
a special effort to increase the membership

The receipts from all sources during Novem-

The receipts from all sources during Novembey were \$1.631.40, and the expenditures, \$1.629.-3); leaving on hand, Dec. 1, \$2.05. Of the amount expended, about \$750 was in payment of outstanding indebtedness. The balance was on account of current expenses.

A report of the Library Committee, that, in view of the opening of the Public Library, which is supported by the tax-payers of the city, and is free to every man, woman, and child in the city, it is not expedient that the Atheneum should make any further expenditures of money for the maintainance of a library, was adopted.

The recommendations of the Superintendent that the Committee on Classes arrange for a public examination of the evening classes at the public examination of the evening classes at the fall term, and also for the opening of an after-neon lecture course, were referred to the Com-mittee on Lectures and Classes, with power to

After some further business, relating to the nancial necessities of the Society, the meeting CRIMINAL. One of our city clergymen had his overco stolen from the vestry last Sunday evening while conducting the service in the church. Let sex-

ons be on their guard against sneak-thieves and oat-snatchers. A much-married man, named William D. Her schell, alias W. H. Dobson, is said to be stopping in this city at "a magnificent hotel." He for-merly lived in Rochester, N. Y., where he has a wife and two children: but more recently in Cincinnati, among whose inhabitants he found wives Nos. 2 and 3. No. 3 is with him now, and detectives are hunting for him under instructions from the Chief of Police of Cincinnati.

Jerry Burns, a homeless and parentless street Jerry Burns, a nomeless and parentless street Arab, took what he supposed was a favorable opportunity to steal a boy's coat from a frame in front of C. C. Collins' store, on Clark street, near Monroe, last evening. But he had no sooner grabbed the garment than Mr. C. M. Chapin, a desman, observed him, and, after a lively chase own to the Keatucky Block, caught him and took him to the Central Station, where he was confined. He will be taken before Justice Boy-

State's Attorney Reed received notice vester day from the counsel for Figurane, the mur-derer, that his client was willing to enter the pies of manslaughter, and accept as his punishment for the crime imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary. Mr. Reed has taken the matter under advisement, and last evening informed a Taisune reporter that he did not think the murder, from all he could learn was as cold-blooded as those committed by Perteet and Rafferty, but still he hesitated in recommending the proposition to the Court, as he did not feel certain that the ends of justice would be accomplished by imprisonment of the accused.

The Sheriff at Kankekee writers to Chief Deplea of manslaughter, and accept as his punish

The Sheriff at Kankakee writes to Chief De tective Dixon and says that George Fry, the man who attempted to poison Mr. Atwood's familly, and then stelle a horse and buggy belonging to that gentleman, at Blue Island, some time ago, pleaded guilty to the larceny, and was sentenced to prison for three years.

Mr. J. Frank Leonard, the writer of the letter according to the sentence of t ter concludes his epistle with the modes request that the reward offered for Fry's arres forwarded him. Chief Dixon desired Mr be forwarded him. Unier Dixon desired air. Leonard to send the prisoner here, in order that the might be convicted of both the poisoning and the larceny, but he refused to do so, and kept his man in Kankakee. It is likely that Mr. At-wood will not pay any reward. wood will not pay any reward.

As Mr. Miller, of the insurance firm of Snyder & Miller, was going home Sunday evening at about 41 o'clock, while passing along Celia street towards his residence, he was suddenly seized from behind and thrown to the ground

and robbed. The attack was so sudden, and the and robbed. The stack was so sudden, and the foot-pad so powerful, that resistance was of no avail, even if the gen-leman had not the extra incentive of a revolver pressed to his head to urge him to hand over his valuables. These consisted of a valuable gold watch and chain, a pocketbook containing \$5, and a gold ring which was wrenched from his little finger, cutting it severely. Mr. Miller also shows indications of rough treatment in having his clothes torn in several places, and his nanigation-pockets ripped apart. He is unin having his clothes torn in several places, an his pantaloon-pockets ripped apart. He is un able to describe his assailant, except that he ob served nim to be tall, and felt that he was very strong. Otherwise, owing to the fact that he was suddenly classed from behind and thrown vn, he could not give any description of him Nov. 2, the house of Mrs. Elizabeth Bur-lev, No. 52 Morgan street, was entered by bur-glars, and from her trunk a lot of jewelry and was class were abstracted. Discontrever by the received notice of the burglary and set about working up the case. He finally received information that led him to the discovery of the stolen property, which was found in the possession of two men named Lewis May and C. N. De Young. From them Detective Dixon ascertained the fact that they had purchased the inewlry from James Flestwood and chased the jewelry from James Fleetwood and Edward Shawcross, who were about to dispose of it at a very low figure to a pawnbroker or Halsted street. A warrant was at once procured

the jewelry were held on their own recognizance in bonds of \$500 each, as witnesses. CENERAL NEWS

The County Clerk issued nineteen marriage icenses yesterday, and it wasn't a good day for licenses either. "Martin Berlin, a Swede 25 years old, has been

hawcross in \$700. The men who were wearing

missing from his home, No. 730 South Union street, since Wednesday. One of the workmen on Grover's new theatre (the old Post Office building) was badly hurt by a fall yesterday afternoon.

Among the transfers recorded yesterday is the sale, by George F. Rumsey to William C. Sheldon, of the property at the southwest corner of Rush and Huron streets for \$27,000.

The temperature vesterday, as observed by I. Manasse, optician (88 Madison street), under THE TEIBUNE Building, was at 8 a. m., 29 deg.; 10 a. m., 29; 12 m., 29; 3 p. m., 29; 6 p. m., 28; 8 p. m., 27.

A woman named Lolie Whitney dropped dead in the house of ill-fame kept by Annie Stafford. on Fourth avenue, Sunday night, while waltzing with a male visitor. Coroner Dietzsch should

inquire into the matter. The jury summoned by Coroner Dietzsch ve terday morning to inquire into the manner in which the man found under the sidewalk in front of No. 203 Erie street came to his death return-ed a verdict of death from some cause unknown. The body has not been identified.

Coroner Dietzsch held an inquest yesterday or the body of Arthur Hill, a baker, who lived at the corner of May and Madison streets. Deceased was asphyxisted by the gases from the oven fur-nace, while baking cake, yesterday morning. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the William S. Young, Jr., of the County Court,

expects to see all the parties who are in any way interested in the outstanding fees that accrued during the term of Joe Poliock as County Clerk crowding into his room within the next fe weeks, as he has lately purchased all that were outstanding at the time Mr. Pollock went out of elf upon the strength and capacity of his

lungs, lure him up to the lung-tester on a cold day, and bet him drinks that you can inflate it cubic inches more than ne, and let him lead off. Be careful not to approach the machine till the operator has had time to file off so much of the operator has muctime to lie on so much of the last victim's mouth as had adhered to the metal muzzle, and to set it again. At the annual assembly of Siloam Council No 53, R. S. E. and S. M., held Saturday evening.

the following officers were elected for the ensu-ing year: John O'Neil, Th. Ill. G. M.; C. F. Foerester, D. Ill. G. M.; J. M. Terwillager, P. C. of W.; the Rev. H. G. Perry. Chaplain; Mo-ses Gray, Tressurer; James A. T. Bird, Record-er; Levy D. Van Gelder, C. of G.; E. P. Hall, Conductor; I. P. Hatfield, Sentinel. Cora Baker, a disreputable woman living in the bagnio kept by Sarah Newman, at No. 469 South Clark street, attempted suicide Saturday evening about 7 o'clock, by taking forty grains of morphine. Dr. Bliss was called, and did all that was possible to save the woman's life, and, al-though she was lingering at last accounts, gives the opinion that she cannot recover. The unfor-tunate woman has been very intemperate for five years past, and was heard to threaten her life just before she took the poison.

The following insurance companies should also have appeared in the list of those which did not withdraw from the city, published in yesterday's TRIBUNE: Atlantic, of New York; American, of Newark; Firemen's, of Newark; and Home, of Newark. The Niagara, of New York,

with a capital of \$1,500,000, and the Underwriters', of New York, with a capital of \$3,000,000, have resumed business in this city. The Brewers' & Maitsters', of New York, has also resumed.

Some persons evidently have a higher opinion of the Common Council than that body does of itself. A undividual yesterday, making Virginia fonces along the corridors of the shanty yelept the City-Hall, storped a centleman and inqu the location of the Common Council chamber. It was pointed out to him, and, after thinking a moment, a doubt appeared to trouble him concerning his condition, and he hesitationly inquired if citizens in plain clothes were allowed in there. Being toformed that money, not clothes, was the criterion by which men were judged there, the questioner departed, relieved.

After an arduous Saturday night a young gentieman found himself at daybreak yesterday morning away up Canalport avenue, with his mouth feeling like a lime-burner's boots, and not a nickel un his pocket. He, however, concluded to enter a saloon and run his face for a matutinal drink. On entering he beheld a sign "Poor Trust is dead; Bad Pay killed him," beneath which the burly proprietor was seated scraping brains, hair, etc., from his trusty club with the knife customarily used for cutting lemons. The young gentleman took in the situation at a glance, and retired still athirst.

A young married couple, whereof the female partner is considerably the heavier, recently took dgings in a third-story apartment over a grocery on Milwaukee avenue. A few days after the recent fatal fire, the husband went down stars to buy some butter, and found the propri-tor sitting on a scrosene barrel cooping up pine kindling. The proprietor casually stared that times were so hard that he had just doubled his insurance. The young husband (who states that he had never before realized how heavy his wife was) slept in a hotel that night, after having placed an advertisement in The Tribune for

County Agent Dieden's rooms are daily owded with poor folks seeking assistance, here are now about 3,200 families supported at this place, the average number of application being about 140 a day. Saturday there were given out 321 bean tickets; 955 meat tickets, given out 321 bean fickets; 955 meat tickets, each being for three pounds of meat; 3,650 loves of bread; 5 cords of wood, and 46 tons of coal. This is just about the average amount given out each day. County Agent Dieden says the number of applications for assistance are much more numerous than usual and, though two-fifths are turned away, there are still more than usual at this time of the year.

Peter Hand, after receiving the keys to the Peter Hand, after receiving the keys to the jail yesterday, mejected his new charge. During the day he received eleven new recruits; amongst them were Fleetwood and Shawcross, who were committed to his kindly care in the morning by Justice Boyden, before whom they had received a preliminary examination on the charge of burglary. L. W. Sawyer, the bogus auctioneer, was also of the party. This is the third time Sawyer has seen the inside of the County Jail. Mr. Hand also reduced the number of his boarders, by sending thirteen of them to the Bridswell, to serve out sentences received at the hands of Judge Booth during the ceived at the hands of Judge Booth during th late term of the Criminal Court. During the af-ternoon he sent twelve before the United States Court to plead to indictments, but late in the Court to plead to indictments, but late in the evening they were recommitted to his care, and at night on locking up the cells he had 222 pris oners under his guardianship, for whose safe keeping Sheriff Agnew holds him responsible.

John J. Geraghty, John S. Stern, and J. C. Buckley had a walking-match at Dexter Park yesterday afternoon, the distance being 10 miles, for \$50 a side. The first-named gentleman gave the others 100 yards start, and walked half of the first mile backwards. Buckley was seized with a pain in the side and gave up on the secon mile. Stern kept the lead until the sixt mile, when Geraghty overtook him, and took the lead. Stern gave out on the seventh mile, and Geraghty continued the walk to the close making the 10 miles in 1 hour and 40 minutes. The name of seath wide is a following for The time of each mile is as follows: F mile in 11 minutes; second, 9; third, fourth, 9½; fifth, 10; sixth, 10½; seventh, eighth, 10; ninth, 11, and tenth, 9. signth, 10; ninth, 11, and tenth, 9. Thudges were A. H. Libby, M. O'Connor, and Do'D'Leary. The winner of this match is only years of ago, and recently failed to walk from the control of t. Louis to Chicago in seventy-two hours, account of an unavoidable injury received i crossing Lexington bridge. He is ready to wal

MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Chicago Medical Society held its regular semi-monthly meeting at the Gault House last evening, Dr. Quine in the chair, and Dr. Hutchinson Secretary. The first order of business was the reading of a paper by Dr. Adolphus, on "Forces Obstatics," which was reading. "Forced Obstetrics," which was accepted. The paper was discussed by the Society, in which a great deal of interest was manifested. It was finally ordered published in the medical journals

member of the Society, which was accepted.

One of the features of the meeting was the presence of a number of ladies, some of whom CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

gentlemen be appointed to revise the by-laws and bring them before the next meeting for apexamination. The evidence against the pris-oners was binding, and they were held to the proval. This was seconded and carried manimously. The object was to make the by-laws as they now stand read in such a manner as to permit all members of the church to vote irrespective of sex. Criminal Court. Fleetwood in bail of \$1,000, and After this there was much informal and social After this there was much informal and social talk respecting a future pastor for the parish, and no definite conclusion regarding any person was arrived at. It was decided that several other elergymen should be heard if possible, and the Society seemed inclined to take Mr. Asay's advice, which in his own words, was, "Don't do as the women do,—marry in heare, to recent at leaves." ry in haste to repent at leisure. I know all about that." The Society are not likely to marry themselves to any minister at present. After discussing several elergymen they flually adjourned their meeting for a fortnight.

THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

A popular young lady on West Adams street, who has about forty young gentlemen on the rol of her personal friends, has entered into a speculation that promises to pay better than a grain corner or a gambling-hell, with all the city officials for silver representations. corner or a gambing-neil, with all the city officials for silent partners. She bought the canvas for forty-one pairs of slippers, all of a pattern, leased out the making of forty pairs of them to an aged colored seamstress, and has kept the forty-first pair in the parlor, where she can have them on hand whenever one of her lovers calls. Of course the young man asks for whom she is working those pretty slippers, and lovers calls. Or course the young man asks for whom she is working those pretty slippers, and she replies, with that bewitching dropping of the eyelids which is one part modesty and two parts wink: "O, they're for a Christmas-present for a young gentleman-friend of mine." Then the infatuated youth goes off and buys her a seal-skin jacket, or a pair of earrings, or an easy-chair, for his Christmas-gift. She will bestow on each of her advers a neit of elippers worked. on each of her adorers a pair of slippers worked by the colored seamstress and footed by a Dutch shoemaker with one eye, each costing her on an average \$2.65, while she estimates that her presents will not \$45 to the adorer. The pair she is working herself will be presented to a young dry-goods clerk in Aurora, to whom she was secretly married last September.

J. C. coeffish.

A reporter yesterday called upon Architect Cochran in reference to his candidacy for appointment as Supervising Architect, in place of Mullet, resigned. He said his name was first mentioned in connection, with the officers. mentioned in connection with the office by friends in Washington without his knowledge. friends in Washington without his knowledge. He was subsequently written to by them for indorsements. He at once caused letters to be forwarded to Secretary Bristow, in his interest, from D. A. Jones, G. M. How, C. Randolph, W. F. Coolbaugh, Anson Stager, B. F. Allen, W. H. Bradley, B. H. Campbell, W. K. Nixon, and E. A. Storrs, of this city; and the Hon. S. M. Cullom, the Hon. J. C. Robinson, and the Board of State-House Commissioners, Springfield; and John H. Beach, of St. Louis. He had not heard from Washinton since, and had made no further efforts. He would accept the office as a matter of pride, and, whether he was appointed or not, would like to see the honor fallup on a Chicago man. honor fallup on a Chicago man.

THE CENTENNIAL EDUCATIONAL FUND IN LUCK. At the children's mass-meeting in Farwell Hail last Saturday, it was announced that a grand exhibition would be given at the same Hail last Saturday, it was announced that a grand exhibition would be given at the same place one week from next Saturday, to which those children who used the little collection-boxes in obtaining money for the Centennial Educational Fund of Chicago would be admitted free. As an additional inducement, it was also announced that each child raising \$1 or over would be given a beautifully-engraved certificate, and each of the five obtaining the most money should be presented with a handsomely-bound copy of the History of the United States, 800 pages. And now come the Eigin National Watch Company, of their own will and accord, and, with commendable liberality, offer to still further increase the attractiveness of the affair by douating one of their splendid gold watches to be given as a reward to the boy or girl who gets be given as a reward to the boy or girl who gets the largest amount of money. The magnificent offer was made known to the managers of the fund yesterday afternoon, and being whispered about the street, reached the ears of the well

known jewelry house of N. Matson & Co., who, appreciating the value of this fund to Chicaanown jeweiry nouse or N. hasteon & Co., who, appreciating the value of this fund to Chicago, and determining not to be outdone in generosity, at once notified Prof. Larimore, who has the work in charge, that they would contribute an elegant diamond ring, also to be read as a prize.

Prof. Larimore therefore has arranged that these brilliant prizes will be given in accordance with the wishes of their liberal donors. The child or youth raising the largest amount of money shall have the first choice, the second largest amount taking the article left. THE CITY-HALL.

The Water Department yesterday received \$3,900 on water taxes. The police pay-rolls for last month foot up \$51.642.89: those for the Fire Department, \$29.-

The Fire Department has found it necessary to keep the doors of their headquarters closed, in order to keep out the multitudes who daily swarm the hall looking after situations in the Department. Once for all, be it said, there will be no more firemen taken on until the Council complies with Shaier's recommendations.

The trial of Frederick Bauer, one of the car enters' foremen in the employ of the Board of ablic Works, will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The principal witness is August N. Herr, who charges Bauer with irregularities in making returns of the time worked by the men under him. The investigation is held at Bauer's

litizens' Association to investigate the Water Works have again been obliged to postpone the commencement of their investigations. Yester-day morning, as they were about to begin their labors, it was found that the packing around the pistons was not perfect enough to warrant the test. By this morning it is expected that the packing will have been renewed. The Board of Public Works yesterday resolved

o take steps towards compelling certain rail-oads in town to build viaducts over the most roads in town to build viaducts over the most prominent street-crossings. The Chicago, Co-lumbus & Indiana Central and the Northwestern Roads have been notified that, under the act of April 1, 1872, they are oblighed to build viaducts over their roads at the following growings. Dever their roads at the following crossings: Desover their roads at the following crossings: Des-plaines street and Milwaukke avenue, and Ash-land avenue. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Northwestern Roads have been politely requested to confer with the Board in regard to the joint erection of a viaduct at Blue Island

ANNOUNCEMENTS. The Academy of Sciences will meet this even-ng at the Library, No. 263 Wabash avenue.

The eleventh anniversary of the Washingtonian Home will be celebrated at the Home this evening, commencing at 7:30 p. m.

The sale of reserved seats for Bret Harte's cture commences this morning at Jansen, Mo-The lecture at Grant Place Methodist Episcopal Church, by the Rev. C. E. Felton, on "How to Get Rich," announced for this evening, is postponed to Thursday evening.

John W. Kreamer, Esq., whose peculiar history s so well known to many of our citizens, will de-iver a free temperance lecture in the Fullerton Avenue Church at 7:30 o'clock this evening.

"Mock Pearls of History" is the title of a cture by Prof. Mathews, of Chicago University, be delivered at Western Avenue Methodist piscopal Church, corner of Monroe street, this

Church begin to-day a series of lunches at 153 Randolph street, just west of the Sherman hey propose serving nothing but the very st, and would like to be well remembered. The ladies of the St. Paul's Parish, Hyde Park, remind their friends of the domino party at Flood's new hall this evening. The tickets—

each \$3, and including car fare to and from the party, refreshments, and admission for two, can be had of the Committee at the hall. The special train leaves the Central Depot at 8 o'clock, stopping at all intermediate stations. The Chicago Women's Temperance Union will

hold a mass temperance meeting at the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street, at 3 o'clock this after-noon. Addresses will be delivered by Miss Frances E. Willard, President of the association, and Mrs. Beal, Secretary of the Wisconsin State Temperance Alliance. THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH BAZAAR.

THE PLYMOUTH CRURCH BAZAAR.

The Bazaar for the beneat of the Plymouth Congregational Church, which commences Tuesday next will be held in the vestry-rooms and parlors of the new church-structure, instead of Martine's Hall, as heretofore advertised. These elegant rooms have been so far completed that they will be in readiness for this purpose. The various committees who have the Bazaar in charge are making rapid progress, and there is no doubt that the rapid progress, and there is no doubt that the display of costumes, this being a Bazaar of all vations,—and the display of wares offered by the cosmopolitan young ladies of the church, will be ness features of the Bazaar, there will ae literarv, musical, and tableaux entercamments each

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

The dedication of the new Bethany Church ook place Sunday. The sermon in the morning was preached by the pastor, the Rev. D. S. Heffron, and afterward a statement of the finances was made by the Treasurer of the Society, W. W. Watson. The amount required to close up the indebtedness was \$4,000, of which \$3,000 was promptly raised. In the evening Prof. Fisk, of the Theological Seminary of Chicago, preached to a crowded house, and, after cago, preached to a crowded house, and, after the sermon, a statement of subscriptions was read and an appeal made to the people to wipe away the other thousand. In a few minutes the amount was fully pledged, and the church was formally dedicated by the Rev. D. S. Heffron as union church, in every sense, to be entirely on-sectarian, and free to all denomination There will be services morning and even

alike. There will be services morning and evening every Sunday.

The new school building will be ready for occupancy by New Year's.

Building is uncommonly brisk at the Heights
now, more buildings having been commenced
since Nov. I than during the whole summer,
Especially is this true of Ninety-fifth street and
the neighborhood of the Catholic Convent. The Methodists have made arrangements to e the new Bethany Church every Sunday afteroon, so there will be three regular Sunday ser-

vices each Sabbath. The Ladies' Social Circle will hold a New England supper in the church Thursday evening from 5:30 till 8 p. m., for the benefit of the church. Tickets, 50 cents. OAK PARK. A monthly missionary concert was held at the

Congregational church Sunday evening. Remarks were made by the Rev. Mr. Huntington and Mrs. Humphreys. Mrs. Humphreys also read an interesting letter from a teacher in a school near Smyrna, giving an account of the management and success of the school, in which the ladies of the Congregational Church are especially interested.

The Rev. Mr. Cherry, for fourteen years a missionary in India, made some remarks concerning the progress of Christianity in certain parts of

Certain persons attend the Congregational Church whom one might think to be ye but who evidently need the care of some one who could teach them a deportment not quite so disgraceful as that which they frequently mani-The Union Club will give its usual sociable

Thursday evening. A most enjoyable time is anticipated. The next fortnightly sociable of the Union Club will take place Christmas eve. Preparations for the evening are already making. Music by a male quartette will be one of the Holiday Presents.

Old Santa Claus cannot find a more magnificent stock from which to select his most costly Christmas presents than that now on exhibition at No. 189 State street, opposite the Palmer House. Nothing can be found more suitable for a wedding present than one of those beautiful bronze clocks. For Christmas gifts there are Parian marble statuettes and figures, gifts there are Parian marble statuettes and figures, bronze and marble clocks, dressing-cases, amboyua wood work-boxes, groups of Brazilian flowers and gorgeously-plumaged birds under giase-shades, elegant pearl and ivory opera-glasses, the best quality of silver-plated ware of every description, elegant epergnes, etageros, and jewel-boxes inlaid with pearl, and a large and varied assortment of the most elegant and coerly Dresden china vases and jardinieres, hand-psinted and enameled in the newest and most appropriate figures and patterns. The catalogue contains 500 different articles, and of many of these there are numerous duplicates in reserve. A large number of the more costly articles are exceedingly rare, many of the clocks for instance, and more notably the artistic one surmounted by figure of Coldinbus accompanied by two stalwart soldiers promoted to the rank of candelabra-bearers. Add to all these inducements the pleasure in buying from such gentlemanly and reliable auctioneers as

Measrs, Elison & Pomeroy, and no excuse can be given for any one in not attending the sale. The first sale will take place this morning at 10 c'clock, and will be followed by day and evening sales until the entire

AMUSEMENTS.

There is a quality in Robertson's comedies so healthy and bracing that it invigorates the mora

system, gives it tone and elasticity, and banisher the megrims and blue devils from the liver. A Robertsonian comedy is a gallop on the breezy downs on a bright shiny morning, with a clear sky and briny flavor blown strong and hearty rom the sea, to "purge our mortal grossness" and melancholy, and spur our keener sympa thies and better feelings to a temporary way over the ignoble and base in our natures. Such a comedy is "School," fresh in the freshness of youth and innocence, with a HOLIDAY GOODS whispering invitation from green meadows, leafy groves, and bucolic simplicity, to fling saide and forget the cares and annoyances of life as it is, and to revel in the open air with bounding pulses and unfettered limbs, free from the thraildom of business, and liberated from the servitude of feation. "School" is an idealization of rustic business, and liberated from the servicine of fashion. "School" is an idealization of rustic life and youthful happiness. Its pleasant situations, and lovable characters; its frank and honorable men, and innocent and witty women; its quaint scenes and brilliant humor, are the refinement of modern comedy. The follies of youth and the vanity of age are not harshly rubbed with Attic salt; they are human weakesses held up for a smile, and not scowl, and even the dark side of human na-

a scowl, and even the dark side of numan nature is tempered with generous apology, and so sparingly exhibited that it shades but little the glow of benevolence and happiness which remains in front after the curtain has fallen. Surely such a play is not to be denounced recklessly as vicious and corrupting; it cannot be that those who aim to foster a love of cleanly living and guideless fancies can afford to delibration. that those who aim to foster a love or cleanly living and guileless faucles can afford to deliberately fling away such an opportunity as the stage here exhibits to further their ends, from a pharisaical prejudice against the theatre. The "School" of Robersson is one which it would benefit all to attend occa-

terrible than the legal code which binds society with iron hoops.

Not that the play as given last evening was perfectly rendered by any means, for there was something wanting, and that was accuracy. It dragged because the prompter was absent, and because it was imperfectly rehearsed. But some parts were charmingly acted. Messrs. O'Neil and Buckley in the roles of Jack Poyntz and Lord Beaufoy were very lappy, and more at ease as the sentiment increased, and the love-scenes grew more tender. Mr. Crane entirely concealed himself in a very forcible character sketch as Kruz. It is a question whether he would have been recognizable without the aid of a programme. His performance shows that he can play something besides low coinedy when can play something besides low comedy when necessary. Mr. Salsbury's Beau Farintosh was weak-kneed, and coloriess, retaming too much of the individual, and reserving too little of the character he seeks to portray. He came on with a wig which gave the appearance of a very bald head, the few remaining hairs of which had been dyed. This is preposterous. The Beau would never have committed this egregious oversight. He would have covered his baldness with a wig, and Mr. Salsbury adds nothing to him by making the old man a lungic as well as a for. He

and Mr. Salsbury adds nothing to him by making the old man a lunatic as well as a fop. He was not very firm in the business of the part, which is to be regretted, as it is a very important central figure in the very important school-scene. Miss Hawthorne played her part of Belia quietly and in good taste, but must remember that the word "mean" is pronounced "mane" only in Ireland. It is not an English peculiarity. Miss Doyle had the rich and grateful part of Naoma Tighe, which she played fairly. She endeavored to express archness by eliminating consonants, pronouncing "fighting" sliminating consonants, pronouncing "fighting" "fiten" and "reading" "readen," which even for a school-girl shows a lack of refinement. Beila lacked something more than this—it wanted that very flavor of unsophisticated, ucconscious innocence which is the essence of "School," and which nothing can counterfeit. Mr. Ryer was, of course, a very fine old Succiffe, and Mrs. was, of course, a very nue old sutcape, and Mrs. Maeder equally correct as his wife. Much of the dialogue and one or two scenes had been cut in the piece. The choruses were a little weak, and the movements of the school-girls wavering and duoious. In a day or two, "School" will be capitally rendered, and should run till Christmas to crowded houses.

CHARLES BRADLAUGH,
the English agitator, will deliver his lecture on
"Cromwell and Washington" in Farweii Hall
this evening, giving the sixth of the Star entertainments of the season.

Illinois Central Railroad-Special Notice Commencing Saturday, Dec. 5, the St. Louis night express, leaving Chicago at 8:30 p. m., will run through to St. Louis every night, reaching St. Louis at 8:15 a. m., one hour in advance of any other route. The Cairo & New Orleans night express will also run every night between Chicago and Centralia, arriving at Centralia at 7:30 a. m. Passengers for Cairo and the South leaving Chicago on Saturday night will leave eaving Chicago on Sauce W. P. in on Sunday at 9 p. m. W. P. General Pass W. P. Johnso

Abstracts. Parties interested in abstracts of real estate would well to call on W. D. Hall, at the Paimer House, from 6 to 8 p. m., and examine a sample of a compre hensive system of abstracts, which can easily be adapted to Chicago. It is a perfect system, requiring less than half the labor to trace titles that is required by the old style now in use.

Reed's Temple of Music. Fine resewood pianes, prices \$300 to \$700; terms, \$50 cash, balance \$25 per menth. Splendid organs monthly payments.

Can Any One Answer This? Where else than at the New York Store, 284 and 28 West Madison street, can you get \$30 to \$50 sets omink furs at \$15 to \$25? Don't all speak at once, now

MARRIAGES.

FREER-FOWLER-At Canon City, Colorado, Nov 16, 1874, by the Rev. J. H. Merritt, assisted by the Rev. G. Lewis, Mr. L. H. Freer and Miss Clara R. Fowler.

DEATHS. MUNGER-At the Eldredge House, at 1 a. m., the 7th Inst., Milton C. Munger, aged 49.
Funeral from restdence at 11 a. m., Tuesday morning, Dec. S. Friends are invited.
MONULTY-On the morning of the 7th of Dec., 1874, Enpart to the 7th of Dec., 1874,

Mary McNuity.

Funeral to-day (the 8th) from residence 499 South Clark street, by carriages to Roschill, at 11 a. m.

1127 St. Paul, Minn., papers please copy.

BARTLETT—Dec. 5, at No. 63 Thirty-seventh street, Alice F. Infant daughter of Lydia and Eugene Bartlett.

MISCH—At his residence, corner Lincoln arenne and Franklin street, the 2.39 o'clock s. m., Monday, Dec. 7, Adolph J. Misch, aged 24 years, 3 months and 19 days.

Notice of time and place of funeral will be given in temorrow's Tribune. morrow's Tribune.

RANNEY—At No. 1015 Wabash avenue, Monday morning Dec. 7, Emma, wife of Julius M. Ranney.

The remains will be taken to Marshalltown, Ia., for in

terment.

BURKHARPT-On Monday, Dec. 7, of consumption,
J. F. Burkhardt, aged 27 years.
Funeral to Waldbeim, Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 1 o'clock,
from 22 West Twelth-st. Friends invited.

CHURCH-At his residence, 173 Ewing-st., of heart
disease, William Church, aged 19 years.
Funeral this day at 12.20 to Gracoland Cemetery.

STEVENS-At Winnetks, Cook County, Ill., on the 5th
inst., Cornella Sheridan Stevens, youngest daughter of
Mrs. Mary M. and R. R. Stevens, of congestion of the
lungs, aged 18 weeks.

LST Vermont and Messachusetts papers please copy.
THIRSK-At her parents' resideace, 102 Eriest., Dec.

THRSK-At her parents' resideace, 102 Eriest., Dec of hemorrhage of the lungs, Miss Sarah Thirsk.

Funeral services will be held at the Grace M. E. hurch, corner LaSalle and White-sts., Toseday, Dec. 1 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Graceland for in meet.

E. Liverpool and Hull papers please coyy.

SIMMONS—On Monday, Dec. 7, at 4:30 a. m., Mrs.
Fannie M. Simmons, youngest daughter of the late G Decrocker.

Funeral at 1 o'clock Tuesday, from residence of her ister, Mrs. White, 55 South Franklin-st. Carriages to

Rosebill.

13 Cleveland, O., and Harrisburg, Pa., papers please eopy.

HENDRICKS—Dec. 6, of pneumonia, Benjamin S.
Hondricks, 42 years of ago.
His remains will be taken to New York. Friends of deceased are invited to attend his tuneral at his late residence, No. 884 Butterfield-st., on the 8th inst., at2:30 p. m. SPECIAL NOTICES. For Upwards of Thirty Years

For all Purposes of a Family Liniment. THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheomatism, colic, colids, sprains, and brukes. For internal and external use.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colle, regulates the bowels, ourse dysenter, and diarrhee, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy.

Children Often Look Pale and Sick From no other cause than having worms in the stomach. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy worms without injury to the child, being perfectly whitz, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usu-ally used in worm preparations. Sold by sil druggists.

MORSE'S LUXURENE.

MORSE'S LUXURENT FOR THE HAIR. Cocoanut Oil Compound, having NO EQUAL IN RIA

PURESSING. Sells at sight. Price, 50 cents. Whole-sale by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID. 540 By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

> rect from the Mar Holidays.

98 5

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This Morning at 10 o'clock and Afternoon at 2 o'clock, AT OUR STORE, 84 & 86 RANDOLPH-ST. EVERY Picture must be soid. ELISON. POMEROY & CO., Aucti Friday Morning, Dec. 11, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

Regular Auction Sale New and Second-hand FURNITURE Parlor Suits. Chamber Sets, Dining-room and Kitt Furniture, Loungos, Easy Chairs, Conter Tables, potes, Beds, Bedding, Elankets, Stores, and General chandise. Clocks, Cigars, etc. Also a barrapis see Hardware, Tinware, Cooking and Heating Stores, Co-ery, Glassware, and Fancy Goc. is, stitled for the Mo-trade.

LISON, POMEROY & CO. Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-

DRY GOODS! CLOTHING CARPETS

Great Auction sale Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1874.
In addition to the regular sale of Dry Goods, we shall offer a splendid line of fine and medium grades Comes Made Clottning, in Men's Boys', and Youtha' see, Sunts, Owercoats, Dress and Bosiness Coats, Path. Street, Sunts, Owercoats, Dress and Bosiness. Coats, Path. Street, Also sale of Dress Goods, Contings, Casdiners, Flannels, Checks, Jeans, &c.
Another fine invoice Table Cutlery from America Cupilery Company. Cusiory Company.

Hosiory, Luis and Cars, Notions, Underwan, Lise,
Hosiory, Luis and Cars, Notions, Underwan, Lise,
Rufflings, White Gords, Suspenders, Horse Baken,
Overlots, Wool Blankets, Knit Goods, Searfs, Sale,
Vubias, Hoods, de. ileves, Gauntlets, Mis, de.

Hiver-Plated Goods, Cigars, Hollday Goods, Feath,
Flowers, and Millimery Goods, Snawls, Skirts, Funnabng Goods, de.; 200 dozen Felt Skirts

A full line Ingrain and Venitian Carpets at II closed GEO. P. GORK & Ou. Ge and 7 Websters. 800 CASES CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, at 9% a. m.,
prompt. As the year is closing, ALL CONSIGNMENTS are being cleaned up.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabashay. Thursday, Dec. 10.

Another DRY GOODS SALE Dec. 10, and sale of Clothing, Underwear, Hosiery, Hats and Caps, Notions, Lineas, Dress Goods, Piece Goods, Cutlery, Blankets, Skirts, Gloves, Mits, &c. Government Clothing, Pants, Jacket Blouses, Dress Coats, Overcoats, &c. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-sr. ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO.,

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF LIQUORS & CIGARS, At ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO.'s, 204 and 206 East Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1874, at 10 o'clock a. m.,

Comprising California Wines and Brandies, imported and varive Whiskies, Brandy, Rum, Gin, Wines, &c. Also 00, 000 Imported and Domestic Cigars. The whole stock to be sold in lots to suit pur chaser, without reserve. AT AUCTION, On Wednesday, Dec. 9, at 9:30 a. m., New and Second-hand Furniture

AND GENERAL MERCHANDINE.

Marble and Walnut-top Chamber Sets, Parlor Suir in reat variety, Bedsteads, Eureaus, Commedes, Risis kingsk and Grass Mattresses, Lounges, Sofas, Eary Chairs Stussels and Wood Carpets, Comforters, Blankes, Piews, Crockory, Glassware, Show Cases, New Harnes, to. At Il o'clock, a large line of STUVES. Comparing the Security States of Students, Comparing accurate paragina 2000 offered.

ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO., Auctioneer. By SMITH & HARRISON. On TUESDAY, Dec. 8, at 10 1-2 and 2 o'clock, 1

our Salesrooms, 81 Madison-st., opposite McVictor PAWNBROKER'S SALE OF Unredeemed Pledges By order of A. GOLDSMID. All the Unidense Plantes of Diamond Rings, Plantes Drope and Stude, Fine Gold and Silver Wands, Laborated Gold Chains, Elegant Sets, Open Glass Revolvers, Broccol. Load fine Shat, Chan. etc., 62 At 11:30 clock, sharp—Una Maguilions Set Sollins
At 11:30 clock, sharp—Una Maguilions Set Sollins
Diamond Sar-Drops, the pur weighing the carate,
Ladies are particularly invited to attend the sale, all
chairs will be provided for their courtenieus. Sale sibout reserve for cash,
Shift & HARRISON, Auctioness
81 Madison-st., opposite McVicker's Dears. By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

SALESROOMS, 108 EAST MADISON-ST. DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, AND CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, HATS AND FURS. ALL-WOOL AND BAOCHE SHAWLS
LADLES AND GENTS UNDERWEAD
HDKFS. NOTIONS, HOESE BLANKETS FOR
TÜESDAY MORNING, DEC. & AT 90 OCHOCA
AT 103 EAST MADISON-SF. HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.
CROCKERY AND GLASSW.
BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, 2-30 HARNSS.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, Dec. 9, 17 94 OCLOCK.
AT 108 KAST MADISON-SI.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., 800 Cases Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers TUESDAY MORNING, Dos. 8. at 9:30 o'clock. also IB'dozen Cinemanti and Fhiladelphia shoes.

JAS. P. McNa Ma Ra & Co., Austioners.

By PH. KOEHLER. CONSTABLE'S SALE, Wednesday, Dec. 9, at 10 am, at 685 South State-at. Furniture, consisting of pre-Suits, Marble-top Bureaus, Washstands, Crockerf. Stoves, 200 yards of Bursel Carpots, Hair Matteress, Bedding, and Patter Suits. All the Furniture is new. Also, 10 cases imported Changagne.
PH. KOEHLER, Constable and Auctions.

MORTGAGE SALE, On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, 1874, at 19 o'clock a, m., o'.
Horses, Harness, Buggies, Laudaus, Coupes, Sleighs,
&c. Complete Livery Stock. Also, Stable, at d and
Fourteenth-st. By Mortgages, VOLUME 28.

New and Deauti

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ELGIN WATCHES

WATCH AT REDUCED PRI

Ladies' and Gents' Wat beautiful designs of Gold C Boys' Watches, in Silver of These Watches are fully pot superior, to any offer market, and well worth preference given them by buyers.

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THE STAR & CRESCENT Choice Flour at Ret

STAR & CRESCENT (best Minnesota Wh Warranted to make 50 pounds more brea botter quality than any Winter W Flour at the price. THAYER'S EXTRA (White Winter Wh

Fresh-ground Winter and Sprin Buckwheat Flour, Oat Meal, Fit and Yellow Corn Meal. CLINTON BRIGGS & HE

PIANO AT HOME. ORGAN AT HOME. For Reed Organ

Wreath of Geme. Vocal. Silver Chord.
Operatio Pearls. Shower of Pearls Admirable collection of Songs and Duets. Varical Treasure. Vocal and Instrumental. Finist's Album. Instrumental. All the above splendid collections are unif-ind binding, have 200 to 250 large pages each with the most popular music, and cost in \$50. In Cloth, \$3.00. Full Gift, \$4.00.

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MAYOR'S OFFFICE, CITY HALL.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., No
Memphis, Tenn., No
Memphis

For Rei

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Adonal Bank of Chicago, for the election pr the ensuing year, and to vote on any chiapital Stock of said Bank, will be held at the Bank in Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 1988 the hours of 3 and 4 p. m.

FINE PEBBLE SPECT. And Eye Glasses, at

This (Tuesday) Morning, at 10 delect And at 2 and 7:30 p. m. AT 180 STATE ST. (Opposite Palmer House.)

Cocoanut Oil Computer the Hair soft and glossy; promo-

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TURE'S GREATEST AND BEST NUTRITIVE HAR

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LECTION EVER SHOWN IN THIS CITY Bronze and Marble Clocks, single and in sets, with Side Pieces.
Dresden China Vases,
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Bronze Groups and Figures, new and chaste designs.
Dressing Cases, Toilet Cases, Irlaid Table,
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Choice French Perfumery, in cases.
Pearl and Ivory Ornaments,
Parian Marble Groups, Busts and Figures,
Mechanical and Musical Groups,
Silver-plated Ware,
And a large variety of Useful and Ornaments.

And a large variety of Useful and Ornamenia Gos anited for Christmas and New Year's Gifts. Seats provided for ladies. Sale commences at 10 o'clock.

Sent on approval to any part of the By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

> PATENT FLOUR (Very Choice), - -Delivered in any part of the city free or shipped to any address in the con receipt of prices. Qual

> > NEW PUBLICATION

JUST PUBLISHE

6ms of Secred Song. Gems of Scottist

MIVER DITSON & CO., CHAS. H. DITS Boston. GENERAL NOTICES

SPECIAL NOTICE. Commencing Saturday, Dec. 5, the St. Lou press leaves Chicago at 8:20 p. m., will run the state every ligat, reaching St. Louis at 8: using a avance of any other route. The Cairo and New Orleans Night Express Tractage at 1:20 a. m. Passagers for Cairo and the South leaving Audid Night, will leave Centrals Sunday a studdy night, will leave Centrals Sunday a studdy night, will leave Centrals Sunday in the Central Passagers.

NOTICE

Memphis:
In compliance with a resolution of the Ger
of the City of Memphis, the holders of its be
treated to meet a committee, appeinted by
concil, on Tuesday, the lifth day of Decem
B m., at the St. Nicholas Hotel in the City or
For further information, apply by mail or o
shealar letter at this office.

JOHN LOAGU TO RENT.

That valuable Wharf property adjoining I Ohio Railroad Piers, Locust Point, Baltimore start and railroad to Wharf. Well suited Storage and Shipping business. Apply to ROSS & CO., No. 7 Patterson-st., Baltimore Beiging to Messra. C. A. Mair & Co., 10 and Building: James C. Clarko, Esq., Superint mas Contral Railroad

STOCKHOLDERS' MEET Notice of Stockholders' !

Chicago, Dec. 7. 1874. FOR SALE.

LANGGUTH'S, 88 State-st., opposi e Field, L OUNTHER'S CANI